

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SOUTH KANARA
DISTRICT MANUAL, VOLUME I, BY
J. STURROCK, I.C.S., 1894.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

VOL. I.
CHAP. I.
Latitude and
longitude.
Subdivisions.

Page 1, paragraph 4, first sentence.—*Substitute* :—It lies between 12° 04' 08" and 13° 58' 52" north latitude and 74° 35' 00" and 75° 40' 07" east longitude.*

Page 2, last paragraph and page 3, first paragraph.—*Substitute* :—For administrative purposes South Kanara was divided at first into five taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi, Mangalore (inclusive of the Amindivi islands), Kásaragód and Uppinangadi. In 1910 a new taluk with headquarters at Múdabidri was constituted comprising in it 68 villages of Mangalore and 41 villages of Uppinangadi taluks, the latter forming the Beltangadi tract. This arrangement was upset two years later when a new taluk called Kárkál was formed with 63 villages of Mangalore and 42 villages of Udipi taluk. In 1927, the Uppinangadi taluk was named Puttúr taluk, after its headquarters. The taluks are further divided into *máganés* (or collections of villages) and these again into *grámas* or villages of which there were 800 in the district in 1931 besides eight towns with a population of over 5,000 inhabitants. Table I at the head of this volume gives the names of the taluks, their areas, the number of towns and villages and occupied houses in them, the total population of the taluks in 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931, the percentage of variation at the censuses in these years and the density of population in 1921 and 1931. The Amindivi islands included in the revenue subdivision of Mangalore have a total area of three square miles and four villages, 918 houses and a population of 5,302 (in 1931).

Roads

Page 15, paragraph 1.—*Add* :—For a fuller description of the means of communication see notes under Chapter VII of Volume II entitled Communications at page 257 of this volume.

Forests.

Page 15.—*Add* after paragraph 1 the following :—

In all parts of the world where primitive cultivators found forests which they could cut down and burn, snatching a crop

* The small difference in Longitude and Latitude is due to the revision of the boundaries of the district.

or two from a clearing before abandoning it to repeat the process elsewhere, shifting cultivation has greatly changed the character of forest vegetation, where it has not destroyed it entirely. South Kanara is no exception. The earliest "*kumari*" cultivators must have found the country clothed with dense forest, predominantly evergreen, from the ghats to the sea. The re-growth which sprang up on their abandoned clearings, unlike the virgin evergreen, was inflammable; and the cumulative effect of *kumari* and fire has been to produce a more and more deciduous type of forest. With the development of settled cultivation in the valleys a new destructive factor came into play in the lopping of leaves to manure the paddy fields. These influences, with grazing, have reduced the forest vegetation in the coastal region, and for varying distances inland, to the thin grass and hacked scrub which sparsely cover the eroded laterite hillocks of the "plains." On the ghat slopes and foothills and in some outlying localities the pressure of population has been less severe, and good high forest remains. But even here most of the forest is a secondary growth, deciduous or semi-deciduous in type, and rather immature, dating from *kumari* cultivation within the past century. The protection given since by forest settlements has had its effect, and a definite tendency to revert to a more evergreen type is noticeable in many places.

Page 16.—For the last four lines *substitute*:—in 1894 it was recorded that "it is impossible to derive any revenue worth speaking of from the timber within a marketable distance of the coast, which now receives supplies of timber from the private forests of Malabar at cheaper rates than timber can be procured from the"

Page 17, paragraph 1, line 9.—After the full-stop, *insert* the following sentence:—The rate of destruction was accelerated by an influx of Mahráttas from above the ghats following the prohibition of "*kumari*" in Mysore.

Add the following paragraphs after paragraph 1:—But the prohibition was not very strictly enforced, and 25 years later "*kumari*" was still being practised at Parappa. In 1898 the forest authorities found it necessary to take more active steps, and limited areas were allotted to hill tribes for "*kumari*" cultivation combined with the raising of crops of teak. This endured until 1915 and its results are seen in the scattered patches of teak among the re-growth on old "*kumari*" on the slopes to the south of the Paiswáni river. Recently the system has been revived under much closer supervision, and with very encouraging initial results.

These are not the first attempts to grow teak in Kanara. Inspired by the success of the Nilambúr plantations Dr. Cleghorn in 1860 determined to imitate them at Parappa and elsewhere along the Paiswání river. But despite a certain superficial similarity it was soon realized that conditions in Kanara were much less favourable, and a few years later further planting was stopped. There is, however, reason to suppose that teak of moderate quality, though not of the best, can be grown in Kanara, provided due care is given to the selection of the site.

Paragraph 2.—Delete 8 lines at bottom and the first four lines on page 18 and *substitute* the following:—This cleared the ground for forest settlement, which went on steadily during the eighties and nineties of the nineteenth and the first decade of the present century. With the recent settlement of a few blocks of minor importance in the southern part of the division, forest reservation may now be considered complete. There are some 389 square miles of reserved forest lying mainly on the slopes and at the foot of the ghats and outlying hills, with a few unimportant reserves nearer the coast.

Page 18, paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—As regards his forest needs the Kanara ryot is in an exceedingly fortunate position, compared with most others. Almost all waste land, of which there are everywhere great extents, is covered with forest of some sort, and here he is free to graze his cattle, cut timber and fuel (other than certain specified trees) for domestic purposes and—a privilege exercised on an immense scale—to cut green leaf manure for his rice cultivation. In addition, in the “100 yard *Kumaki*” lands referred to above, in which some degree of conservancy has been exercised by the holder, he is allowed to fell timber of all classes for his own use, and even greater proprietary rights over *kumakis* are often conceded in practice, though the legal basis for this is obscure. Not content with this, agitation against the forest rules led in 1924 to the grant of concessions for leaf collection from reserves. These have been gravely abused and the present position is that the Government have agreed to the principle of their gradual withdrawal.

In 1916 the district was split into two forest divisions, North and South.

The years immediately following the War were marked here, as elsewhere, by a burst of special activity. Its principal manifestation was the establishment between 1920 and 1927 of very successful underplantings of *Hopea parviflora*, under Mr. Tireman's¹ direction, over an area of several thousand acres.

¹ Mr. H. Tireman, C.I.E., was Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, from 1923 to 1927.

A saw-mill installed at Parappa in 1927 was less successful. It failed to pay; and after sawing (among other timber) the teak from Dr. Cleghorn's plantations of the eighteen-sixties, it was closed down and sold in 1929.

The completion in 1931 of a Working Plan brings the Southern division for the first time under systematic management.

The principal timber trees of the division are *Hopea parviflora* (Kiralboghi), *Terminalia tomentosa* (Banapu), *Xylia xylocarpa* (Tirwa), *Artocarpus hirsuta* (wild jack, hebbalsu), *Terminalia paniculata* (Marwa), *Lagestroemia lanceolata* (Benteak), teak and rosewood. Large numbers of *Hopea* sleepers have been supplied to the South Indian Railway in recent years, and logs of the other timbers mentioned are brought out annually in moderate quantities to supply the rather sluggish local markets at Mangalore and Kásaragód. Unfortunately the principal rivers, though used for floating the timber, are not ideal for the purpose.

In the scrubby coastal areas, mainly in unreserves, sandalwood occurs in limited quantities. The revenue from this source is a substantial item in the annual budget. The district is rich in minor products. There are cardamoms and pepper, both wild and cultivated; canes, largely exported to Europe; cashewnuts, in which a brisk trade has recently grown up with America; nux vomica, cinnamon and ginger; and wood-oil from *Hardwickia Binata* and *Dipterocarpus indicus*.

Page 19.—For the second sentence and the table that follows, substitute:—The following is a revised list of reserved trees:—

Serial number.	Botanical name.	English name.	Kanarese name.
1	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	Saguvani.
2	<i>Santalum album</i>	Sandal	Gandha.
3	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Blackwood	Biti.
4	<i>Pterocarpus Marsupium</i>	Kino	Bengha.
5	<i>Terminalia Chebula</i>	Myrabolam or galnut.	Anile or Harde.
6	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	Hunase.
7	<i>Basia longifolia</i> and <i>latifolia</i> ... ..	... ..	Ippe.
8	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	Mavu.
9	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	Jack	Halasu.
10	<i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i>	Wild Jack	Hebbalsu.
11	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> and <i>Melonoxylon</i>	Ebony	Karimara.
12	<i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	Ironwood	Tirwa or Jambe.
13	<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	Soapnut	Rintekai Kaye-mara.
14	<i>Pongamia glabra</i> ... ..	... ..	Honge.
15	<i>Acacia catechu</i> and <i>Sundra</i>	Catechu	Kachu.
16	<i>Myristica malabarica</i>	Wild nutmeg	Ramapatri.
17	<i>Calophyllum elatum</i>	Poonspar	Srihonne.
18	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	Cinnamon	Dalchini.
19	<i>Hopea parviflora</i> ... ..	... ..	Kiralboghi.
20	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> ... ..	... ..	Kasarka.

For the tabular statement at the foot of the page and ending in page 20, substitute:—

Serial number.	Botanical name.	English name.	Kanarese name.
<i>Class I.</i>			
1	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> ...	...	Banapa or Mathi.
2	<i>Calophyllum wightianum</i> ...	...	Kalluhonne.
3	<i>Vitex Altissima</i> or <i>pubescens</i> ...	...	Myrole.
4	<i>Lagerstroemia Microcarpa</i> ...	Benteak ...	Bolandur or Bilinandi.
5	<i>Terminalia paniculata</i> ...	...	Marava or Honnagalu.
6	<i>Cedrela toona</i> ...	Red cedar ...	Kempugandhaghery.
7	<i>Eugenia gardheri</i> ...	...	Belitirpu.
<i>Class II.</i>			
8	<i>Lagerstroemia Flos reginae</i> ...	...	Challa.
9	<i>Albizzia Lebbek</i> ...	...	Pulibhagi.
10	<i>Albizzia Odoratissima</i> ...	...	Kalbhagi.
11	<i>Albizzia procera</i> ...	...	Adhangi.
<i>Class III.</i>			
12	<i>Artocarpus Lakoocha</i> ...	...	Watehuli.
13	<i>Adina cordifolia</i> ...	...	Anavu.
14	<i>Vateria indica</i> ...	...	Dhupa.
15	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> ...	Coconut ...	Thenginamara.
16	<i>Borassus flabelliformis</i> ...	Palmyra...	Thalimara.
17	<i>Caryota urens</i> ...	...	Byni.
18	<i>Areca catechu</i> ...	Areca palm ...	Kangu, Adike.

Grazing fees.

Page 20.—For the second paragraph ending in page 21, substitute:—Owing to the large area of unreserved land suitable for grazing purposes and the manner in which cultivated land and forest were intermingled in Kanara, no attempt was made originally to raise forest revenue by the imposition of grazing fees. In recent years most of the unreserved land suitable for grazing purposes has been assigned on darkhast and the reserved forests of the district have been opened to grazing on payment of grazing fees. A few areas have been, however, temporarily closed to grazing for sylvicultural reasons such as the protection of young plantations or on account of repeated incendiary fires. Grazing fees, originally 3 annas and 6 annas per cow and buffalo units respectively were in 1920 increased to 6 annas and 10 annas and the average revenue per year from grazing has been Rs. 6,000.

Timber,
fuel and
minor forest
produce.

Departmental felling of timber was not at first carried out on a large scale, operations being confined to the Uppinangadi taluk for the supply of Mangalore market. At present departmental timber extraction from reserved forests is confined to the

clear-felling working circle of Coondapoor Range on account of the present depression of the timber market. If the market improves or shows definite signs of improvement, timber extraction will again be extended to all other ranges and combined with a progressive programme of road building to open up areas at present classed as inaccessible. Timber is sold either by tender or auction at stump site or at ports such as Coondapoor and Mangalore. Fuel felling in unreserved forests is permitted when required for *bona fide* domestic and agricultural purposes, generally one head-load or at most one cart-load. Larger quantities are liable to be attached and the burden of proving that any quantity of firewood removed from the forest is required for domestic or agricultural purposes is on the person removing it. Firewood is now extracted from reserved forests in eight fuel series in each of which a coupe of about 50 acres is sold standing each year. This fuel goes to Bombay and Mangalore and in the latter town is largely used by tile factories. The most extensive forest revenue operations are, however, in connection with minor produce. A great variety of such produce is collected by agents of the department from reserved forests and brought into depots where they are paid for at fixed rates, and in the case of scattered forests and "kumaki" lands any one who chooses can bring the produce to a depot and receive payment therefor. The right of collecting minor produce in the reserves as well as in the unreserves is now sold by auction annually, and this system has been working satisfactorily. Sales are held by the taluk tahsildars and approved by the district forest officer. The principal items of produce in the order of availability according to the statistics of the last few years are: (1) Cashewnuts (*Anacardium occidentale*), (2) Myrabolams (*Terminalia chebula*), (3) Dhupa fruits (*vateria indica*), (4) Cinnamon flowers and leaves (*cinnamomum zeylanicum*), (5) Shigekai (*Acacia concinna*), (6) Soapnut (*Sapindus emarginatus*), (7) Nux-vomica (*Strychnos nux-vomica*) and (8) Rampatri or wild nutmeg (*Myristica malabarica*). Canes, reeds and creepers are also collected. The most widespread produce is perhaps "shigekai" (*Acacia concinna*), which every alternate year gives a crop of nearly 100 tons. The next most widespread produce is "ramapatri" or wild mace, about 25 tons, worth as many thousand rupees. Next in importance come "cinnamon buds," and nux-vomica, though hardly ten tons of each of these are collected annually. Myrabolams found mainly in the Coondapoor taluk are poor in quality and not very abundant. Pepper is not so abundant now as it was before Tipu deliberately suppressed the trade to prevent intercourse with Europeans, but a few tons are said to be gathered annually. Collection of these products affords employment to large

numbers of poor people at certain seasons, equivalent if the work were distributed throughout the year to an establishment of about 500 men, women and children on an average wage of 2 annas a day.

Fishes.

Page 46, paragraphs 2 and 3 to page 47, paragraphs 1 and 2.—*Substitute*:—All the rivers of South Kanara close to the Western Ghats abound in mahseer, which run to about 15 lbs. and more in weight in the larger rivers, and fine sport with the rod is to be got at Sampaji, Subramanya, Sirádi, Sisila, Neriya, Chármádi and elsewhere. The stock would be much larger were it not for the poisoning and indiscriminate netting which goes on in the dry season, when the fish are congregated in the larger pools well inland. Since 1897 a good deal has been done to stop these practices in the larger rivers of the district. Destructive methods of fishing including fixed engines have been forbidden under Section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, though it is still carried on clandestinely in secluded spots in the absence of special staff to enforce the rules.

Besides mahseer (*Barbus tor*) called *Peruval* in Kanarese and Tulu, there are several species of fish known from the Kanara rivers, tanks and ponds of which the following are of importance as game and food fish which attain a size upwards of one foot in length:—

Barbus micropogon, C.V.

Barbus carnaticus, Jerdon. Vern. name—Sé-minu.

Barbus curmuca (Buchanan).

Barbus lithopidos, Day.

Barbus thomassi, Day.

Barbus pulchellus, Day.

Barbus Jerdoni, Day

Barbus malabaricus, Jerdon.

Labeo calbasu, (H. B.). Vern. name—Karimínu.

Glossogobius giuris (H.B.). Vern. name—Abroni.

Ophiocephalus striatus, Bloch. Vern. name—Huli kuch-chi.

Ophiocephalus micropeltes. Vern. name—Kuch-chi.

Ophiocephalus lencopunctatus, Sykes.

Ophiocephalus marulius H.B. Vern. name—Madánji.

Aoria chryseus, Day. Vern. name—Shede.

Callichrous bimaculatus (Bloch). Vern. name—Bale.

Callichrous malabaricus (C.V.)

Mastacembelus armatus (Lacep). Vern. name—Puriyol.

Anguilla, elphinstonei, Sykes. Vern. name—Mari.

All the above are freely eaten by almost all classes but in the Puttúr taluk many Hindus do not eat the *peruval* or

mahseer, as it is considered a sacred fish at Subramanya, Sisila and other temples. Objection is also taken by some to *murrel* (*Ophiocephalus*) as they think it is somewhat like a snake.

The smaller fish are too numerous to enumerate in detail but the *Barilius canarensis* (Pachili jabbu), *Barbus filamentosus* (the Black spot), and *Chela* may be mentioned as rising freely to fly, the first in the small rapids and the second and third in still water. In bottom fishing the lesser carps and cat-fish are usually taken with worm or paste by anglers.

An interesting pearl fishery exists in a pond belonging to the temple at Puttūr where pearl bearing mussels are found.

Economically the more important fisheries are those of the sea and back-waters. The district has a sea-board of 120 miles and about 404 miles of back-waters and estuaries. The sea-coast shelves gradually for miles forming an extensive continental shelf with submerged rocks in places as well as islands. The back-waters are extensive and run for long distances parallel with the coast. Being permanent water, unlike rivers, tanks and ponds, they provide shelter, feeding and breeding grounds for many sea and back-water fish.

Among the back-water fish the most prized are—

Lates calcarifer. (Cock up) Tulu—Koloji.

Eleutheronema tetradactyla. Tulu—(Bhameen or Indian Salmon).

Sillago sihama. (Whiting) Tulu—Kanai or Kandigai, and several species of *mugil* (grey mullets), Paray are the most esteemed.

Less valued but more abundant are—

Etroplus suratensis. (Pearl Spot) Can.—Erupey.

Sparus spp. (Breams) Can.—Yeri.

Scataphagus argus. (Spade fish).

Lutjanus spp. (Snappers).

Muraenidae. (Sea eels).

Therapon spp. (the banded perch).

Plotosus spp. and *Arius spp.* (cat fish) Tulu, Shede.

Leiognathus spp. Tulu—Kuruchi and *Gazza Minuta* (Silver bellies) and several kinds of Flat fish and Clupeids.

The well-known Milk fish (*Chanos*) which is extensively available in Java and the Philippines is found up to 3 feet in two brackish ponds at Coondapoor, called Hyder's fish ponds and elsewhere sparingly in the sea and backwaters of the district. Tradition has it that Hyder Ali introduced this fish and had the ponds specially dug in order to provide a supply for his own table. The fishery of these ponds has always been the property of Government. They are now under the care and control of the Fisheries Department.

By far the most important fisheries of the district are marine. The total estimated landings and value of sea-fish in South Kanara for the five years ending 1931 is given below:—

Year.	Total estimated landings in tons.	Value in rupees.
1926-27 ...	17,720	9,25,247
1927-28 ...	41,440	11,81,072
1928-29 ...	32,838	14,76,229
1929-30 ...	83,290	12,19,303
1930-31 ...	17,693	8,70,588
Total ...	192,981	56,72,439

Over 60 different kinds of marine food fish are commonly caught in the district.

Alectis and *Stromateus* (Black and White Pomfrets) and *Scomberomorus* (the seer) occur chiefly from December to June and are the most esteemed sea-fish. Sharks (*Scoliodon*, etc.) and Rays (*Trygon*, etc.) and Sergeant-fish (*Elacate niger*) are found throughout the year. "Palu-meen" (*Corinemus*) occur in the cold weather from October to February. Of great economic importance on account of their abundance are the seasonal shoaling fish, Oil Sardine from October to January, Mackerel from June to November, "Tunny" from September to March, Cat-fish from September to December, "Adaimen" (*Lacterius*) from December to April, Anchovy, *Engraulis* spp. and Silver Bellies (*Equula* and *Gazza*) from October to March and small soles from July to January. The species caught in the greatest abundance are the Indian Sardine (*Sardinella longiceps*)—Can. Bothai—and the Indian Mackerel (*Rostrilegar Kanagurta*)—Can. Bangidi. The Sardine and Mackerel fisheries as elsewhere in the world, are subject to great fluctuations. In abundant years many thousands of tons are converted into manure. The islands attached to the district are rich in fisheries though they have never been adequately exploited, and bonito, turtles, whales and porpoises are known to occur.

There are extensive and valuable shell-fish fisheries in the backwaters and the sea and prawns (*Peneus* and *peneopsis*) and crabs (*Scylla serrata* and *Neptunus* spp.) and spiny lobster (*Panulirus*) are the most important. Extensive edible oyster beds exist in the backwaters at Kásaragód, Mangalore, Múlki, and Coondapoor and on the rocks along the coast.

The sea-fishing castes of the South Kanara district are the Daljis, a sect of Muhammadan fishermen who speak Hindustani, at Shirúr, the northernmost fishing village of the district; the Mogéyers, a caste of Hindu fishermen speaking Tulu and Kanarese in Coondapoor, Udipi and Mangalore taluks who are

the most important and influential fishing community in the district; the Khárvís who are Konkani-speaking Hindu fishermen in the Coondapoor and Udipi taluks, and a sub-sect of the same caste called Kemmannu Khárvís who speak Kanarese and reside in the northern villages of the Coondapoor taluk; the Bovís, another caste of Hindu fishermen speaking Malayálam and found in the Mangalore and Kásaragód taluks; the Múkkuvás, who are the Malayálam-speaking Hindu fishermen confined to the Kásaragód taluk and a sub-sect among them called Moonillakars residing in Hósdrug, Kanhangád and Nílëshwar in the Kásaragód taluk; and the Puíslams who are Muhammadan fishermen and descendants of converts made by Hyder and Tippu and speak Malayalam and reside in the village of Arikadi in the Kásaragód taluk.

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There is no regular caste of fresh water fishermen. The agricultural classes fish the inland waters whenever they are low. Fishermen from Mysore also periodically visit the upper reaches of the rivers along the ghats on fishing excursions.

Page 48, paragraph 2 to end, pages 49, 50 and 51 and paragraphs 1 to 6 of page 52.—Substitute the following note on the geology and mineralogy of South Kanara, which has been kindly furnished by Dr. L. L. Fermor, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.G.S., Director, Geological Survey of India:—

Geology and
mineralogy.

“It is impossible to give an account of the geology of South Kanara for the reason that no geological survey of this district has ever been made, and all that we can do is to infer in a general way the geology of the district from what is known of the geology of the adjoining parts of Mysore, Coorg and Malabar.

South Kanara must be composed of gneisses and schists of Archaean age largely overlain by laterite, probably with recent deposits along the coast. There is an account of the geology of South Malabar, between the Beypore and Ponnani Rivers by Philip Lake, in *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, Vol. XXIV, Part 3, with a map, and it is exceedingly likely that the geology of the southern portion of South Kanara is approximately similar; in particular, this work could be consulted for an account of the formation and mode of occurrence of laterite.

Coming now to the Archaean rocks of South Kanara, they are probably mainly gneisses with a general north-west to south-east strike. Lake, in the Memoir just cited, mentions the occurrence in Malabar of hornblendic and garnetiferous gneisses, hematitic and magnetic gneisses, and quartzose gneisses with hornblende and mica, and also granitoid gneisses. It is probable that some of these gneisses exist in South Kanara.

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HAROLD STUART, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., 1895.

CHAPTER I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

VOL. II.
CHAP. I.

Area and
administra-
tive
divisions.

*Pages 1 to 10.—Substitute :—*The area of the South Kanara district is 4,021 square miles and excluding Madras town (29 square miles) there are only five districts in the Presidency of a smaller extent, these being the Nilgiris (982), West Gōdāvari (2,361), Chingleput (3,091), Kistna (3,547) and Tanjore (3,742). It consists of six Government taluks; and a small group of islands in the Indian Ocean known as the Amindivis, three square miles in extent, is also attached to it. There had been in 1896 only five Government taluks, Mangalore, Coondapoor, Udipi, Kásaragód and Uppinangadi. A new taluk with Mudbidri as the headquarters and called after that place was formed in 1910 with an area of 640 square miles. The extents of the four older taluks were in consequence reduced, Kásaragód from 1,032 to 762, Udipi from 787 to 725, Uppinangadi from 951 to 890 and Mangalore from 620 to 382 square miles, the extent of Coondapoor taluk alone being increased from 512 to 619 square miles. For administrative reasons, the Mudbidri taluk was abolished two years later and a new taluk called the Kárkal taluk was formed from 1st July 1912, its extent being 629 square miles. The areas of three other taluks surrounding it were revised, that of Uppinangadi which was re-named Puttúr in 1927 being increased from 890 to 1,246 square miles, and that of Mangalore from 382 to 406, but Udipi taluk suffered a reduction from 725 to 357 square miles. The district has been divided for the purpose of revenue administration into three charges or divisions, Coondapoor, Mangalore and Puttúr, the first under an Indian Civil Service Officer, comprising the three northern taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi and Kárkal and the last under a deputy collector including the two southern taluks of Kásaragód and Puttúr, Mangalore taluk alone being under the headquarters deputy collector. The Puttúr revenue division is the largest in point of area and the Coondapoor division is the largest in point of population.

Population.

The population of the district in 1931 was 1,372,241, Madras, the four Ceded districts and the Nilgiris being the

only other districts which had a smaller population. This involved an increase of 316,160 from the figures in 1891 or 3·3 per cent. The percentage could have been higher but the influenza epidemic of 1918 gave a set-back to the natural increase, for the census that followed three years later showed that the district had the poorest increase of any inter-censal period from 1891 to 1931. Details as to the actual areas of the various taluks, the number of towns, occupied villages and houses in them, their total population and the distribution of sexes in 1921 and 1931, the total population in the three previous censuses 1901, 1911 and 1921 and the percentages of variation and density have been given in Table I of this volume at pages 1 and 90. Figures for distribution of the population among the three great religions prevalent in the taluks and in the district are also given in Table V at pages 18 and 104 of this book.

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There were at the 1931 census 341 persons to the square mile, the average for the presidency being 329. The density was naturally enough highest (838) in the Mangalore taluk which contains the headquarters of the district and its chief port. Puttúr taluk which is the largest in point of area, more than one half of it being covered with forests and the slopes of the Western Ghats, returned the lowest population per square mile (165). The other taluks stood in the following order—Udipi (637), Kásaragóð (356), Coondapoor (241) and Kárkál (227). In the two west coast districts, Mangalore was the third taluk with the heaviest density, Ponnani and Calicut taluks of Malabar returning respectively 1,471 and 921 people per square mile. There were 800 revenue villages in the district, but each village includes a few hamlets. A village or hamlet does not as in other districts connote a cluster of houses; it simply means an area lying within certain limits and the population mostly live as in Malabar on their homesteads and there are but few collections of dwellings so close as to constitute a street.

Density.

There has been a large increase in the total number of occupied houses in them and in towns during the last forty years. There were (in 1891) 189,584 houses and the number in 1931 was 244,232 which works out to 5·62 persons on an average to a house—an excess of ·05 over the average for 1891. Thatched houses form more than 95 per cent of the number of dwellings and there has been a great improvement since 1891 when only 2·78 per cent of the houses were not thatched. The use of machine-made tiles from the numerous factories in this district is no doubt responsible for the decrease, however small, in the number of thatched dwellings. Most of the dwellers are found only in villages, for only 91 out of 1,000 of the population live in urban areas, a figure which is higher than

Houses.

that found in four other Madras districts. Nearly three-fourths of the urban population in the district is concentrated in the towns of Mangalore and Udipi.

There is very little immigration into South Kanara, for 99·2 per cent of the people enumerated in the district were born in it. Of the 10,675 immigrants, 6,604 or 61·9 per cent were from adjoining districts or Madras States (from which Mysore is excluded), which leaves a balance of only 4,071 persons to be accounted for. Of these latter 1,606 came from Mysore and 1,740 from contiguous British territory. Among the immigrants males predominate, which indicates that most of the foreign element in the district has come to earn a living leaving their womenkind behind. Of European immigrants who numbered 97, 27 came from Great Britain and the remaining 70 from Continental Europe—35 of each sex and these latter must be the European priests and nuns who are not British born. Fifty-four of these seventy and 24 of the former live in Mangalore town.

The emigrants are labourers, mostly men who are recruited for the plantations in Coorg and Mysore territory, but they return to their native villages every year when the crop is harvested. There is of course the usual emigration of the professional and middle-classes in search of employment in other parts of India, besides a considerable number of "Udipi" Brahmin cooks who are to be found employed in households or engaged in running restaurants outside their own native district.

CHAPTER II.

RELIGION, CASTE AND LANGUAGE.

Pages 11 to 44.—Substitute for this chapter the following :—

Statistics,
old and now.

Table VIII at page 109 of this volume gives the strength of a few of the important sections of the depressed classes and of the other Hindus and the Kanarese and other Brahmins in the district at the census of 1931. This table differs from the table prepared at the earlier census (please see Table VIII at page 21 for the census figures of 1921) which gives the population of all the important castes inhabiting the district under the different mother tongues, but the change introduced at the census of 1931 was among other reasons necessitated by retrenchment in expenditure. The elaborate caste details which are found in the previous census reports were no longer considered necessary; besides it was responsible for numerous claims from communities to have their caste names altered and

to recognize some "grandiloquent euphemisms" in caste nomenclature. The depressed classes except in the Oriya tracts have some of them already given up their "old community names and have gone in for such cacophonous combinations as "Adi-Karnataks". Political tendency also required only such broad classifications as Brahman, depressed classes and other Hindus; these were adopted at the census of 1931 and the simplification in detail thus effected must have saved the census staff a lot of complicated work. The castes selected include every important caste considered untouchable and every primitive tribe; and the numbers of depressed classes are no longer subject to any uncertainty, or dispute, among the various political parties and politicians in the Presidency.

Table V of this volume gives the population of the different taluks following the three chief religions prevailing in the district, Hindu, Muslim and Christian. It also gives in columns 11 to 13 the strength of the rest of the community who are mostly Jains, in the various taluks. While the increase of population during the decade 1921-31 was 10·3 per cent for the province and 10 per cent for the district, the increase in the people following the three great religions and of the Jains during the same period was 8·1, 18·1, 14·9 and 5·3 respectively. The large increase in the Muslim population must be attributed partly to large additions to Islam from the depressed classes and partly to the natural growth of the population among the generally prolific community whose male members are allowed to marry without objection four wives with a chance of four-fold increase in the strength of the family. The next great increase is among the Christians and must be attributed to the proselytising activities of the missions. That the Jains who are a comparative minority in the district should show an increase much below the district rate is regrettable, but the reason is not the "artificial nature of the Jain population" for there are few money-lending Marwáris or trading strangers from the North at work here. The Jains are mostly sons of the soil and the cause of the slowness in the rate of increase must be due to defections from the faith, several Jain Bants being indifferent as to their classification as Hindus or Jains and preferring to go under the name of Hindus like most of the rest of the population.

Among 10,000 of the district population the followers of the various religions in the years 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1931 were as follows:

Comparison
with previous
censuses.

	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Hindus	8,168	8,056	7,944	7,864	7,733
Muslims	1,060	1,118	1,177	1,217	1,313
Christians	675	741	803	853	891
Others (mostly Jains)	97	85	76	66	63

A study of these figures shows that there has been a slow but steady decline in the proportion of the Hindus and Jains and an equally persistent increase among the Muslims and Christians. Though some of the primitive tribes come to be classed as Hindus in the census tables (for the reason that they are not Christians or Muslims) the gradual decline in the percentage of the populations in the first two cases must be due to the inadmissibility of people of other persuasions into their fold and to the increase in the other two cases by conversions to their faith of the followers of other religions. The deficit during the 40 years 1891 to 1931 in the case of Hindus and Jains has been 5.33 and 35 per cent and the increase during the same period among Christians and Muslims 32 and 23.87 per cent. Apart from conversions in the case of the latter a greater fecundity among them must be also responsible for the more rapid growth. This greater fertility might perhaps be attributed to later marriages in these communities than among the Hindus or Jains. The district contains a much lower proportion of Hindus than any other district and the proportion of Muslims is higher only in two other districts, Kurnool and Malabar, and in Madras city. Excluding Tinnevely, the district which has the largest Christian population is South Kanara (122,216). This is not unnatural seeing that Christianity had long been established in the district. Of the 31,000 Jains in the Presidency, more than half are found in the two Arcot districts and a third in South Kanara, and there were besides 21 Zoroastrians in Mangalore and 17 Buddhists in Udipi. The former are Parsi business people in Mangalore town.

Taluk
figures.

The proportion of people following the three chief religions present striking differences in the different taluks. The inhabitants in the Amindivi islands are all (except four) Muslims. The Hindu population predominates in all taluks but in Mangalore and Kásaragóð taluks their proportion is lowest, Christians forming 19 per cent in the former taluk which contains the headquarters of several missions and Muslims forming 26.7 per cent in the latter taluk which borders on Malabar. In the Coondapoor taluk which is farthest from Malabar, 91 per cent of the population are Hindus. There are Jains in all taluks (except Amindivis), but their numbers are large only in Kárkál, Puttúr and Mangalore taluks. Among the Hindus, Saivites form the majority, Vaishnavites and Mádhvas forming a small but none-the-less distinct proportion. The latter have their chief mutts in Udipi and they are very numerous in that town. Of the Christians (122,216), Roman Catholics formed the largest section, 109,680 or 90 per cent, the Protestants and Syrians the other ten per cent.

The sex pro-
portion.

In regard to the proportion of the sexes, the district showed a larger percentage of female population, 51.61 per cent, and

it was the fifth district to show such a large divergence, coming after Ganjam, Rámnád, Tanjore and Tinnevely—all coastal districts whose men prefer to sail to other shores in search of work and have easy access to them by sea. "An established emigration habit," says Mr. M. W. W. M. Yeatts, I.C.S., Superintendent of the Madras Census of 1931 (vide page 133 of Part I of his Report), "ought to proclaim itself in a continuing plus ratio for females"

An area of long established conditions should return a little varying ratio," two propositions which are proved by the fact that for every thousand males in the district there were in 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931, 1,067, 1,069, 1,068, 1,057 and 1,067 females respectively. The decrease in 1921 must be attributed to the influenza epidemic which three years previously had carried off a heavy toll of victims, especially among women of whom there was a larger number than men resident in the district. Table V in this volume for 1931 shows that there was in all taluks an increase of female population among the Hindus, that only in Kárkál and Puttúr taluks there were more males than females among Muslims, that among Christians there were a larger number of men only in the Kásaragód taluk and that among the Jains women were fewer in number in all taluks, except Coondapoor where there were 75 Jain women for a male population of 74. Among Hindus again it is noticeable that for a Brahman male population of 63,231, the female population was 66,094, a difference of 2,863, Udipi taluk alone returning an excess of 2,211, Coondapoor coming next with an excess of 750, Mangalore taluk, however, showing an excess of 343 men over the women.

The following table shows the distribution by religion of the urban population in the towns of Mangalore and Udipi. This will show that the proportion of Hindus is considerably lower and that of Christians higher than the proportions for the district as a whole, a proof that the latter are more partial to town life than Hindus, a feature which is observed throughout the Presidency. Mussalmans also prefer living in towns engaging themselves in some trade, but the district percentage of this community is overweighted by the large Muslim population of Kásaragód taluk and so their percentages for the two towns appear to be low.

Religion of residents.	Mangalore.		Udipi.	
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Hindus	40,839	61	11,981	81
Muslims	7,315	11	937	6
Christians	18,510	27.6	1,907	12.8

An account of the various castes inhabiting the district is given in Chapter IV of Mr. Sturrock's District Manual, Castes.

Volume I. Certain additional information regarding them is given in the notes under that chapter in this book. For the reasons given above, the last census does not give the population figures for the various castes, so that it may not be possible to give the strength of most of them, though in regard to some of the depressed classes and others who come under certain broad caste classifications, separate figures have been given. These castes are, however, few in number, so that in the case of a large number of castes no figures are available for the purpose of comparison with those at previous censuses.

Language.

At the census of 1931 every individual was asked his mother tongue and the name of one or more languages which he knew. In this district Malayalam is the language mostly prevalent in Kásaragóð taluk, Tulu prevails in the central taluks and Kanarese in the Coondapoor taluk. The language ordinarily spoken in the household was taken as the mother tongue but for the sake of accuracy the individual had to be asked to state what his mother tongue (whatever it may mean) was, for in the border regions of the language areas a Telugu man for instance might speak Tamil in his house if he had chosen to marry a Tamil woman, though his own mother tongue was Telugu. Attempts were made to find out the numbers of people who in their ordinary life were obliged to use one or more languages which were different from their mother tongue. The principal language in the South Kanara district is Tulu and not Kanarese, as its name would imply and in fact Bellary and Coimbatore districts contain more Kanarese speakers than the district called Kanara, the first having twice the number. This language (Tulu) has no written character in use, though it is a vigorous language and several books have appeared in it, all, however, printed in Kanarese characters. There are 561,623 people in this district with Tulu as their mother tongue and the returns of people having Kanarese and Malayalam as their mother tongue fall well behind the figure for Tulu. The district is largely polyglot and is also the first for the intermingling of fully developed languages; and in addition to the three languages already mentioned, Konkani figures as the mother tongue of over 200,000 people residing all over the district

Out of a total population of 1,372,241 for the district in 1931 the returns for mother tongue are shown in the following table :—

			Total.	Per cent.
Tulu	...	...	561,623	41·0
Malayalam	...	...	298,743	21·8
Kanarese	...	...	244,552	17·8
Mahráthi	...	...	47,635	3·4
Hindustáni	...	...	21,241	1·5

According to Sir Thomas Holland¹, the rocks of Coorg consist partly of the Mercara series and partly of intrusive members of the charnockite series. The Mercara series includes a very complex succession of highly metamorphosed rocks, many of which are almost certainly altered argillaceous sediments. Bands of greenstones are common in the Mercara series, and probably represent original dykes or flows of dolerites. It is probable that rocks of the Mercara series and of the charnockite series exist in the south-eastern portion of South Kanara.

The eastern edge of South Kanara is formed by the Western Ghats, partly in Mysore and partly in this district. These have been mapped in some detail in Mysore and it seems certain that some of the rocks of the Western Ghats as mapped in Mysore must appear along the eastern frontier of South Kanara. These rocks include several divisions of the Archaean Dharwar series of Southern India consisting of epidiorites, hornblende schists, greenstones, and chloritic schists, with probably some quartzites and ultrabasic rocks, and possibly also the granitic formation known as the Champion gneiss, as well as varieties of the Peninsular gneiss—the main gneissic series of Mysore.

Of minerals of economic value, specimens of corundum have been obtained from Kemár village in the Puttúr taluk. Corundum has been reported to occur also at Bandár, Kadicár, Hirébandady, Ellenír and Malekai in the same taluk.

Mica has also been reported as occurring in the Puttúr taluk and to the north of Mangalore; but these occurrences were investigated by Mr. G. V. Hobson of the Geological Survey of India and found to be of no value. The mica seen was all loose and no mica-bearing pegmatites were discovered."

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

Page 54.—After the first sentence in this Chapter *add* the following sentence, the present second sentence becoming the third :—

A note on the early history of South Kanara up to its annexation by the British has been kindly compiled by Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., PH.D., D. PHIL., Professor of History and Economics in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona. He is a native of this district and has made a special study of Tuluva and Vijayanagara history. His note is added as Part II at the end of this Chapter. The Editor is much indebted to Dr. Saletore for his contribution.

¹ Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind., XXVIII, page 231 (1900).

PART II.

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Sources of information and antiquity of Tuluva—The origin of the word Tuluva—Political history: the Ālupas of Udayāvara—Vijayanagara and Tuluva—The Keladi kings and Tuluva—Tuluva under the Sultans of Mysore—Minor principalities.

1. *Sources of information.*—Tuluva, or as it has been called in our own days by the misnomer of South Kanara, has always had a distinctive history behind it. Perhaps it is the only province on the western coast of India the annals of which have till now remained undiscovered. The sources of information for the history of Tuluva are the following:—

Tradition both indigenous and foreign; literature both Hindu and Jaina; writings of foreign travellers and geographers; and finally, epigraphs.

Of these tradition is of particular importance to the student of Tuluva history. But here it should be noted that the hitherto accepted notion of foreign tradition being of primary importance for the history of Tuluva is to be rejected. Foreign tradition, so far as Tuluva is concerned, is mainly found in the legendary account of Kérala, the region lying immediately to the south of Tuluva. The legendary accounts of this province are called *Kéralólipatti* (or *Kéralótpatti*). The proximity of Tuluva to Kérala, the resemblance which some of the characters of the Tulu script bear to those of Malayalam, and the fact that a section of the Tulu Brahmins act as priests to some of the prominent Malabar communities, all these are responsible for the confusion between Tuluva and Kérala, and the consequent reliance placed on the *Kéralótpatti* for the elucidation of the history of Tuluva. Whatever may be the importance of the *Kéralótpatti* in the history of Malabar, it is not of any use for the annals of Tuluva.

Indigenous tradition is embodied in the folk-songs of Tuluva called *Pádadānas*, in the quasi-historical accounts of holy places known as *Sthala-Máhātmyas* or *Sthala-Purānas*, and in the narrative called *Grāmapaddhati*. The *Pádadānas* are essentially prayers but are popularly understood in the light of panegyrical songs sung in honour of the great heroes and heroines of ancient and mediaeval Tuluva. There are very many of these songs in the Tulu language but the most prominent ones centre round the brave deeds of the heroes who belonged to the following sections of the Tulu people—the Koragars, the Holeyas, the Billavars, and the Bants. Two features of these *Pádadānas* are that they are very simple in their style and that they contain details which can be verified even in our own days. A study of these *Pádadānas* is imperative for any reconstruction of the history of Tuluva. The annual recitation of these *Pádadānas* has done not a little for the preservation of these songs down through the ages.

Less trustworthy from a purely historical point of view but equally popular are the *Sthala Māhātmyas* or local accounts of the holy places of Tuluva. With the help of some of these *Sthala-Māhātmyas*, we are able to find out the importance of many of the religious centres of Tuluva. But these local chronicles are often vitiated by their ultra-pauranic vein which is however easily detectable by the reader.

The *Grāmapaddhati* is of unique importance as a source of information for the history of Tuluva. The word itself means "Usage of the Grāma." But it is more than that—it is a long and interesting account of Tuluva from the time it was created by Parasurāma down to the historical days when the Vijayanagara monarchs cast their sway over the district. The legendary origin of the Kadambas and the story of Mayūra Varma; the distribution of the land into thirty-two villages or *grāmas* among the Brahmins of Ahikshétra; the allotment of households among the Brahmins; the numerous rules and regulations pertaining to the assemblies of villagers and the officials of the king; the description of the trial of cases in a court of law; and various details connected with the holy places of Tuluva—these and other equally interesting details comprise the *Grāmapaddhati* the authorship of which, however, cannot with certainty be ascribed to any one writer. One version of the *Grāmapaddhati* narrates that it was composed by a sage called Bhattāchārya. This name is given to one of the Swāmis of the Bālakuduru matha belonging to the Smārthas who follow the Bhāgavata-Sampradāya. It is near Udipi. The real name of the *Swāmi* according to the tradition current among the followers of the Bhāgavata-Sampradāya sect is Battāchārya Prabhākara. An inscription dated A.D. 1298 mentions a Bhattāchārya (evidently of the Bhāgavata sect.¹). If he is to be identified with Bhattāchārya Prabhākara, who is supposed to have been the author of the *Grāmapaddhati*, then, the composition of that work may be assigned to the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century A.D.

Indeed, one determining factor which enables us to fix the date of the *Grāmapaddhati* is the reference to a viceroy called Vīra Bhūpati in whose provincial court a criminal case, described in detail, took place. Now, this viceroy was the son of a Vijayanagara prince called Yuva Bukka, who was the son of Harihara Rāya II. He was placed over one of the provincial capitals of the Karnāṭaka in A.D. 1386.² We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that although the *Grāmapaddhati* may have existed in a cruder shape in earlier ages, it may have been

¹ *Epigraphia Carnatica*, VIII. Sa. 99, p. 109.

² *Ibid.*, XI. Mk. 31, p. 195.

put in the form it has come down to us only in the fourteenth century A.D.

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The second source of information is literature, Hindu as well as Jaina. Of the Hindu sources the epics, the *Purānas* and the *Kāvya*s are indispensable for the location of prominent places of pilgrimage in ancient Tuluva. Thus, for example, the hill Kunjara near Udipi famous in Tuluva tradition as the place where Parasurāma erected a temple in honour of his mother Rénukā, is mentioned in the *Rāmāyana* as well as in the *Mārkaṇḍeya Purāna*¹. Tuluva has some reminiscences of the Pāṇḍava heroes. Although the so-called Pāṇḍava caves at Kadri near Mangalore, and at other places, cannot be associated with the Pāṇḍavas at all—for they were built by the Buddhists in the early centuries of the Christian era—yet there cannot be any doubt that other centres in Tuluva had become prominent in the times of the epics. We have, for instance, at Adūru (seventeen miles east of Kāsaragōḍ) an old Saiva sculptured temple said to have been founded by Arjuna². The same hero, as is well known, is said to have visited Gókarna after leaving Chitrāngadā. Gókarna in those days was within the limits of ancient Tuluva.

In the topographical lists of the *Purānas*, not only Kunjaragiri but other hill tops and rivers of Tuluva as well are mentioned. Pushpagiri near which stands the celebrated temple of Subramanya, and Kūtasaila or Kodasāḍri, the home of the famous goddess Mūkāmbikā, are but two of the hill-tops of Tuluva spoken of in the *Mārkaṇḍeya Purāna*. As regards the rivers of Tuluva, mention is made of the Kumārī also called Śrīkumārī (i.e., the Kumāradhārī), the Suktimati (i.e., the Gangāvali or Gangolli), the Pāsini (i.e., the Paiswāni or the Chandragiri), the Nalini, and the Nētrāvati rivers in the *Mārkaṇḍeya, Vāyu*, and the *Bhaviṣyōttara Purānas*.

Kālidasa's allusion to the sea which, though pushed far by the missiles of Parasurāma, appeared as if touching the mountain Sahya, while describing the conquests of Raghu, can only refer to the coast of Tuluva, since the hero is said to have crossed the mountain Sahya after having enjoyed to his heart's content the mountains Malaya and Dardura.³

Foreign travellers, who have left notices of Tuluva, may be grouped under the following heads: Greek, Tamil, Muhammadan, and European. The Greek notices of Tuluva date from the times of Pliny (A.D. 23), who refers to the pirates that infested the western coasts of India between Muziris (mod. Cranganōre)

¹ *Rāmāyana*, Kiskindhā-kāṇḍa, XLI, 35, p. 186 (Bombay, 1911), *Mārkaṇḍeya Purāna*, pp. 284, 290. (Pargiter).

² Sewell, *Lists of the Antiquities in the Madras Presidency*. I. p. 238.

³ *Raghuvamśa*, IV, vv. 51-56.

and a mart which he calls Nitrias. Although scholars are of opinion that Nitrias should be looked for in the North Kanara district, yet we may observe that Nitrias has a close resemblance to the Nétravati on the backwaters of which stands Mangalore. Pliny's Barace is undoubtedly Basarúru, the Barcelóre of later times.¹

The next Greek geographer in whose account the ports of Tuluva are mentioned is Ptolemy (middle of the 2nd century A.D.). While describing the ports on the western coast, he mentions in detail those of Ariake; and relates that "in the midst of the false mouth and the Barios there is a city called Maganur."² Evidently Maganur could have been no other than Mangalore, although it cannot be made out what is meant by the name Barios. Ptolemy's testimony is invaluable in the sense that he speaks of one of the inland centres of pirates which he calls Oloikhora. This word has been rightly interpreted to mean Alva-khèda.³ It must be confessed that Ptolemy has confounded the kingdom of Alva-khèda with its capital Udayávvara which, as he correctly states, is a few miles in the interior on the Malpe river.

Of the same age as that of Ptolemy is another remarkable source of information which confirms our assertion that the ports of Tuluva were well-known to the Greek geographers of the second century A.D. In the papyri discovered by the scholars Bernard P. Greenfell and Arthur S. Hunt in 1899, a Greek Farce containing "some passages in unknown language" was discovered. The plot of this Farce runs thus: A Greek lady named Charition fell into the hands of the king of this region (Tuluva). With a view to liberate her, a party of Greeks arrived on the coast of Tuluva and after making the king and his party drunk with wine, they effected their escape with Charition. Although opinion is rather sharply divided on the nature of the language in which many of the passages of the Farce occur, yet there cannot be any doubt that they are in Púruvada Hale Kannada and that the Farce contains one name which conclusively proves that the scene of action narrated in the Farce was laid on the coast of Tuluva. This is the name of Malpe, the administrative official of which-Náyaka-is mentioned in the clearest terms (*Malpe Naik*). That there is nothing improbable in the most important towns of Tuluva, especially in the Udipi taluka, having had a Náyaka

¹ McCrindle, *Ancient India as described in Classical Literature*, p. 111. In Scott's Map we have Serour. Hobson-Jobson, p. 45. But this was Sirur and not Basrura.

² BK. IV.; Hobson-Jobson, p. 552.

³ Rice, *Mysore and Coorg from the Inscriptions*, p. 137. The people of the western coast of India seem to have appeared to the Greeks as pirates.

over them is fully borne out by the early Ālupa records of the eighth and ninth centuries A.D.¹

Kosmos Indikopleustes, author of the *Christian Topography* (middle of the sixth century A.D.), also refers to the port of Mangarouth. The name Kalliena, however, occurring in the same context cannot be referred to the Kallyānpura of Tuluva, as has been wrongly supposed in some quarters.

We may now turn to the Tamil authors who are assigned to the second century A.D. and after. Māmúlūnar (assigned to circa A.D. 130) is said to have visited Tulu-nádu². Although the date of the anthologies like *Ahandnūru*, *Kurunt-toki*, and *Nárrinai*, in which these details are found, is by no means a settled question, yet it appears that Tuluva was known to the Tamils in the early ages of Christian era. In the eighth century A.D. the Pándyas inflicted a crushing defeat on the (allies of the) Rástrakútas at Mangalápura which is called "a great city". The victory was won by Sádaiyan, also called Ranadhíra, son or Asamasavarman, Māravarman, over the feudatories of the Ráshtrakúta monarch Govinda III, Prabhúta-varsha.⁴

The earliest reference to the ports of Tuluva is found in an Arab Mss. of the beginning of the seventh century A.D. In this Mss. Mangalore is mentioned.⁵ Rashíd-ud-Dín (A.D. 1310) speaks of the ports of Tuluva in the following order: "Of the cities on the shore the first is Sindabúr, then Fakanúr, then the country of Manjarur⁶". Of these Sindabúr seems to have been the same as Cundápoor, Fakanúr undoubtedly the same as Bárakúru or the Bárahakanyápura of the middle ages, and Manjarur, Mangalore. Although Rashíd-ud-Dín belonged to the first quarter of the fourteenth century A.D., yet since he bases his remarks on the account of Al-Birúni, his narrative, as Elliot observes, "may be considered 'for all practical purposes', as presenting a picture of the Mussulman knowledge of India at the end of the tenth century A.D."⁷

We assert that Sindabúr was not the same as Basarúru on the strength of the evidence of Abdul-Fida (circa A.D. 1330), who not only mentions Sindabúr but refers to the "small city" of Basarúru in his narrative.⁸

¹ For a fuller treatment of the subject, read, Saletore, *History of Tuluva*, Appendix. Mysore Archaeological Report for 1926, p. II seq.; *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1904, p. 401.

² Topog. Christ. p. 337; McCrindle, *Ancient India*, p. 161; Hobson-Jobson, p. 552. On the wrong identification of Kalliena with Kallyānpura, see Sturrock, *S. Kanara Manual*, I, p. 56 (1st edn.)

³ Kanakasabhai, *The Tamils 1,800 years ago*, p. 198.

⁴ *Epigraphia Indica*, XVII, p. 293. For the identification of the Ráshtrakútas, read Saletore, *History of Tuluva*, Ch. III, Sec. 6.

⁵⁻⁷ Elliot-Dawson, *A History of India as told by her own Historians*, I, pp. 42, 68.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 68, n. (4).

The most important sources of information for the history of Tuluva are the stone inscriptions and copper-plate grants which have been found in Tuluva and over the ghats. It is mainly with the aid of these documents that we are able to give a connected account of the ancient dynasty which ruled over Tuluva for more than ten centuries.

2. *The origin of the word Tuluva.*—The origin of the name Tuluva has been wrongly traced to the activities of a person called Tulumbhan Perumál who is said to have fixed his capital at Kotésvara in the Coondapoor taluk. Since no such person is met with in the history of Tuluva, and since Tuluva never in any period of her history formed a province of Kérala, we may dispense with the above account as unhistorical. An equally fictitious origin of the name of the district has been traced to a legendary ruler called Ráma Bhója, who is supposed to have made many gifts like *tuládána*, *tulá-purusha*, etc. Since he gave these gifts, his dynasty came to be known as the Tolár line, and the country, Tulu. The history of the Karnátaka knows no such ruler called Ráma Bhója. A third untenable view is that which attempts to derive the name Tuluva from the meek character (*tuluve*) of the people. But it is only in comparatively recent times that the Tulus have been an inoffensive people.

Historical evidence leads us to opine that the word Tuluva is to be traced to the Kannada root *tulu* meaning *to attack*, which appellation seems to have been given to the people by their northern and more ancient neighbours, the Karnátaka people. This was because of the many deprivations and continual havoc which the Tulu people gave their northern neighbours. Indeed the repeated epithet *Tuluva badavánalam* (submarine fire (to) the Tuluva forces) given to the Karnátaka kings in relation to the Tulu soldiers in historical times, and the many warlike reminiscences which are easily detectable in most of the Tuluva games and in the aboriginal faith of the Tulu people prove that in the remote ages the Tulus were a people of warlike habits.

3. *Political history: The Álupas of Udayávvara.*—The political history of Tuluva till the annexation of the district by the British in A.D. 1799, falls into the following divisions:—(a) The Álupa sway which extended over a thousand years from the second till the fourteenth century; (b) the suzerainty of the Vijayanagara monarchs which lasted from the fourteenth century A.D. till the end of the sixteenth century; (c) the hegemony of the Ikkéri or Bednore kings for nearly a century; and (d) the rule of the Sultans of Mysore from whom the British wrested the district.

The word Álupa is derived from Áluka which is the earliest variant of the name. It stands for *Sesha*, and, as Fleet

rightly remarked, denotes the Nága origin of the dynasty.¹ The Álupas were a family of great antiquity. This is proved not only by the epithet *maulah* (of ancient standing) given to them in inscriptions of the later half of the seventh century A.D., but also by the fact that some of the most celebrated kings of the Karnátaka were content merely with winning the Álupas over to their side rather than exterminating them altogether and annexing their territory. These considerations strengthen the identification of Álvakhéda with Oloikhora mentioned by Ptolemy, thereby lending support to the view that the Álvakhéda or the kingdom of the Álupas existed in the second century A.D.

But no historical information regarding the history of the Álupas is met with till we come to the middle of the sixth century A.D. In this century however it is certain that the Álupa kingdom had become prominent, since its subjugation is mentioned in the list of the conquests of the Western Chálukya king Kirtivarman I (A.D. 566-597). The name of the kingdom is given as Áluka². And the contemporary of king Kirtivarman was Máramma Álvarasar. Relations between the Western Chálukyas and the Álupas continued to be cordial till the times of the Western Chálukya ruler Vinayáditya I (A.D. 680-696) when the Maharaja Chitraváhana I ruled over the Álvakhéda Six Thousand province³.

With Chitraváhana I we enter into a period of civil strife in the history of Tuluva. His rival to the throne was Ranaságara whose claims were contested by Swétaváhana and Prithvíságara. The end of the civil war saw Vijayáditya firmly seated on the throne at Udayávvara, the capital of the Álupas. Vijayáditya's (son and) successor was Chitraváhana II (A.D. 800) whose period is remarkable for the aggressive designs of a great Karnátaka family.

These were the Ráshtrakútas who now had cast their sway practically over the whole of the Karnátaka and Tuluva. For nearly a century the history of the Álupas after Chitraváhana II is a blank; but in the first quarter of the tenth century A.D. there appears Alva Rananjaya who had intimate relationship with the Sántaras of Patti Pombucchapura (modern Humcha in the Nagar taluka, Mysore State). The Álupas had now shifted their capital from Udayávvara to Bárakúru; and had successfully retrieved their honour in the political field. A prominent Álupa figure is now met with in Bhujabala Kavi Álupéndradéva who ruled from A.D. 1113 till A.D. 1155. The Álupas under him regained their independence, although they

¹ Fleet, *Indian Antiquary*, XIX, pp. 14-15.

² Fleet, *I.A.* XIX, pp. 14, 19.

³ E. C. VIII, Sb. 571, p. 92. For detailed information read Saletore, *History of Tuluva*, Chapters II and III.

preserved outwardly the semblance of subjection to the Karnátaka monarchs. The next great Álupa name is that of Vira Pándyadéva Álupéndradéva, who ruled from A.D. 1254 till A.D. 1277. When Bankidéva Álupéndradéva, became king over Álvakhéda in A.D. 1302, the Álupa power had begun to decline. In A.D. 1345 Vira Kulasekharadéva Álupéndradéva reigned over the Tulu kingdom; but the Álupas no more exercised independent sway over Tuluva.

For in the next year A.D. 1346 the Vijayanagara kingdom was founded by the five famous brothers—Harihara, Bukka, Márapa, Muddapa, and Kampana; and Álvakhéda, like every other part of the Karnátaka, was absorbed into the new kingdom. But the Vijayanagara monarchs permitted the Álupas to rule over their own ancestral territory, presumably under their viceroys placed over Bárakúru and Mangalúru. The last Álupa name is that of Kulasekharadéva Álupéndradéva whose inscription dated A.D. 1444 has been discovered in Mudbidri.

4. *Vijayanagara and Tuluva.*—Tuluva seems to have fallen without a struggle to the founders of Vijayanagara. The reason why the latter desired to annex it was obvious: a very fertile region, it was noted for its active people and its good ports. Here at one of these ports (Maṅgalúru), the Vijayanagara rulers stationed one of their fleets under an admiral called *Navigada Prabhu*.

The Vijayanagara rule forms an epoch in the history of Tuluva. For well nigh three centuries Tuluva was firmly ruled under an efficient and centralised government. The seat of Vijayanagara authority in Tuluva was generally at Bárakúru, and sometimes at Mangalúru both of which cities had been selected by the Álupas as their capitals after they had abandoned Udayávvara in the ninth century A.D. The importance of Tuluva under the Vijayanagara monarchs is seen not only from the fact that it formed one of the most well-known provinces in the Empire; but also from the fact that it included Haive and Konkana districts as well. Thus in A.D. 1377–8 when Harihara Ráya II was ruling from the old Hoysala capital (*nelevidu*) at Dorasamudra, his great minister *Mahápradhána* Mallapa Wodeyár ruled over the Tulu-Haive-Konkana-rájya from the *rajádháni* of Bárakúru.¹ This capital continued to be the most important city of Tuluva from the early days of Vijayanagara rule down to the days of Aliya Ráma Rája. The fact that the Vijayanagara viceroys generally preferred to govern the Tulu-rájya from Bárakúru

¹ South Indian Inscriptions, VII, No. 347, p. 203.

explains why the last Alupa figure Kulasékharadéva Álupendradéva retreated to Mudbidri in the interior.

The name of the Vijayanagara viceroy under Harihara Ráya I (A.D. 1346—1353) cannot unfortunately be discovered. But it is not improbable that Harihara Ráya himself directly ruled over the Tulu province. The assertion that that ruler of Vijayanagara built the fort at Bárakúru¹, is unfounded. The title "Ráyarú," as is related in the comparatively modern and unreliable account by Sánubhóga Rámappa Karanika given to Buchanan², was not given to the Vijayanagara viceroy stationed at Bárakúru, as is related by some writers,³ but to the Vijayanagara Emperor Krishnadéva Ráya, the Great, as is proved by the traditional accounts both in the Karnátaka and the Tamil lands.

Under Bukka Ráya I (A.D. 1353—1377), Malliya Dannáyaka governed the Tulu-rájya from Bárakúru in A.D. 1357.

The names of more than three viceroys in the reign of Harihara Ráya II (A.D. 1377—1404) are met with in inscriptions. There are Bommarasa Wodeyár under Muddiya Dannáyaka; Hariapa Dannáyaka; and Basavana Wodeyár. In the same reign, when the famous Kampana Wodeyár, son of Bukka Ráya I, was probably in charge of the Araga Eighteen Kampana and the Gutti-rájya, the viceroy Bákana Wodeyár is mentioned as governing the Tulu-rájya from Bárakúru.

That the Vijayanagara monarchs never permitted the viceroys at Bárakúru to enjoy an indefinite term of office, is proved by many epigraphs which give the names of six successive viceroys in the reign of the Vijayanagara monarch Déva Ráya II (A.D. 1419—1446). In A.D. 1434 there was Mahápradhána Candarasa, followed by Annapa Wodeyár in A.D. 1437. Mahápradhána Bankarasa was the viceroy at Bárakúru in A.D. 1441, and Timmapa Wodeyár in A.D. 1444. The names of Narasimha Wodeyár and Virūpáksha Wodeyár are also met with in the inscriptions of viceroys governing the Tulu-rájya in the times of the same monarch.

The same feature of the Vijayanagra provincial government is seen in the reign of Déva Ráya II's eldest son Mallikárjuna Ráya (A.D. 1446—1467). In the early part of his reign Appana Wodeyár and Vallabhadéva Daṇḍanáyaka respectively governed from Bárakúru. But in A.D. 1452 Lingana Wodeyár was the viceroy over the Tulu-rájya. In the same year, however, Bhánapa Wodeyár was ordered to take charge of the viceroyalty of Bárakúru for some political reasons which do not concern us here. Pandaridéva appears as the viceroy over Bárakúru in A.D. 1455, and again in A.D. 1464.

¹ Sturrock, op. cit. I. p. 65.

² Buchanan, *A Journey through Malabar, Canara and Coorg*, III. p. 122.

³ Sturrock, *ibid.*

Vittharasa Wodeyār is mentioned as the viceroy over the Tulu-rājya in A.D. 1472 in the reign of Virúpāksha Rāya (A.D. 1467—1478). But Pandaridēva again became the viceroy over Bārakúru in A.D. 1482, evidently because he was the only able official who could successfully maintain the authority of the central government in the troublesome times of Virúpāksha Rāya. This is proved by the re-appointment of Vittharasa Wodeyār under Kācapa Dannáyaka in the same reign. It is a well known fact that the reigns of Mállikārjuna Rāya and Virúpāksha Rāya were wanting in vigour.¹

The only leader who could bring order out of the chaos that prevailed in the imperial capital at Vijayanagara was Narasinga Rāya, better known in history as Sáluva Nṛsimha, under whom Mallapa Náyaka is mentioned as viceroy over Bārakúru in A.D. 1481. This was three years after Sáluva Nṛsimha had been elected to the throne of the Empire in the last year of Virúpāksha Rāya (A.D. 1478).²

Under Krishnadēva Rāya the Great, the following viceroys over Bārakúru are mentioned in the epigraphs:—Ratnapa Wodeyār (A.D. 1518), Vaijapa Wodeyar (A.D. 1519), Vittharasa Dannáyaka (A.D. 1524), and Aliya Timmana Wodeyār, also called Timmarasa (A.D. 1528).

We may briefly mention the names of a few viceroys in the succeeding reigns. Under Achyuta Rāya (A.D. 1530—1542), there was Koṇḍapa Wodeyār over Bārakúru in A.D. 1534; and in the reign of Sadāsiva Rāya, Mallapa Wodeyar was the viceroy in A.D. 1554. The famous Sadāsivarāya Náyaka of Keladi was entrusted with the charge of the Bārakúru Candragutti and Áraga kingdoms for storming the fort of Kalyána.³ The grandson of this remarkable Keladi chieftain, Rámarāya Náyaka, governed the same Áraga-Gutti and the Bārakúru-Maṅgalúru provinces together with other centres, in A.D. 1577 in the reign of Ranga Rāya I.⁴

5. *Keladi and Tuluva*.—The fortunes of Tuluva and Keladi were thus coupled together by the Vijayanagara monarchs themselves. Rámarāya Náyaka's acknowledgment of the suzerainty of the Vijayanagara monarch, at least so far as Tuluva was concerned, was only nominal. In A.D. 1582 his famous brother Venkatapa Náyaka succeeded him as the ruler of Keladi. Among the many conquests of this great soldier was Tuluva where, as will be presently narrated, a local ruler had given him trouble, and where the Portuguese, due to the rather indifferent attitude of the imperial power, had taken deep

¹ and ² Rice, *Mys. and Coorg*, p. 117.

³ Salatore, *Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagara Empire*, I. p. 470.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I. p. 302. For a fuller account of the viceroys, read Krishna Sástri, *Archaeological Survey of India for 1907-08; Epigraphical Report of the Southern Circle for 1917*, p. 64.

root. Venkatapa Náyaka is described thus in an epigraph dated A.D. 1641: "A diamond elephant-goad to the lust elephants, the group of the bounding Tulava rajas,"¹ thereby proving that he had to combat more than one Tuluva ruler. These Tuluva rulers were no other than the kings of Gerasoppe, Kárkala, and Ullála. Of these the first one is now outside Tuluva.

Venkatapa Náyaka's interference in the affairs of Tuluva has now to be explained. Tuluva was now no more the single political unit it had been under the Vijayanagara monarchs. Numerous chieftains had established their principalities all over the district. Among these were the Chautars, the Bangars, and the Ajalars who had had strongholds especially in the southern and eastern parts of Tuluva. The most prominent representative of the Chautars was the famous Queen of Ullála, a centre about five miles due south of Mangalore. About this time the Queen of Ullála and the Bangar Rája, her husband, had fallen out, and the latter had allied himself with the Portuguese. These latter had gained considerable territory on the west coast of India, and seem to have established their factory at Mangalore with the assistance of the Bangar Rája. Venkatapa Náyaka, who saw the necessity of stemming the tide of Portuguese advance in Tuluva, espoused the cause of the Queen of Ullála which is called in the Portuguese accounts Olála or merely Ola, against the Bangar Rája whom the Portuguese call "King of Canara." But the viceroy of the Portuguese, being anxious to secure the trade in pepper for the Portuguese against the English and the Dutch, sent an embassy to Venkatapa Náyaka in A.D. 1623 to form an alliance.²

The indecisive interference of Venkatapa Náyaka in the affairs of Tuluva gave place to a systematic conquest of the district under the later Keladi rulers. Tuluva was too fertile and important a district to be left to the mercy of the local rulers amongst whom the Bhairasa Wodeyárs of Kárkala were the strongest. Sivapa Náyaka, therefore, subdued Bhairarasa or Bhairasa of Kárkala, and entering Coorg invaded even Malayala.³ This was in the reign of Venkatapa Náyaka's grandson Virabhadra Náyaka (A.D. 1629—1645).

It is not surprising, therefore, that when Sivapa Náyaka himself ascended the throne (A.D. 1645—1660) in succession to Virabhadra Náyaka, he should have given further expression to the Keladi designs in Tuluva. His dominions extended as far as Nílésvara in the extreme south of Tuluva. Nothing of note happened in the reign of his son Bhadrappa Náyaka (A.D. 1661—1663). But in the times of the latter's brother

¹ E.O. VII Sh. 2, p. 3.

² and ³ Rice, *Mysore and Coorg*, p. 158.

Sómasékhara Náyaka (A.D. 1663—1671), Siváji the Maratha leader is said to have swooped upon Coondapoor in Tuluva, sacked it, and returned to Gókarna with a trail of plundered towns in his wake.¹

Interesting details of this period of the Keladi rule have been left to us by foreign travellers like Pyrard (A.D. 1607), Pietro della Valle (A.D. 1623), Fryer (A.D. 1673), Vincenzo Maria da Santa Catarina (circa A.D. 1656), Hamilton (A.D. 1718), and Viscount Valentine (A.D. 1803).

6. *Tuluva and the Sultans of Mysore.*—The Keladi affairs drifted from bad to worse till in A.D. 1763, Hyder Ali conquered Bednore.² And Hyder Ali turned his eyes towards Tuluva. Outwardly directing his campaigns against the Páleyagars of Harapanahalli, Ráyadurga, and Chitaldroog, he in fact found a pretext to conquer one of the most prominent ports of Tuluva, Mangalore. Here he established a dockyard and a naval arsenal for the west coast under the command of Latif Ali Beg. Hyder Ali himself visited Tuluva; and marching through Mangalore got as far as Niléshwara with the idea of subjugating the Zamorin of Calicut with the aid of the leader of the Mapillas Ali Rája.³

But the naval commandant at Mangalore Latif Ali Beg failed to withstand the English, the bitterest enemy of Hyder Ali. The English in January 1768 succeeded in capturing the city. This necessitated the re-appearance of Hyder Ali himself in May of the same year when Mangalore fell into his hands, General Smith abandoning 80 European sick, 180 sepoys, and all guns, and sailing away with 41 artillery, 200 European infantry, and 1,200 sepoys.⁴ Thus the end of the First Mysore war saw Hyder Ali master of Tuluva, chiefly because of the aid which the Raja of Coorg had given him during the campaigns. In return for this and for some territories secured by him over the ghats, Hyder Ali ceded to him the villages of Panja and Belláre in the Puttur taluk. But Hyder Ali resumed them soon after together with the Máganés of Amara and Sullya ceded to Coorg by Sómasékhara Náyaka II.

With the death of Hyder Ali on December 7th, A.D. 1782,⁵ and the outbreak of the war, our attention is shifted to the northern part of Tuluva where in January A.D. 1793, General Matthews landed at Coondapoor with a small force from Bombay. His earliest success was the capture of the fort at Hosangadi; and the next that of Haidargarh. General

¹ and ² Rice, *Mysore and Coorg*, p. 159.

³ *Mysore Archaeological Report* for 1930, p. 88.

⁴ Wilks, *Historical Sketches of Southern India*, I, p. 276, seq., 331, seq.

⁵ *Mysore Archaeological Report*, *ibid*, p. 80.

Matthews then advanced on Bednore (January 27th) which fell into his hands owing to the treachery of the governor. But on Tippu Sultan's arrival, General Matthews surrendered (April 30th, A.D. 1793).

In the meanwhile Tippu Sultan had sent a large army against Mangalore where Colonel Campbell after varying fortunes capitulated (January 30th, A.D. 1794). The one notable feature of this war was the punishment which Tippu Sultan meted out to the Roman Catholics of South Kanara. Tippu Sultan suspected them of secretly helping the English. He therefore punished them with confiscation of property, and he deported a large number varying from 30 to 60 thousand to Mysore, where many were forcibly converted, and some recruited into the State army. A good number of the Roman Catholics, who had fled to Coorg to escape his wrath, returned to Kanara after the fall of Seringapatam.

Tippu Sultan's last measure to subjugate Tuluva consisted in the suppression of some of the local chiefs whom he likewise suspected of having sided with his enemy, the English. Among these were the Rajas of Kumbla, Vittala and Niléshwara (A.D. 1793—1795). In these troublesome times the Raja of Coorg, who had now become an enemy of Tippu Sultan, took an opportunity of ravaging Tuluva, especially the territory of his old enemy the Raja of Kumbla. And for his depredations he received from the English all the four Máganés of Sullya, Belláre, Amara and Panjá which Hyder Ali had resumed in A.D. 1775 but which had been originally ceded to the Raja of Coorg by the Bednore and Mysore kings. Tuluva was annexed by the English in A.D. 1799 with the fall of Seringapatam.

7. *Minor Principalities in Tuluva.*—Apart from the powerful Álupa kings of Udayávára, and later on of Bárakúru, and after them the great Vijayanagara monarchs, there were minor rulers whose mutual dealings form an interesting section in the history of Tuluva. These minor chieftains may be divided into two categories—the more powerful rulers of Gerasoppe, Sangítapura, and Kárkala, who sometimes aspired to the rank of kings; and the local chiefs of the Chauta, Banga, Ajala, Súrara, Mallara, Sávanta, Vittala, Ellúru, Binnáni, Nandalke, Kadaba-Tingala, and Kumbla chiefships. Local tradition wrongly includes in this list the name of the Kárkala rulers.

The territories of the rulers of Gerasoppe and Sangítapura lie mostly within the British district of North Kanara and this section which deals with the history of South Kanara is not the proper place to deal with these two principalities.

The Kárkala Rulers.—More powerful than either the Gerasoppe or the Sangítapura kings were the rulers of Kárkala. These claimed to be of the Sántara stock, and belonged to the

Ugra-vamsa, and were Jaina by religion. The Sántaras had their earliest capital at Patti Pombucchapura, the modern Humcha in the Nagar taluk of the Mysore State. The progenitor was Jínadatta, who claimed to be the lord of Northern Mathura. It was in the ninth century A.D. that the Sántaras extended their arms into Tuluva, although they failed to obtain a firm footing in the district. Ballu Déva (A.D. 1209), Mailu Déva, and Máru Déva appear amongst the earliest names of this dynasty. But they were followed by two queens—Jákala Mahádévi (A.D. 1246—1270) and Kalala Mahádévi (A.D. 1270—1281). Ráya Ballala Déva succeeded the latter in A.D. 1284; and in A.D. 1292 he was succeeded by Kalala Dévi's son Víra Pándyadéva (A.D. 1292—1297). The next prominent name in the history of this dynasty is that of Bhairarása Wodeyár (A.D. 1419), who was succeeded by Víra Pándya Déva in whose reign the famous monolithic statue of Gumata was erected at Kárkala (A.D. 1432).¹ Fifty years later in A.D. 1493 Bhairarása Wodeyár ruled over the principality of Kárkala (A.D. 1493—1501). In A.D. 1501 came Immadi Bhairarása Wodeyár to the throne (A.D. 1501—1530), and he was followed by Víra Bhairarása Wodeyár, also known as Víra Pándyappa Wodeyár (A.D. 1530—1555). Immádi Pándya Wodeyár appears in A.D. 1555. His is the last noteworthy name in the Kárkala genealogy and he is to be identified with Bhairarása Wodeyár (A.D. 1555—1598).² After the final disappearance of the Vijayanagara Empire (A.D. 1646), the Kárkala kings managed to eke out a precarious existence till the days of the Ikkéri rulers, who absorbed the Kárkala principality in their own kingdom.

The most prominent of the petty chiefships of Tuluva was that of Súrula. This chiefship dates back to the middle of the twelfth century A.D. when it was called Súraha, and its leader Tólaha.³ These two names were later on changed into Súrula and Tólara respectively.

Unhistorical tradition ascribes the foundation of this as well as of the remaining eleven chiefships of Chauta, Banga, Mallara (or in some Ajala), Sávanta, Vittala, Ellura, Binnani, Nandálke, Kadaba-Tingala, and Kumbla to the activities of a legendary hero called Bhútála Pandya, who is popularly supposed to have originated the well-known law of inheritance through females called *Aliya Santána Kattu*. It is said that the founders of these twelve chiefships were the twelve sons born to the twelve Jaina princesses whom Bhútála Pándya married.⁴

¹ *Epigraphia Indica*, VII, p. 109.

² *E. C.* VI. Cm 35, 36, 100, Mg. 42-76, Kp. 50, 57, pp. 38, 48, 68-72.

³ Saletore, *History of Tuluva*, Ch. IV.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Ch. IV, Sec. B on the historicity of the hero Bhútála Pándya.

Tuluva was noted for its queens, especially those of Súrala, Basarúru, Ullála, and Kárnádu. A small tower in front of the *aramane* (or palace) at Súrala is shown as the place where one of the queens of this chiefship stood when she reviewed her troops which defeated the Portuguese in a battle fought near Súrala. Of the queen of Basarúru, Ferishta relates that she was a feudatory of Sankara Náyaka, the viceroy of the last of the Yádava kings (Harapala?).¹ Pietro della Valle tells us that the fame of the queen of Ullála as an able administrator had spread as far as Persia. The Portuguese called the queen of Ullála Bukkadévi—which is a contraction of her name Abbakká Dévi; and had political as well as commercial dealings with her.² The queen of Kárnádu likewise has figured prominently in the annals of the Tulu and the Portuguese peoples. The latter called the chiefship Carnate. The queen of this little state is also mentioned by Pietro della Valle, who intended to pay her a visit but unfortunately was prevented from doing so by unforeseen events.³

The Rajas of Kumbla and Vittala figure to some extent in the days of Tippu Sultan and the English. The former hanged one of the relatives of the Raja of Kumbla which drove the Rája to the side of the English. The successor of the Rája of Kumbla also took shelter with the English at Tellicherry (in about A.D. 1794) but returned to Tuluva in A.D. 1799 when war broke out between the English and Tippu Sultan.

To Tellicherry also the Rája of Vittala fled about the same time (A.D. 1794) and likewise returned to Tuluva in A.D. 1799. The territory of the Rája, as narrated above, was ravaged by the Rája of Coorg who received from the English for his depredations certain specified villages in Tuluva. The excuse for this act of aggression on the part of the Raja of Coorg was that the latter had helped the English during the wars with Tippu Sultan, and that the Rája of Vittala had joined his rebel nephew and had ravaged the territory under the protection of the English.

Mention may here be made of some still minor leaders like the Ballálas of Chittupádi, Nidambúru and Kattapádi, who exercised powerful influence in Hindu and Jaina circles. Of these the name Nidambúru is met with so early as A.D. 1281 when it is called Mudila Nidambúru. The importance of this household is that its Ballálas are often mentioned in epigraphs as acting in unison with the viceroys of the Hoysala and Vijayanagara kings. Thus the Ballálas of Mudila Nidambúru

¹ Ferishta, p. 140. (Briggs).

² Heras, *Aravida Dynasty of Vijayanagara*, pp. 189-190.

³ For a fuller account of this queen of Kárnádu read Saletore, Carnate, *Journal of the Bombay Historical Society*, II, pp. 223-231.

Malayalam is the prevailing language of the Kásaragód taluk and in the Amindivi islands and it is also spoken by about 10 per cent of the people in the Mangalore taluk. Tulu is found chiefly in Mangalore, Udipi, Kárkál and Puttúr taluks which formed the ancient Tuluvañadu, but it is also the language of about 30 per cent of the people of Kásaragód which formed the southern frontier of the ancient Tuluva country. Kanarese is the main language of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks and of a small proportion in Mangalore and Kárkál taluks. Konkani is spoken in all the northern taluks and in none of them is it the predominant language. Mahráthi is the language of a few thousands in Kásaragód and Udipi taluks and Hindustáni for the most part of Mussalmans with a foreign origin, the native Muslim having generally Malayalam or Kanarese as his mother tongue.

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CHAPTER III.

AGE, SEX AND MARRIAGE.

Pages 45 to 57.—For this chapter substitute:—Imperial Age. Table VII at page 85 of Part II of the Report on the Census of the Madras Presidency gives the general age constitution of the population of the district. These returns of age continue to be far from accurate, though, as regards age returns of children below five years of age, they can be regarded as on the whole fairly accurate. The district population showed that in the age group 0-15, there were 410 people in every 1,000, while for the Presidency as a whole, it was 389 per thousand, and, barring East Gó dávari Agency and North Arcot, this district returned the largest proportion within these age limits. It would perhaps be futile to attempt to explain the reason for this great increase over the mean for the Presidency. The district figure at the census of 1891 was only 400, and the increase in 1931 might be due to better health conditions among the children as a result of vaccination against small-pox, child welfare work and general health propaganda, for the increase in population was only a little over 3 per cent since the census of 1891. It has been found that the proportion of children to persons in the prime of life had varied little during the forty years ending 1931 in the various census divisions, with this difference, that while the tendency is for the proportion to diminish, the West Coast figures in 1931 alone increased over those for 1891, apparently following the figures for married women between the ages of 15 and 40. This might obviously be due to the west coast being more fertile than the other

regions and to fewer women migrating from Malabar or South Kanara. They generally remain at home with the children, a circumstance which has the effect of swelling the ratios. For a population that is increasing, the numbers at each age period should gradually diminish as age advances, and this we find clearly exemplified in this district, for the population at age-groups 20 to 30 is 227,152, at 30 to 40, 181,163, at 40 to 50, 129,563, at ages 50 to 60, 83,333 and for ages 60 and over 6,877. The figures for the age groups 0 to 10 and 10 to 20, were 388,633 and 297,520.

Useful and
dependant
ages.

It may be assumed that all males between the ages of 15 and 60 and all females between 15 and 50 are capable of earning their own livelihood. On this assumption 52·8 per cent of the males and 49·5 of the females in this district were at the useful ages in 1931. The corresponding figures for the Presidency were 55·9 for males and 54·1 for females.

Sex.

The population of South Kanara in 1931 was made up of 663,950 males and 708,291 females. The population thus shows a preponderance of females, the proportion being 1,066 females to 1,000 of the opposite sex. The ratio in 1871 was 1,007; in 1881, 1,032; and in 1891, 1,067, and this was one more than that in 1931. The female surplus in the Presidency as a whole was only 1,025 in 1931. The writer of the revised Manual, 1898, considers that the figure in 1891 was due to the more complete enumeration of females than at previous censuses. The female proportions in 1901, 1911 and 1921 were respectively 1069, 1067 and 1057. It is surprising that the figures should have been practically the same in 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1931, and the marked drop in 1921 must be due to the influenza epidemic of 1918 which must have had a partiality for women victims, and these formed more than 50 per cent of the population and thus reduced their proportion in the census that followed three years later. The two northernmost coastal taluks, Coondapoor and Udipi have a female ratio of over 1,100 evidently due to the emigration both by sea and land of a considerable number of the men to earn a living or in search of work. It is seen that there were 2 per cent more male children under 15 than female children indicating (1) that there were more male than female babies and (2) that the former were more carefully looked after and so there was less mortality among them, and that between the ages of 15 and 40 (that is, the child-bearing age), there were 16 per cent more women. This circumstance proves that at the useful ages more men go out of the district for work leaving their womenfolk and children at home. In fact South Kanara and the only other district on the West Coast supply more clerks, cooks and restaurateurs to the whole of Southern India than any two other districts put together to the east of the Western Ghats.

Table VII of the Census Tables for 1931 (vide pp. 85 and 86 of the Madras Census Report for that year, Part II) shows the total population of each sex and the number of each that were unmarried, married and widowed. The table also gives similar figures for the followers of the three great religions and of the Jains for each age group of five till 20, and for groups for 10 years beyond it and in the case of children under five, the number unmarried, married and widowed at each age. A study of the table naturally reveals interesting features of the social life of the followers of the various religions prevailing in the district.

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Marriage.

Taking the civil condition of children up to five years, the table shows that 413 children under five were married and 24 were widowed and they were distributed as follows among Hindus, Muhammadans and Jains, there being no such marriages among Christians.

Child marriage and widowhood.

Age.	Total.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 1 ...	22,576	22,776	0	12	...	1
1 2 ...	22,329	22,710	13	36	...	1
2 3 ...	20,599	21,202	19	51	...	2
3 4 ...	19,239	19,234	15	80	...	2
4 5 ...	18,211	17,723	47	131	2	16
Total ...	102,954	103,695	103	310	2	22

Among the various religionists, the married and the widowed children were distributed as follows:—

Age.	Married.						Widowed.					
	Hindus.		Muham- madans.		Jains.		Hindus.		Muham- madans.		Jains.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ...	8	11	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	9	30	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	15	44	4	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	14	72	1	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	38	118	8	13	1	...	2	13	...	3	...	...
Total ...	84	275	18	33	1	2	2	19	...	3	...	...

Who the particular castes are among the Hindus who contributed as many as 359 married infants of both sexes under 5, it is not possible to say with any tolerable degree of accuracy; if we may hazard a guess it must be chiefly the better placed classes like the Vysias and Brahmans. To escape the provisions of the Sarda Act, several infant marriages were performed in these castes in the years preceding the census. That 2 baby boys and 22 baby girls should have lost their partners is not surprising seeing that infantile mortality all

through the Presidency is fairly high and the number of married infants of tender age too many. The Muslims also for the same reason had celebrated 51 infant marriages (18 boys and 33 girls) with 3 girls attaining widowhood at that tender age. The Jains did not appear to have kept quiet when they knew that the Child Marriage Restraint Act was to become the law of the land, for three infant marriages were reported among them, one of a boy and two of girls and fortunately no infant had been widowed.

The same table for 1921 census showed that there were then more married infants than in 1931 (285 boys and 467 girls) and that there were such cases even among Christians (20 boys and 32 girls). The figures for Hindus were 244 boys and 378 girls, Muhammadans 19 boys and 51 girls and of Jains 2 boys and 6 girls. There were also 9 boys and 43 girls widowed under five years in the whole district, the numbers being distributed as follows—Hindus, 8 boys and 42 girls, Muhammadans 7 girls and no boy and Jains one boy and one girl. That there has been an improvement during the next ten years is due to the greater consciousness of the evil system among the people, and perhaps the figures in 1931 might have been much less than they were, but for the passing of what is known as the Sarda Act.

The following table shows the civil or conjugal condition of the population in the district and the proportions of unmarried, married and widowed in a total of 10,000 of each sex :—

Distribution of civil condition of 10,000 persons of each sex and age.

Age groups.	Males.			Females.		
	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.
All ages ...	5,792	3,880	328	4,007	4,212	1,791
0—15 ...	9,949	50	1	9,325	745	30
15—30 ...	5,846	3,991	63	1,205	8,073	722
30—40 ...	764	8,868	368	188	7,548	2,264
40—50 ...	270	4,112	618	145	5,315	4,540
50—60 ...	189	8,660	1,151	110	2,983	6,907
Over 60 ...	167	7,980	1,903	42	1,165	8,733

The above statement shows that marriage is practically universal throughout the district and that only a few people of either sex elect to remain single till the end of their lives. Among males the proportion of unmarried people to the entire population decreases with each advancing age-period until at ages beyond 60 not more than 1·6 per cent of the population were unmarried, while 79 per cent of them were married and 19 per cent were widowers. Among women at the ordinarily marriage age of 15—30, 80 per cent were married, 7 per cent

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together with the viceroy Harippa Dannáyaka made an endowment to a temple in A.D. 1281 the reign of the last great Hoysala king Vira Ballála III¹. An inscription, dated A.D. 1395 describes the temple of Sri Krishna as having been situated in Udipi which was the centre of Mudila Nidambúru *gráma* which belonged to Sivalli². In the middle of the fifteenth century A.D. the signatures of the head of the Nidambúru chiefs were required for the confirmation of public grants given by the officers of the king and the citizens. Thus a stone record dated in A.D. 1437-8 contains the *Nidamburu grámada voppa* (the signatures of the chiefs of Nidambúru)³.

CHAPTER III.

REVENUE HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Re-settle-
ment, 1934-
35.

Page 133.—Add at the end of the chapter the following.— For a note on the resettlement of 1902, see pages 27 to 38 of this volume. The resettlement of the various taluks fell due in faslis 1342 to 1344 (1932-33 to 1934-35), that is of the Mangalore taluk, two villages of Puttúr taluk and 63 villages of Kárkál taluk (these 65 villages forming part of the old Mangalore taluk) in 1932-33, of the rest of the Puttúr taluk in 1934-35 and of the rest of the district in 1933-34, but the new rates of assessment were introduced in all the taluks in fasli 1344 (1934-35), that is from January 1935. Resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kásaragód, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttúr and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. As a result of resurvey, an extent of 4,800 acres was surveyed for the first time and included within village limits while 22,592 acres in Kásaragód and Puttúr which really formed part of reserved forest were excluded from the village limits. Mr. E. W. Bouchier, I.C.S. drew up the scheme report in January 1934 and Government passed orders on it exactly a year later. The main feature of the resettlement was the enhancement of the previously existing rates of assessment on wet and garden lands by 12½ per cent while the rates of assessment on dry lands were left unchanged.

As at the last settlement, paddy was adopted in this district, as the standard crop for wet lands, coconut for garden

¹ S.I.I. VII. No. 213, pp. 108-109.

² S.I.I. VII. No. 299, p. 151.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 147-148.

lands and ragi for dry lands. The commutation rates were calculated in the usual manner from the average prices of these grains in the ryots' selling months during the 20 non-famine years ending (1932-33) after making a deduction of 25 per cent for wet lands and 20 per cent for garden and dry lands on account of cartage and merchants' profits.

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It was found that while the rate for paddy was Rs. 133 per garce at the last settlement, it had risen to Rs. 241 in 1932-33 or an increase of 81 per cent; the rise in the price of coconuts was from Rs. 22 to Rs. 36 or 64 per cent and of ragi from 175 to 390 or 123 per cent. In spite of these increases the enhancement sanctioned by Government in the rates of assessment was only 12½ per cent for wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged. The revised rates for first-class wet lands were Rs. 7-14-0, Rs. 6-12-0, Rs. 5-10-0, Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 3-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 1-11-0, Rs. 1-2-0 and 14 annas, for second class lands from Rs. 6-12-0 to 14 annas and for third class lands from Rs. 5-10-0 to 14 annas, both in the above order. As regards garden lands the rates were for the first eight classes Rs. 9, Rs. 7-14-0, Rs. 6-12-0, Rs. 5-10-0, Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 3-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0. In the special coast group villages the wet rates for each taram which had been raised by Re. 1 for single crop at the last settlement was raised to Rs. 1-2-0 at the resettlement. In the case of garden lands a new 8th taram of Rs. 1-2-0 was created in order to give relief to new non-cocoa and non-areca garden.

Commutation rates.

The following are some of the special features of the resettlement:—

Special features.

Reclassification of soils.—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*. Porambokes and unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably classified.

Grouping and tarams.—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of wet and dry assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangadi (present Puttúr) taluk, where a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in 17 villages of Coondapoor, 12 villages of Kárkál, one village each in Kásaragód and Mangalore, 3 villages in Udipi and ten villages of Puttúr taluk where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and it was decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping. As regards villages in the Puttúr taluk placed

in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages, and by two tarams in 11 villages, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a larger margin of profit. A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of annas twelve.

Classification of lands: Porambokes.—In resurveyed villages all porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed (45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden).

In the non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk alone, all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. Subsequently, in accordance with the orders issued for the simplification of resettlement procedure, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

Kumaki and Assessed Waste lands.—During the final check of resurvey records all Kumakis and assessed waste lands in resurveyed villages were inspected and all cases of occupations were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates, except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry, 448 as wet and 1,146 as garden).

In the non-surveyed villages of Mangalore and Puttúr taluks, lists of unauthorized occupations in Kumakis and assessed waste lands were obtained from the Shánbhogues and over-checked by the settlement staff. Transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations showing particulars of extents, soil classification and rate were furnished to the Revenue staff for the purpose of collecting the assessments due on them. Owing to the introduction of simplified procedure in the meanwhile this work was not done in the other taluks.

Unassessed lands.—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to unassessed certain lands which were registered as poramboke in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. This registry

was left unaltered at resettlement except in Kárkal taluk where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

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Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were re-classified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., lands containing five bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or five bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. But mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the village. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions:—

(i) All new areca gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens other than areca gardens and which adjoined old areca gardens, the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on lands which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was rupee one raised to Rs. 1-2-0 at resettlement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what on merits, the new garden would deserve, the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing.

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer; otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without sub-division on the

actual extent converted provided such area was more than 20 cents. The extents of occupied dry transferred to garden and wet respectively are shown below :—

			ACRES.
Occupied dry to garden	...	...	26,223
Occupied dry to wet	...	...	7,976
			<hr/>
			34,199
			<hr/>

Garden lands.

There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing *tarams* were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control were after inspection transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description "dry" was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not agree with the *taram* rate, the entry "old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the *adangal*.

Wet lands.

No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry. Transfer of wet single crop lands to double crop or *vice versa* was not allowed at resettlement. The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant, being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

Mulpattas.—At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in *Mulpattas* were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of 4 annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the 4 annas rates on unreclaimed lands being left alone.

Kans.—*Kans* exist in 22 villages of Puttūr taluk. At the last settlement they were registered as assessed waste with the remarks 'Kan' in the remarks column but separate Kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to forest revenue. At resettlement when Kan lands were brought under effective occupation they were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied dry under the ordinary soil classification and *taram* with the remark 'Kan' noted

against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

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Bane.—Bane lands exist only in parts of Puttúr taluk. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that when bane lands were brought under effective occupation they were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as 'assessed waste' with remark 'bane' noted against them.

Neriya cardamom forest.—The Neriya cardamom forest comprises an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 14,672 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 of Kumaki cultivation assessed at 1 Re. 3 annas and 2 annas respectively. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue at resettlement.

Kumari.—Kumaris exist in 21 villages of Kásaragód taluk. These villages were resurveyed and during the final check, the settlement staff attended to the reclassification of the Warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. At resettlement, the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The villages near the coast were placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group and those in the middle in the second group. As a result of regrouping in 11 out of 21 villages, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391-3-0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre for the first, second and third groups as revised were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below:—

	Extent.		Kumari Assessment.		Assessment at re-settlement.	
	A.	C.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1. Dry	1,094	52	140	7	724	4
2. Garden... ..	6,202	31	976	13	20,886	11
3. Wet	481	46	72	11	1,387	12
	7,778	29	1,189	15	22,948	11

Financial results.—The total extent of lands included in ryotwari holdings is 1,022,212 acres. As a result of resettlement the total assessment on these lands increased from Rs. 25,12,100 to Rs. 28,53,257.

Increment remissions both ordinary and special were granted from the year of introduction of resettlement. The

following statement shows the total increment remissions granted for the first four faslis :—

Name of taluk.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.							
		1344		1345		1346		1347	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1. Mangalore ...	1934-35.	50,423	5	33,652	12	18,073	1	2,154	12
2. Kárkál ...	"	28,711	7	19,224	9	10,508	0	1,676	3
3. Kásaragód ...	"	59,598	8	41,714	8	25,718	5	9,248	6
4. Udipi ...	"	43,722	4	28,928	6	15,394	7	1,352	7
5. Coondapoor ...	"	29,861	12	19,770	10	10,443	11	647	5
6. Puttúr ...	"	36,150	7	24,382	5	13,507	13	2,329	4
		2,48,467	11	1,67,873	2	93,645	5	17,408	6

Ground rent.—There are eight towns in the district, Mangalore, Bantvál, Mulki, Kásaragód, Kárkál, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttúr. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931 respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. At resettlement the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6-4-0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent so that the existing rates of Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-4-0 were raised to Rs. 11-4-0, and all other higher rates were raised by Rs. 5 uniformly. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi the existing rate of Rs. 3-2-0 was left unaltered. The financial effect of the revision of groundrent is given below :—

Name of town.			According to revenue.		According to resettlement.	
			RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1. Mangalore ...	...	...	8,000	3	10,315	1
2. Bantvál ...	...	...		
3. Mulki ...	...	...		
4. Kásaragód ...	...	...	239	4	451	2
5. Kárkál ...	...	...	792	2	1,367	5
6. Udipi ...	...	...	866	8	1,717	10
7. Coondapoor ...	...	...	...	...	48	4
8. Puttúr ...	...	...	...	...	5	5
			9,898	1	13,904	11

were widowed; and less than one per cent were found to be unmarried at ages over 60. There were more widows at each successive age growth, the result of early marriage of girls to husbands much older and the general discouragement to widow remarriage. 17·9 per cent of women of all ages were widows in this district in 1931 as against 17·8 per cent for the whole Presidency. At ages above 40, 67 per cent of the women were widows as against a Presidency average of 61·8—that is to say, when middle age is reached more than three-fifths of the district women are found to be widowed. There is a great rush of marriages among girls in the age period 15—30 (it is really between 15 and 20) and for the males the marriage age is between 20 and 40 as is shown by the figures in column 2 of age periods 15—30 and 30—40. Of marriages of girls in the age period 0—5, this district returned 0·34 per cent as against 0·01 per cent in Malabar which adjoins it; the latter is in fact the first district to show almost complete abstention from infant marriage. The better educated regions were generally less prone to adopt child marriages though caste custom plays a large part in this affair.

CHAPTER IV.

RAINFALL, SEASONS AND PRICES.

*Pages 58 to 78.—Substitute:—*There were in 1935 eleven stations in the district where rainfall was registered and Table XII of this volume gives the average rainfall recorded in these stations during the years 1870 to 1930. The mean annual rainfall for the whole district during this long period of 61 years was 146·92 which is the heaviest for any district in the Presidency. The minimum fall was 98·99 inches in 1881, the next lowest fall being 114·57 inches in 1875. The highest fall recorded was in 1878 (178·61 inches). It would appear from Table XII that very little rain falls during the first four months of the year, but in May the average rises to 5·58 inches. From June to September the period of the south-west monsoon, the average fall is 127·05 inches of which about two-thirds are received in June and July. In October the north-east monsoon sets in, which gives an average of 12·31 inches of which nearly two-thirds fall in October. The rainfall is smallest in Kásara-gód taluk which borders on the Malabar district, but the heaviest fall is in Kárkál and Beltangadi where the annual averages are 185·53 and 175·06 inches, respectively.

South Kanara is an exceptionally favoured district in respect of its rainfall, and famine is almost unknown, though, scarcity in the neighbouring districts tends to increase the prices of

food-grains here. The rains during the south-west monsoon are so plentiful that there is hardly any necessity for storing water in tanks for cultivation as in other districts of the Presidency. Rice, for instance, is raised by means of rains alone and without the aid of artificial irrigation.

The reports to the Board of Revenue by the Collectors from fasli 1221 (A.D. 1811-12) of which short notes appear in the Manual show that only in a few years the rains were unseasonal or abnormal and flooded the country and affected the crops; and in no year was it said that the rivers overflowed their banks and destroyed villages or caused other serious damage to animals, crops and plantations. Perhaps there were during the century and more that followed fasli 1221 a few years in which the rains were followed by disastrous floods in the rivers but we have no record of them, the reports of the Collectors abstracted in the Manual only relating to the influence of the rains or absence of rains on the agricultural operations in the district and on the prices of food-grains.

Some recent
floods.

In July and August 1923 and in July of the following year there were disastrous floods in the district owing to heavy and continuous monsoon rains in those months. The rivers had to carry more water than they could within their banks and so overflowed to such an extent that the villages and towns on them or at their confluence with other rivers or the sea were greatly damaged and in some instances the bridges across them were broken up or destroyed. In the floods of July 1923 all taluks except Kásaragód were affected. With great difficulty life and property had to be saved in some of the villages and towns. The Gangóly bar at Coondapoor was widened and the iron bridge over the Deli-Holé river was destroyed. The widening of the bar was a blessing in disguise for it helped the quick passage of flood waters into the sea. The floods that these rivers brought down a month later, that is in August, were more destructive and seriously affected the villages of Bantvál, Panemangalore, Vénoor and Uppinangadi. On the sixth and seventh of that month large portions of the streets of Bantvál were laid low and more than a thousand people rendered homeless. The bulk of them left for Mangalore and so eased the situation in this small place. Rice and grain worth Rs. 20,000 stored in the godowns along the river bank were damaged. Most of the houses and the girder bridge at Panemangalore were destroyed. Kásaragód taluk was also affected this time as the Paiswáni was heavily flooded. The worst sufferer was, however, Uppinangadi of which the greater part was razed to the ground, for its two main streets between the Kumara-dhári and Nétrávathi rivers were completely destroyed except for a dozen buildings including the temple, hospital, police station and tile factory. The forest range office and the post

office were washed away with all their records and furniture. The big bridges at Puchamógar and Vénóor and several minor culverts and bridges were destroyed. At Mangalore, besides the damage to the railway line, several houses in Kudróli, Sultan's Battery, Bólár and Jeppu collapsed and the bar opposite Sultan's Battery got widened. The floods of July 1924 chiefly affected the coast, though the roads all over the district were badly cut up and breached in several places. The floods, though not as great as in the previous year, lasted for ten days and damaged the crops. The widening of the bar at Kásaragód prevented damage to houses along the river banks but breaches on the roads including some of the ghat roads involved the district board in heavy expenditure. Government officers and non-officials showed great energy in coming to the rescue of victims of the floods. Remissions of land revenue of about Rs. 25,000, grant of two lakhs in agricultural loans and free supply of building material to the poorer classes of people were allowed by Government and local relief committees as in Tonse West and Kalianpur had to feed and give shelter to hundreds of people for several days and to clothe many of them. The owner of the tile factory at Uppinangadi clothed and fed about a thousand people at his factory.

There being few failures of yearly rains in the district, it is no wonder that South Kanara never found itself in the grip of any serious famine. The reports of the early Collectors referred to above depicted a gloomy view of the seasons in some years, but they were apparently influenced by scarcities in a few isolated parts of the district. Besides landowners and farmers all the world over would seldom admit that any season is entirely satisfactory, for they set up a standard of perfection which could not be reached even in the most prosperous years. Famine has been practically unknown in the district which has been specially favoured by nature with rainfall in seasons so plentiful and so evenly distributed that the people raise their first and best crop of paddy without any more effort than ploughing the land, preparing the plots and sowing the seeds. Nature comes to their help and an abundant rainfall helps in the growth and maturing of the crops. It was only in one year 1872 that any relief work had to be opened, but this was not due to any actual famine in the district but to distress caused by an abnormal export of grains which tended to raise the prices. There have been subsequently many famines in other districts but none of them actually extended to South Kanara; they merely tended to raise the prices of food grains.

A table of prices of important staple food grains during the faslis 1326 to 1342 at the various taluk centres is given in Table XVIII of this volume. It will be seen from it that the prices were generally above the warning rate mentioned in the

CHAPTER IV.

THE PEOPLE.

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Page 144, paragraph 2.—Add the following paragraphs about cock fights and buffalo races which are common amusements among the agricultural population of the district:—

Every ryot, especially a Bant, who is not a Jain, takes an interest in cock-fighting and large assemblages of cocks are found at every fair and festival throughout South Kanara. A writer in the Calcutta Review says: "The outsider cannot fail to be struck with the tremendous excitement that attends a village fair in South Kanara. Large numbers of cocks are displayed for sale, and groups of excited people may be seen huddled together, bending down with intense eagerness to watch every detail in the progress of a combat between two celebrated village game-cocks. Cock fights on an elaborate scale take place on the day after the Dīpavali, Sankarān̥thi, Vināyakachathurthi and Gókulashtami festivals, outside the village boundary. The birds are armed with cunningly devised steel spurs, constituting a battery of variously curved and sinuous weapons. It is believed that the Bhúta (demon) is appeased, if the blood from the wounds drops on the ground. The owner of a victorious bird becomes the possessor of the vanquished bird, dead or alive."

Amuse-
ments :
cock-fight-
ing.

Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., for many years District Judge of Mangalore has described buffalo-racing peculiar to South Kanara in these terms:—"This is a sport that has grown up among a race of cultivators of wet land. The Bants, and Jains and other landowners of position, own and run buffaloes, and the Billava has also entered the racing world. Every rich Bant keeps his Kambla field consecrated to buffalo-racing, and his pair of racing buffaloes, costing from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500, are splendid animals and, except for an occasional plough-drawing at the beginning of the cultivation season, are used for no purpose all the year, except racing. The racing is for no prize or stakes, and there is no betting, starter, judge, or winning post. Each pair of buffaloes runs the course alone, and is judged by the assembled crowd for pace and style, and, most important of all, the height and breadth of the splash which they make. Most people know the common levelling plank used by cultivators all over India to level the wet field after ploughing. It is a plank some 4 or 5 feet long by 1 or 1½ feet broad, and on it the driver stands to give it weight, and the buffaloes pull it over the mud of a flooded rice-field. This is the proto-type of the buffalo-racing car, and any day during the cultivating season in the Tulu country one may see two boys racing for the love of the sport, as they drive their

Buffalo
racing.

levelling boards. The leveller of utility is cut down to a plank about $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 foot, sometimes handsomely carved, on which is fixed a gaily decorated wooden stool about 6 inches high and 10 inches across each way, hollowed out on the top, and just big enough to afford good standing for one foot. In the plank, on each side, are holes to let the mud and water through. The plank is fixed to a pole, which is tied to the buffalo's yoke. The buffaloes are decorated with coloured *jhuls* and marvellous head-pieces of brass and silver and ropes which make a sort of bridle. The driver, stripping himself to the necessary minimum of garments, mounts, while some of his friends cling, like ants struggling round a dead beetle, to the buffaloes. When he is fairly up, they let go, and the animals start. The course is a wet rice-field, about 150 yards long, full of mud and water. All round are hundreds, or perhaps thousands of people, including Pariahs who dance in groups in the mud, play stick-game, and beat drums. In front of the galloping buffaloes the water is clear and still, throwing a powerful reflection of them as they gallop down the course, raising a perfect tornado of mud and water. The driver stands with one foot on the stool, and one on the pole of the car. He holds a whip aloft in one hand, and one of the buffaloes' tails in the other. He drives without reins, with nothing but a wagging tail to hold on to and steer by. Opening his mouth wide, he shouts for all he is worth and so comes down the course, the plank on which he stands throwing up a sort of Prince of Wales' feathers of mud and water round him. The stance on the plank is no easy matter, and not a few men come to grief, but it is soft falling in the slush. Marks are given for pace, style, sticking to the plank, and throwing up the biggest and widest splash. Sometimes a *thoranam* twenty feet high, is erected on the course, and there is a round of applause if the splash reaches up to or above it. Sometimes the buffaloes bolt, scatter the crowd, and get away into the young rice. At the end of the course, the driver jumps off with a parting smack at his buffaloes, which run up the slope of the field, and stop of themselves in what may be called the paddock. At a big meeting perhaps a hundred pairs, brought from all over the Tulu country, will compete, and the big men always send their buffaloes to the races headed by the local band. The roads are alive with horns and tom-toms for several days. The proceedings commence with a procession and form a sort of harvest festival, before the second or *sugge* crop is sown, and are usually held in October and November. Accidents sometimes happen, owing to the animals breaking away among the crowd. It is often a case of owners up, and the sons and nephews of big Bants, worth perhaps Rs. 10,000 a year drive the teams."

Page 153, last paragraph, substitute.—The Vaishnavite Sárasvat Brahmins or the Gauda Sárasvats are also known in this district as Konkanasthas, Konkanigas or Konkanis. The Brahmins in India, as is well-known, are broadly divided into two classes, the Pancha Gaudas of North India and the Pancha Dravidas of South India, and these Gauda and Drávida Brahmins neither interdine nor intermarry with each other. The Pancha Gaudas again are sub-divided into five different classes known by their local names (1) Gaudas, (2) Sárasvats, (3) Maithilas, (4) Utkalas and (5) Kanyákubjas, originally belonging respectively to (1) Bengal, (2) Punjáb, (3) Bihár, (4) Orissa and (5) Kanóji. The Pancha Gaudas as a class eat fish, though the custom is much less prevalent in the south than in the north.

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* Gauda
Sárasvats.¹

The Sárasvats originally belonged to the Punjáb where they dwelt on the banks of the river Sarasvati (whence their name), and the bulk of the Brahmins in the Punjáb are even now Sárasvats. They are also found in Sindh, Rajaputana, Gujerat, Kathiawár as well as in the United Provinces and Bihár. They are mentioned in the *Bhágavata Purána* (X, Part II, Chapter 89) and are also spoken of in the *Bharish-yóttara Purána*² where they are said to be the priests of the Kshatriyas. In course of time some of them migrated into Kashmir,³ while some others migrated east to Bihár and settled in Tirhut, whence again later on some of these latter migrated westwards to Goa in southern Konkan. In Goa they settled in its two western provinces, viz., (1) Tiswádi or 30 settlements, now known as *Ilha de Goa* (Island of Goa) and (2) Shatshashti (or 66 settlements), now known as Sásasti, Sásti or *Salcete*, and thus first spread themselves in those 96 villages. From this fact they came to be known as *Shannavatyas*, settlers in 96 villages, which name in common parlance became Shannavatis, Shannavais, Shanvais and ultimately Shenvis, as they are still called in the Bombay Presidency. Earliest inscriptional mention of some of the celebrated members of this community is found in the Thana District Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency (Vol. XIII, Part II, 1882) where Rudra Pai, Mahá-dévaiyya Prabhu, Sómanaiyya Prabhu, Lakshmana Prabhu, Ananta Pai Prabhu, etc., are said to have been ministers under

* The Editor is indebted to Mr. M. Góvinda Pai of Manjeshwar, a member of this community, for the notes that follow about them and the Sárasvats.

¹ Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XV, 1883: North Kanara, Part I, pp. 136-139; *Konkanakhyana* (a Marathi work of 1721 A.D.) Chapters I-VIII of Part I; and R. B. Gunjikár's Maráthi "*Sarasvati-Mandala*" (1884) pp. 1-82.

² *Sarasvata-Sarvasva*, a Hindi work by Govinda Narayana Kumadiya, Calcutta (pp. 30 and 48).

³ Mandana Misra, who was initiated sannyasin as Surésvaráchárya, and installed on the pontifical *gadi* at Sringeri (Mysore) by the great Sankarachárya, was a Gauda Sárasvat Brahmin of Kashmir.

different Siláhara kings of northern Konkan. When later on Goa was captured by the Bahmini Sultan in 1469 A.D. and thereafter when the Portuguese taking possession of it in 1510, began their religious persecution in about 1564, a large number of their families left Goa, and going southwards both by land and sea settled in both the Kanaras and further south in Malabar, Cochin and Travancóre. These new-comers who had thus hailed south from Konkan were naturally called *Konkanasthas*, or *Konkanigas* or *Konkanis*, all of which names mean people of Konkan¹. In the earliest *kadatas*² and palm-leaf documents available in this district, they are known as *Konkanastha*, or *Konkanadesiya*, *Gauda Sárasvat Brahmins*, i.e., *Gauda Brahmins* of the *Sárasvat* section belonging to the Konkan country.

As a class these Brahmins belong to the Ásvalayana sūtra of the Śákala school of the Rig-veda. At present there are 18 *gotras* in the community, of which *Vatsa*, *Kaundinya* and *Kausika gotras* claim the largest number of members. Originally they were all *Smártas* as is evident from the fact that not only all their *kula-devatas* (family gods) in Goa are *Siva* and his consort *Sakti* worshipped under one or other of their names, but their original spiritual head, the *Svámí* of *Kaivalyapura*, or *Kavale*, (Queula in Goa) Mutt is a *Smárta* of *Advaita* persuasion. He traces his spiritual descent from the famous *Gaudapádáchárya* through one of his disciples *Vivaranánanda Sarasvati*, while his other disciple *Góvindayati* was the spiritual preceptor of the great *Sankaráchárya*. *Gaudapádáchárya*, who was a southern *Gauda Brahmin*, was evidently a *Gauda Sárasvat Brahmin*, as hardly any other classes of the *Pancha Gaudas* ever colonised or are met with in South India. The *Swámis* of *Kavale Mutt* style themselves *Gaudapádácháryas* just as those of *Sringéri*, *Dwáraka*, *Púri*, etc., are styled *Sankarácháryas*. After the spiritual conquest of Goa by *Mádhvacharya* (1238-1318 A.D.)³ the *Vaishnava* founder of the *Dvaita* school, in the 13th century, several of these Brahmins in Goa became *Mádhvas*, especially those in *Sásti* or *Salcete*, so that the *Vaishnavas* in this community are known also as *Sástikárs*. Even after their conversion to *Vaishnavism*, they did not discard their original *Saiva* and *Sákta* deities, which are said to

¹ The final affixes in these names are all alike indicative of provenance, as is evident from similar other words such as *Desastha*—a man of the country called *Desa* lying to the east of Konkan; *Kannadiga*—a man of the Kannada or Kanarese country; *Marathi*—A man of *Maha-ráshtra* or the *Marátha* country, and *Malayáli*—A man of *Malayála* country or *Malabar*.

² *Kadata* is a book made of folded cloth covered with charcoal paste on which accounts were written with pieces of white pot-stone called *balapa*. These books were in use in the district till about the middle of the last century.

³ *Madhva-vijaya* X.

anapa-
chara

have been brought down from Tirhut by their ancestors, but stuck to them as before, though in a few cases they gave Vaishnava names such as Narasimha, Dámódara, etc., to some of them, while of course they retained the original Linga symbols intact, as is hardly the case elsewhere in South India. Those among them who became Mádhvas, soon set up their own Vaishnava spiritual heads, as they could no longer own allegiance to their original Smárta and Advaita institution, the Kavale Mutt, and thus there are two additional Mutts in the community, which are Vaishnava institutions of the Dvaita school, viz., the Gókarna Mutt and the Kási Mutt, the former having jurisdiction to the north of South Kanara and the latter in this district as well as further south. All these Mutts are presided over by the gurus selected from their own community. They have likewise their own priests who officiate in their temples as well as households. The Vaishnavas mark their forehead, chest and arms in holy clay (*Gópichandan*) first with different symbols called *Námas* and then with the Pancha-mudras or five emblems of Vishnu and then again they draw on their forehead an upright line (*Kastúri*) in sacred charcoal and place a flat round mark in red or black (*tilak*) in its middle or at its lower end.

The Gauda Sárasvats of Goa who migrated to South Kanara and further south were mainly the Sástikárs, i.e., the Vaishnavas, and hardly any of their numerous temples in this district are dedicated to Siva. Nevertheless they have a high regard for Siva and some of them also observe the Saiva festivals. All of them worship his consort Gauri and his son Ganésa during the latter's festival in September. Their most important temple in this district is the Srimad Anantésvara temple at Manjéshwar, a rich and ancient institution, which was famous even during the time of Madhvacharya, who is known to have visited¹ it in about 1293 A.D., and the fact that even then it belonged to this community² suffices to argue the existence of their colonies in this district long before they migrated hither in larger numbers after the Portuguese persecution in the 16th century. In this temple, Vishnu in his fourth Manlion incarnation Narasimha, and Siva in the Linga-form under the name Anantésvara, are worshipped together with equal honours. Another Siva shrine of this community, though a small one, is at Karangalpádi in Mangalore. Next in importance to the Manjéshwar temple are the rich temples at Múlki, Mangalore, Bantvál and Kárkal, the last of which was erected for them by the Jaina king Bhairava II in 1537 A.D.³. In all,

¹ *Madhava-Vijaya* XVI 20.

² *Vide Shakthi* a Kanarese monthly of Kárkal, Vol. II. I. (September 1927), pp. 496-497.

³ Mr. M. G. Aigal's *Kanarese History of South Kanara* (1923), p. 336.

of these latter temples Vishnu is worshipped under the name, Venkatésa, or Venkataramana, of the famous Vaishnava god at Tirupati. This god is a great favourite with the community, so that very few of their temples (in this district as well as further south) are without the images of Venkataramana and very few of their houses without two slit-boxes called *dabbis* in which cash offerings are dropped, one dedicated to the family god in Goa and the other to Venkatésa of Tirupati, which are duly made over to the respective deities in course of pilgrimages. Nevertheless they still regard Goa as their mother country and the temples of their family-gods there as the holiest of their shrines, and it is incumbent upon every one of them to visit his family-deity in Goa once at least in his lifetime.

Imp: Their mother-tongue is called Konkani from their long association with Konkán. It is believed to be a corrupt form or a dialect of Maráthi, but in fact it is neither. It is a direct off-shoot of the eastern Mágadhi Prákrit and is thus cognate with the eastern languages of North India such as Maithili, Bengáli, Bihári and Uriya, while Maráthi is derived from the south western Maháráshtri Prákrit. Though now Konkani is only a spoken language and is neither written nor is literary, once upon a time it seems to have been in use all over Konkán as a literary language. With the encroachment of Maráthi in Konkán in the 13th or 14th century, Konkani came to be looked upon as a vulgar dialect of Maráthi and eventually lost its place as a literary language which it never since regained.

? Most of these people are engaged in trade whether as big merchants or as ordinary shop-keepers in which latter capacity they are found in almost every village throughout the district. Many are land-owners of various degrees. They have also taken advantage of English education and there are many lawyers, doctors, as well as government officers of high positions among them. Most of them are literate and read both Kanarese and Maráthi. Some of them in recent years have been educated in Europe. They are very few among their women who are illiterate.

? They are an active and progressive class and many of them have long ceased to attach any value to any particular orthodox ways of living. They have started two high schools by their own joint efforts one at Mangalore (the Canara High School) and the other at Bantvál and in local banking and trade they take a prominent part. Unemployment is beginning to force their educated youths to migrate in large numbers to Bombay Presidency from which they had originally come. Both men and women are fair and present a fine physique. They love fine arts, especially music and poetry. As a class they are hard-working, hospitable and very humorous. In fact they are an

intelligent and intellectual people. In 1801 Buchanan wrote about the Konkanis of Manjéshwar¹. "They are in flourishing circumstances; and I saw some of their marriage processions passing to-day attended by a number of exceedingly well-dressed people and very handsome girls."

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The *Sárasvat* Brahmins, also known as *Shenvi-paikis* as well as *Kusasthalis*, are in fact a direct off-shoot of the larger and original *Smárta* section of the Gauda *Sárasvat* community known as the *Shenvis*, who in the course of their migration from Goa due to the Portuguese religious persecution had settled at Ankóla, near Gókarn, in North Kanara. The schism which took place therein about the middle of the 17th century when they separated from the parent-community, seems to have been due to some dispute between two brothers or two leading *Shenvi* families of Ankóla, as the result of which some of their members seceded from the bulk of the community and remained apart. The seceders who eventually constituted a small community of their own, were thenceforth naturally known as *Shenvi-paikis*, i.e., the people of the *Shenvi* class, and as their ancestors are said to have originally belonged to a place called *Kusasthali*, at present known as *Kuttáli* or *Cortalim* in the *Salcete* district of Goa, they are also called *Kusasthalis*. The *Tulu* people of this district call them *Shénaver* or *Shéner*, i.e., *Shenvis*. They however prefer to call themselves *Sárasvats* which it may be said once for all, is a name common to all the branches of Gauda Brahmins of the *Sárasvat* community. Their migration to South Kanara is of a much later date than that of the Gauda *Sárasvats* and hardly any of their temples here is older than 1800 A.D. Except for some of the recent settlers of the last few decades in Malabar, they are not found to the south of South Kanara.

Sárasvat
Brahmins.²

In about 1708 they established their own Mutt and chose a north Indian *sanyasin*, who had gone to Gókarn on pilgrimage, as their first spiritual head, and after him they have selected their *gurus* from among themselves. Their principal Mutt is at Shirali, also called *Chitrápúr*, in North Kanara. They also have their own priests.

Like their parent-community they are all *Smártas* of the *Advaita* school and put on their religious marks with *Bhasma* or holy ashes. Originally there were four *gotras* in this community, *Vatsa*, *Kaundinya*, *Kausika* and *Bháradvāja*, and their tutelary deities whom they have in common with the *Smárta* *Shenvis*, are mostly *Mangéśa* and *Śántadurga*. Later

¹ Madras District Manuals: South Kanara. Vol. I (1894), p. 154.

² Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. Vol. XV, 1883: North Kanara. Part I, pp. 168-171; *All India Sarasvat*: Vol. 1-4 (January 1920), pp. 8-10; *Konkanakhyana*. Chapter II of Part II.

on one or two families of Kautsa *gotra* from their sister-community of the Vaishnava Gauda Sárasvats joined them, perhaps in South Kanara, and it is only these few among them who mark, or until recently used to mark, their bodies in *Gópi-chandan* with the aforesaid *Námas* and *Panchamudras* of their Vaishnava brethren. They worship Siva and his consort, as well as Vishnu. Like their sister communities their mother-tongue also is Konkani.

Of all the Brahmin communities in the district, it is this community which first took advantage of English education and entered Government service. Until then they were mostly clerks under private persons, while some of them were also landholders. There are now several landholders among them and several of them have risen to positions in Government service and in the professions out of proportion to their numerical standing in the community; very few of them are traders. Both men and women love music and read Kanarese and Marathi. Most of their present-day women are also educated in English schools. They are an intellectual people with a reforming tendency and always progressive in their outlook. The founder of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. (Mr. Kudumul Ranga Rao) belongs to this community. As a class they are of fair complexion and some of their women have a name for beauty. They were once numerous in South Kanara but emigration to Bombay and other places has now reduced their number. The Ganapathi high school at Mangalore is run by their joint efforts. Inter-dining though not intermarriages is now frequent between them and the Gaud Sárasvats.

Bants.

Page 157, paragraph 1.—Add:—There were 147,211 Bants in the district at the census of 1931, of whom 75,902 were women making a total deficiency of 4,593 males. A writer in the Calcutta Review says of the Bants that “they are largely independent and influential landed gentry and retain their manly independence of character and strong well-developed physique and they still carry their heads with the same haughty toss as their forefathers did in the stirring fighting days, when every warrior constantly carried his sword and shield.”

Page 158, paragraph 1.—Add the following paragraph:—The Pariváras are confined to the southern taluks. They may interdine, but may not inter-marry with the other section. The rule of inheritance is *makkalakattu* (in the male line). Brahmin priests are engaged for the various ceremonies, so the Pariváras are more Brahminised than the Nád or Masadika Bants. They may resort to the wells used by Brahmins and

they consequently claim superiority over the other sections. Among the Nád Bants, no marriage badge is tied on the neck of the bride. At a Parivára marriage, after the *dhare* ceremony, the bridegroom ties a gold bead, called *dhare mani*, on the neck of the bride. The remarriage of widows is not in vogue. The Nád and Masadika Bants follow the Aliya-Santána law of succession, and intermarriage is permitted between the two sections.

* Page 162.—Add after the first paragraph the following :—The well-to-do among the Bants and Nádayas live on their own estates in substantial houses, not in a sort of township as in the east coast, but in solitary houses built generally on the foot of hills facing the best portion of their rice lands. Their protection and safety lie in the existence of their tenants living in scattered houses all over the estate. Dacoities and thefts of a serious kind are unknown in the rural areas, for strangers coming into any village are easily found out and to them escape becomes practically impossible. In the early centuries of the Christian era, the Bants appear to have been kings and chieftains who were sometimes independent and sometimes feudatories under overlords. There was consequently a good deal of fighting which accounts for their being known as 'Bants' or warriors. They are very fond of out-door sports, football and buffalo-racing being their most favourite amusements. Cock-fighting was once a favourite pastime among them but now except in portions of Mangalore and Kásaragód taluks, the well-to-do classes have practically given up this form of amusement. Even in these two taluks cock-fighting has lost its popularity amongst the richer Bants though tenants and poorer classes indulge in it and in much betting. With the spread of education and the survey and settlement of their holdings and the easy access to civil and criminal courts for settling disputes, the Bants are no longer notorious for fighting about landed property and committing hasty acts of violence.

A characteristic feature of the Aliya-Santána landholders is their extensive home-farming. Every house will have a home-farm round about it. It gives the members a proper occupation and an opportunity to own cattle of all sorts, namely, ploughing and racing buffaloes, milking cows and buffaloes, cart and ploughing bulls. A few of the families that emigrated into towns giving up their home-farms and renting them to tenants, have now discovered their folly and are coming back to their home-farms again. This is partly due to general depression and fall of prices. All the same, it is

* The Editor is indebted to Diwan Bahadur Mahabala Hegede, B.A., B.L., Government Advocate and President, District Board, Mangalore, and a Bant gentleman, for the notes that follow.

a happy sign of the times. The community being mainly agricultural and rural has not sufficiently availed itself of English education. Recently a number of educated Bants and Nádivas have risen to eminence in Government service or as non-officials. As they follow the Aliya-Santána system of inheritance, the entire family live in the main family house and where families own many estates and residential houses the family is divided into groups and they live in different houses on the estate. When families become unwieldy and give cause for disputes, partitions are made among different groups of the same family. Practically all the old and rich families in the district do stand divided in this manner. Individual partition is unknown among the community and some of them fear that if such partition is allowed the community will suffer in importance. Their landed estates will not admit of fragmentation into small bits. Every field in an estate is unlike another. They are of different qualities and various levels. Water-source is common to all the fields. Hill slopes, forests and vacant lands are essential to the enjoyment of rice lands. Partition into bits among different members of such estates is practically impossible and individual shares which a member of the family may ultimately get will be too small and uneconomic. The property may easily pass into the hands of bankers and non-agriculturists and the community will gradually lose its character as an agricultural class.

In a case reported in VI Madras Law Reports, the Madras High Court held that the marriage subsisting among the Aliya-Santána people was not "marriage" within the meaning of the Penal Code. Self-acquisitions of a man are not allowed to be inherited by his children under the Aliya-Santána system but as a matter of fact all acquisitions are made in the name of his wife and children and though Madras Act IV of 1896 was passed prescribing a certain form of legal marriage with a view to remedy this inconvenience in regard to succession to self-inherited property, that Act has remained a dead letter. Subsequent to the decision in VI Madras numerous cases have arisen in which the High Court has held that Aliya-Santána marriages are as good as other marriages and they have also held that a male member of the family can claim separate maintenance for his wife and children.

Attempts have been made recently to introduce partition among communities following the Aliya-Santána Law of Inheritance. In the Marumakkatayam Bill of 1931 before the Madras Legislative Council, which was primarily meant for Malabar, an attempt was made to include people governed by the Aliya-Santána Law in South Kanara. The bill was passed by the Legislative Council, but protests were made and a deputation waited upon His Excellency the Governor who

thereupon sent a message to the Council to exclude them from its operations. This the Council accepted in February 1933. A fresh bill called the Madras Aliya-Santána Bill (No. XII of 1933) has been introduced in the Council. Opinions have been collected on this Bill. It is said that the main supporters of the bill are the educated unemployed men and town dwellers and the opposition group consists of land-holders living in the country who resent any change in their customary law.

*Page 164, paragraph 1.—Add :—*The last title is said to be rarely used. Their original home is said to be Vijayadurga, one of the ancient ports north of Goa, and the men had enlisted largely in the armies of the Vijayanagar kings and served also the Lingayat kings of Nagara and the Keladi chiefs and defended the numerous forts built by them in the Kanarese country. They seem to have also served Hyder and Tipu and after their defeat by the English settled down as cultivators. Sérvégáras.

*Page 173, paragraph 3.—Add the following :—*The Halepaiks which is the name given to Billavas in the north of the district are also known as "Dévaru-makkalu," which means, "children of the Gods." There is nothing to show that the Billavas and Halepaiks could have come from Ceylon or could have been descendants of emigrants from the north of Ceylon moving northwards along the Malabar coast. So it is not correct to call the Halepaiks "Teevaru-makkalu," Teevu meaning island. Being cultivators of the soil and tenants under Bant landlords, the Billavas and Halepaiks have naturally taken to coconut planting as one of the occupations. Halepaiks *
In the absence of anything to prove the contrary, the Billavas and Halepaiks must be regarded as indigenous to South Kanara, who were influenced in their professions, laws, customs and manners by later emigrants from the south into this district. The caste is divided into 16 Balis or septs and there are 60 to 70 Kooda-Balis or sub-septs. Though the Aliya-Santána law does not recognize a legal marriage, in practice a regular system of marriage ceremony is observed and the marriage tie which is consecrated by the Gurikárs or the headmen by the joining of hands and the passing of a water-pot three times to and fro known as the "Dhare" ceremony is viewed with great sanctity. This system has in recent times undergone a change after the erection of a temple for Billavas known as the "Shri Gòkarnanátha Temple" at Mangalore where marriages are being performed according to Vedic

* The Editor is obliged for what follows to the notes kindly furnished by Rao Bahadur N. N. Suvarna, B.A., B.L., an advocate and a Billava gentleman of Mangalore.

rites by the Archakas of the community. By these innovations the sanctity of the marriage tie has been enhanced to such an extent that divorce which was once freely permitted is becoming less and less frequent. People are taking more and more to cremation in recent times. The use of flesh and fish is allowed, but alcohol though not forbidden is rarely used. The Bhútasthánams to Kòti Baidya and Chennaya Baidya which were the rallying centres for all Billava organizations are slowly dwindling in importance as the members of the community are getting educated and are yielding place to the beliefs and ceremonies commonly associated with the temples of the higher castes. The fact that the Billavas and Halepaiks are not allowed to enter Hindu temples has been one of the primary incentives to the community to muster all their resources for erecting a temple under the inspiration and guidance of their religious guru, the late Parama Srí Guru Naráyana Swámi, who performed the Prathishta ceremony of the Gókarnanátha temple in the year 1911 and consecrated the same with his own hands.

The Billavas and Halepaiks are essentially agriculturists and labourers, toddy-drawing being steadily given up as a profession. Great many of them are educated and several have gone over to Bombay in search of employment. Some of the educated men have entered Government service and distinguished themselves or have become advocates commanding decent practice at the bar.

*Page 183, last paragraph ending in page 184.—Substitute:—*The jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa continued over this district down to the year 1837, when a section of the community withdrew from it and placed itself under the Carmelite Vicar-Apostolic of Verapoly in Malabar, for with the decline of the Portuguese power in the East and the loss of their fortresses at Mangalore, Basrúr and other towns, the religious orders in charge of the missions abandoned them and Christianity degenerated in the area. Efforts were not wanting however to re-establish or improve their conditions by the Archbishop of Goa. Notwithstanding this, there was the change of jurisdiction, which resulted in a good deal of warfare between two groups of Catholics one of which continued its allegiance to the Goa missionaries of the Padroado and the other to the French Carmelite Friars of the Propaganda. There were perpetual squabbles among the priests of the two groups in which their congregations joined and parishes, villages and even families broke up into warring sections and caused untold evil. The dispute lasted several years, one party or the other gaining the upper hand according to the influence of the leading priests of the group. This is called the Goanese

Schism (the word Schism is used here in a broad sense for "misunderstandings and disturbances") and it continued until the arrival of the Jesuits in the district in 1878 when by a Brief, dated September 27, 1878, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII separated the Vicarate of Kanara from Verapoly and assigned it to the Jesuit Province of Venice. Under the ecclesiastical hierarchy then established, Mangalore became the seat of a local Bishopric and the jurisdiction of the Goa Padroado was withdrawn except in a few parishes. The same Pope Leo XIII tried to abolish further even this lingering double jurisdiction over the Bishopric and in 1886 by a new Concordat with the King of Portugal North Kanara was ceded to Goa in return for the Padroado giving up their parishes in South Kanara.

By the Apostolic Brief "Cum Auctus—Fidelium Grex" of June 12, 1923, the territory of the diocese of Mangalore now consists of the revenue district of South Kanara which contained in 1931 a Roman Catholic population of 134,792. Most of them speak the Konkani language except new converts who have their own mother tongues. The present Bishop, the Right Reverend Victor Rosario Fernandes, D.D., assumed charge on September 21, 1931. There are 135 priests working in the diocese which is divided into four districts for purposes of ecclesiastical administration—North, Central, East and South. There are in the diocese four religious communities of men, Jesuits, Capuchins, Syrian Carmelite Tertiary monks and Olivet Brothers: and among the religious orders of women are the Cloistered Carmel, Apostolic Carmel, Sisters of Charity, the Bethany sisters, the Ursulines and the Third order of St. Francis. Of charitable institutions there are under St. Anthony's charities, homes for babies, boys, girls, young women, old men and old women; under the Father Muller's Charities institutions including the Homœopathic dispensary, hospitals for men and women and the Leper asylum for men and women; a Presbytery for the aged and disabled clergy under the St. Joseph's asylum, and orphanages for boys and girls and hospitals for men and women and a house for foundlings; under the St. Raphael's medical mission at Badyar hospitals for men and women; under the St. Rita's medical mission, Panja, a dispensary; and under the Bethany Sisters at Uppinangadi an orphanage. Roman Catholic educational institutions include 2 first-grade colleges, one for boys and another for girls both at Mangalore, 3 high schools for boys, two at Mangalore and one at Kalianpúr, 20 higher and 55 lower elementary schools for boys; and for girls, 3 high and 2 secondary schools at Mangalore, Udipi, Urwa and Falnir and 5 higher and 9 lower elementary schools. Industrial training is given to boys of the community in printing at the

Kodialbail and Udipi Presses; in carpentry, leather, foundry, statuary and painting, and gilding and electroplating in the St. Joseph's asylum workshops at Jeppu; and for the girls in lace making and hosiery, tailoring, needle-works and embroidery in three institutions managed respectively by the Sisters of Charity, Bethany sisters and the Ursulines. There are 65 parish churches, 25 chapels with and 27 chapels without resident priests or a total of 117 churches and chapels. In fact South Kanara is one of the largest Roman Catholic dioceses in British India, in point of influence and population.

There is now at least one Roman Catholic church in almost every place of importance in the district and the Catholics have increased greatly, not only from the natural growth of the population, but also by uncommon evangelistic activity among the local Roman Catholics who have joined the mission and worked with zeal for the spread of the Faith, especially among the lower classes of Hindus and the hill-tribes.

Anyone who wishes to know more about this community is referred to the following publications—*The History of the Diocese of Mangalore* by J. Moore, S.J., *The Captivity of the Kanara Christians under Tippu in 1784* by the late S. N. Saldanha, B.A., and *Indian Castes* by Jerome A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B.

Protestants.

Page 187, paragraph 3, last sentence.—*Substitute* :—In the year 1919, the Government entrusted these industrial schools to the Commonwealth Trust which has been in charge of them to the present day. The women of the school within and without the Basel Mission congregations find professional medical aid and careful nursing in the Basel Mission Women's Hospital at Udipi. The mission owns 2 high schools, 1 higher elementary school and 36 elementary schools in the district. The total Protestant population of the district in 1931 was 10,900.

Depressed
Classes
Mission,
Mangalore.

Page 191.—*Add* at the end of the chapter the following :—Amidst great opposition the late Rao Sahib K. Ranga Rao of Mangalore devoted his whole life for the amelioration of the depressed or untouchable classes of this district. He first started in 1897 an elementary school for them. With the help of other sympathisers a committee was organised ten years later and a boarding house was started and attached to the school. Night schools were also opened for the adults. The committee was registered under the Charitable Institutions Act, XXI of 1860. A colony was later on started, in which a few depressed class families have been settled and made to live amidst clean surroundings. Mr. Ranga Rao handed over his institution to the Servants of India Society in 1922. The

work has now expanded ; two other elementary schools have been started, one at Attavar and the other at Darebail, a girls' boarding house and a boarding house for Koragas. Dr. Karnád has endowed an orphanage and boarding house for 60 orphan children and colonies were established for these classes in five other places. Government allows them capitation grants for the orphanage and educational grants and one of the old boys has passed the B.A. and has chosen the teaching profession and another has joined the police. Mr. Ranga Rao belonged to the Brahmo Samáj.

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Missionaries of the Brahmo Samáj, Calcutta, visited Mangalore for the first time in 1870 and opened an Upásana Samáj with a number of Sárasvat Brahmins as members. It was renamed Brahmo Samáj in 1903. The Samájists eschew caste and idolatry in domestic and social life and naturally there were few recruits to its membership in the beginning. A certain section of non-brahmins who were looked upon as backward and untouchable classes, however, came under its influence and have joined the movement. There is a prayer house in Mangalore where the Samajists meet every Sunday and important days and sermons are preached. The first minister was Mr. Ullál Raghunáthayya and Ranga Rao of the Depressed Classes Mission was an equally prominent member. Its members are generally educated people and outside Mangalore there are only about half-a-dozen families who are members of the Samáj, though in Mangalore itself there are several members.

The Brahmo
Samáj.

The term "depressed classes" includes the following communities :—"Ádi-Drávida, Baira, Bakuda, Battada, Bellara, Godda, Holeyá, Koosa, Koraga, Maila, Mogér (or Méra of Kaipuda or Mogéra) Mundala, Nalkeyava, Pambada, Pan-chama, Paravan, Pulayan, Raneyar, Sámagara, Thóti (or Marimansa or Mariholeyá) and Kudubi Malekudi (or Kudiyan). Government first started work among them through their Department of Labour in 1923. There is a district labour officer with two inspectors each in charge of three taluks. Enquiries are made about the social disabilities of the above communities and the department tries to help them in all possible ways. Several plots of land have been assigned to them for house-sites and cultivation, the total number of assignments in force in March 1936 being 6,422, covering an area of 3,751 acres of which about 30 per cent have been brought under cultivation. The grantees are encouraged to build houses on the lands and to raise plants and trees, coconut seedlings and graft-mango plants being distributed to them free every year for the latter purpose. A total area of 33,501 acres of suitable land has been set apart for the prospective needs of these classes. In places where schools

Work among
depressed
classes.

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tables for the twenty years 1874-1894 printed in the Manual. While these high prices must add considerably to the wealth of the large farmers, their effect on the labouring classes, notwithstanding the increase in wages in recent years, and on the lower middle classes, must have been disastrous.

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Climate and
health.

*Pages 79 to 109.—For these pages, substitute:—*The climate of South Kanara, as well as of the West Coast generally, is characterised by excessive humidity during the greater part of the year, as the south-west monsoon lasts from June to October. Before the onset of the monsoon the air is sultry and oppressive and dense cloud masses accumulate and are driven inland before the strong westerly winds. There is some rain variable in amount, but usually light in April; but the burst of the monsoon subsequent to which the rain falls in almost incessant torrents, rarely occurs before the last week of May. Throughout the following months—June, July and August—the rainfall is very heavy, but it abates during the remaining months; occasionally there are breaks or comparatively rainless intervals, at which times the heated atmosphere becomes charged with the vapour arising from the saturated soil. Water stagnates everywhere producing conditions favourable to the production of Malaria. From November to February the climate is cool, the temperature in the shade ranging from 68° to 84°. At this period also strong easterly winds blow during the night and morning, the wind throughout the rest of the day being from the west or north-west. Towards March the heat begins sensibly to increase, the temperature ranging from 80° to 92°. The usual sea breeze blows during the day, but the nights are hot, still and oppressive. The climate of the west-coast has a relaxing and debilitating effect on Europeans, especially women and children, who become pale and anaemic after prolonged residence. This is due, not only to the depressing nature of the climate, but also to the inability to indulge in active exercise, as the humidity of the atmosphere quickly induces fatigue and lassitude, while free perspiration follows on comparatively slight exertion. Digestive and cutaneous disorders are the commonest forms of minor ailments, gradual deterioration of health being the rule and acute illness the exception. Those whose occupations are sedentary are more prone to ill-health, and on the other hand, persons of active habits and whose duties necessitate much travelling and out-door work generally preserve good health.

The Tulu-speaking natives of the district and the lower caste Christians are strong and robust, but the educated classes—Brahmans and higher caste Christians—who enter Government employ and fill the clerical posts in public offices, though often of good physique, lack vigour and strength and are rarely long-lived.

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Since April 1923 the administration of public health in rural areas is under the control of a district health officer who is assisted by eight health inspectors in charge of the whole or portions of a taluk and a large number of vaccinators. In the town of Mangalore, public health is under a municipal health officer from June 1925. Infantile vaccination has been compulsory in the district since 1918. There has been a steady progress in vaccination in recent years and the number of deaths from small-pox has considerably diminished. Table XXVIII at page 146 of this volume gives the total number of persons successfully vaccinated in the three years ending 1932-33 and the average number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during these three years.

Public
Health
Administra-
tion.

In the rural tracts of South Kanara births and deaths are registered by village headmen, while in the municipal town of Mangalore, this task is performed by a special agency under the municipal health officer. Registration of births and deaths by village headmen in rural tracts is checked by the revenue authorities and the district health staff. During the four hot months of April to July, when the vaccination work is kept in abeyance, the registration of births and deaths is thoroughly checked by the health staff in many villages. These vital statistics though more reliable now than they were, are still far from what they should be, notwithstanding ample powers under legal enactments for securing efficient registration. The Public Health Department has still to contend with certain vagaries in the compilation of these statistics. Not only in the registration of births, but in regard to the classification of diseases that caused the deaths, very peculiar results are brought about. An ordinary village headman cannot, it is true, differentiate between various kinds of fever and will bring most of the deaths under the general term fever. The figures are no longer consolidated in the Collector's office as before, but the work has been taken up by the Director of Public Health. A large proportion of deaths and births continue to be unreported and the district health staffs in the province detected no less than 62,000 unregistered births and 70,000 unregistered deaths during the year 1930. Omissions from the record and the habit of village officers filling up their registers at the end of the month just before sending their return naturally diminish the value of statistics based on them. The statistics so far available can thus only be

Vital statis-
tics.

regarded as approximate, and with an increasing tendency to accuracy ; and we can draw conclusions from them which may not be far from truth. After an exhaustive investigation, the true birth-rate has been fixed at 42·5 per mille per annum, and the true death-rate 30 per mille per annum. From Table VI at page 106, it can be seen that the birth-rate in the different taluks during the eight years ending 1933 varies from 31·99 in Mangalore taluk in 1933 to 49·08 in Udipi in that year, the earlier years showing a decidedly lower figure ranging from 33 to 40. The latter taluk shows the largest birth-rate, though during the years 1921-25, Coondapoor taluk held the first place with 40·2. The high figures in the more recent years in birth-rates, and the comparatively low figures in regard to deaths must be due to greater care in the compilation of the statistics. The death-rates ranged from 14·75 to 39·7, Karkal taluk returning the highest rate (39·7) in 1926 and Mangalore taluk the lowest rate (14·75) in 1933. In the Mangalore municipality the mean birth and death-rates for the eight years ending 1933 were 34·9 and 19·5. Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the municipality and in the villages and areas which have been notified by Government.

Registration is best done in the case of Hindus who had for the five years 1921-25 a mean birth-rate of 37·3 per mille and a death-rate of 23·5 per mille. For Mussalmans, the rates are 37·2 and 19·6. In the case of Christians, the registration of births is very good as is evidenced by the mean birth-rate of 39·3 for the same period, while the death-rate for this community is only 16·8 per mille.

Birth-rate.

The birth-rate showed a small decline in 1918 and a violent drop in 1919. Since that year, the birth-rate has been gradually increasing to 40·3 per mille in 1924. In 1925, there was a violent drop again to 32·9 per mille, which is probably due to the high prices of foodstuffs as a result of the district being successively visited with two disastrous floods during 1923 and 1924, which caused widespread havoc. From 1925 the birth-rate gradually increased till 1931 when the rate was 43·3 per mille. There was then a gradual decline year after year and the rate in 1934 was 37·4. The undermentioned table gives the yearly birth-rate among the three important communities and the district as a whole from 1927 to 1934 :—

Year.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Christi- ans.	Total.
1927	36·1	43·3	39·0	37·5
1928	38·4	43·6	44·0	37·0
1929	40·4	45·9	43·0	39·4
1930	46·0	48·5	48·3	42·06
1931	42·5	48·1	44·9	43·3
1932	39·4	37·4	39·3	39·61
1933	38·3	38·9	38·5	38·4
1934	37·3	37·9	39·3	37·41

Births as usual in several other districts are most numerous from March to June, while their number is smallest during October and November. There are on an average 104 boys born to every 100 girls.

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In the ten years 1916-25, the death-rate varied from 21·2 per mille in the first year of the series to 35·1 and 34·3 in 1918 and 1919. There was a violent drop in the death-rate in 1920 and 1921 when it was only 20·0 and 19·1, respectively. Since that year, it has been gradually increasing till 1925, when the death-rate was 27·0 per mille. The high rates in 1918 and 1919 are due to the pandemic of influenza and the epidemics of cholera and small-pox which visited the district during these years. The gradual increase in the years 1921-25 is due to better registration as a result of introduction of the district health scheme. The rate of mortality is lowest in March, April and May and highest in July, December and January. Nearly 26·2 per cent of the total number of deaths occur among infants under one year of age, but high as this proportion is, there can be no doubt that many of the deaths of infants escape registration, for the registered deaths for the last five years give an infant mortality of 193·4 per mille, while the actual rate is much more. The death-rates during the years 1927 to 1934 were 27·5, 28·2, 24·1, 22·1, 21·0, 20·2, 24·6 and 21.

The marginal statement based on the Vital Statistics for the five years 1921-25 and for the eight years 1927-34 shows the

Causes of death.	Average number of deaths.		Percent- age in 1927-1934.
	1921-25.	1927-34.	
Cholera	40	86	29
Small-pox	472	127	43
Plague	26	1	01
Fevers	10,378	10,365	35·58
Dysentery	2,585	2,548	8·75
Diarrhoea			
Respiratory diseases.	1,488	2,048	7·03
Suicide	354	453	1·55
Wounds and acci- dents.			
All other causes ...	12,843	13,501	46·34
Total	28,186	29,129	100·00

principal causes of death. The returns on which it is based are unfortunately defective, for 45 per cent of the deaths are shown under the indefinite heading of "all other causes." Of the specified diseases, "fevers" is the most fatal. Next in frequency come bowel

affections, then diseases of the respiratory organs, rheumatism and skin diseases, specially ring-worm and itch. Venereal diseases are rife specially in the more populous towns and villages, the town of Udupi enjoying an unenviable pre-eminence in this respect, but the same fact is noticeable wherever there are temples attracting numbers of people to their annual *jatras*. Intestinal worms (the *Ascaris lumbricoides* being the commonest form) infest individuals of all ages, while hookworm attacks nearly 90 to 95 per cent of the population. The deaths

from suicide are 60 per million ; in England and Wales the rate is about 80 per million. In that country the tendency to suicide is much greater among males than among females, and the same feature is observed in South Kanara, although in most other districts of the Presidency the reverse is the case.

Malarial and
other fevers.

Malarious fevers besides constituting the commonest form of disease, also contribute most largely to mortality and suffering. They occur at all periods, but are exceptionally prevalent at certain seasons and in certain localities. The forest-clothed country stretching away from the foot of the ghats is naturally the most unhealthy and there the most and worst virulent fevers prevail. The population in the most unhealthy parts is either stationary or diminishing and many adults and children are permanently enfeebled by the sequelae of such fevers, e.g., anaemia, dropsy, enlarged spleen. Several fertile localities have been abandoned both from their unhealthiness and from the decrease of population by deaths and the departure of survivors. The diversion of a large labour supply to the neighbouring coffee planting taluks of Mysore and Coorg, may, however, account to some extent for the reduced area under cultivation observed in particular places. The portion of the district bordering on the coast is comparatively healthy, the lowlands being highly cultivated, while the uplands are dry, arid and free from jungle, conditions adverse to the development of malaria. Some of the low-lying hill-enclosed village sites in this area are, however, hardly less unhealthy than more inland parts as from their situation, their drainage is defective and the level of the ground water in them is necessarily high.

The unhealthy season commences prior to the onset and during the early portion of the south-west monsoon. With the rains which fall in April and which are sometimes heavy near the ghats, the number of fever cases and the resultant mortality gradually increase as then there is generally increased stagnation of water, condition favourable to the breeding of mosquitoes. The six months, from October to March are generally healthier than the other half of the year, but in January the fever mortality is usually higher than either the preceding or subsequent month. In the town of Mangalore and in some of the important towns of the district many cases of enteric fever, with a high death-rate occur during this season, the incidence of the disease being chiefly limited to low badly drained parts of the towns with a contaminated water-supply. Bowel complaints come next in order of frequency and fatality to fevers, the mortality from them being about one-fourth of that from the latter. The high mortality from these diseases is chiefly due to the extremely unsatisfactory condition of water-supply in the district which is mainly

derived from shallow wells or ponds which are liable to be contaminated by surface drainage.

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South Kanara suffers less than any other district in the Madras Presidency from cholera in an epidemic form; indeed few parts of India enjoy such immunity from the ravages of this disease. Local conditions and modes of living are adverse to the spread of cholera, as almost all villages consist of comparatively few houses relatively to the area over which they are dispersed, and hence are without a common source of water-supply from the specific contamination of which the disease could be propagated. When, therefore, cholera makes its appearance in a village, it is not infrequently limited to the inmates of the infected house, or to those dwelling in the immediate vicinity, or to persons who have visited affected individuals, while those residing at some distance, protected by their isolation, as well as by the possession of a separate water-supply, escape.

Cholera.

Influenza which prevailed in India in 1918 was prevalent throughout the district in the years 1918 and 1919 and the increased rate of mortality in these years can be directly traced to this as well as to the epidemics of cholera and small-pox which visited the district during these years.

Influenza of
1918.

Small-pox, relatively to the population, is comparatively low in incidence and mortality in this district. It caused 7,277 deaths in the ten years 1916-1925, an average of 0.6 per mille per annum but the death rate from this cause for the years 1924 and 1925 was only 0.5 and 0.2 per mille respectively. The appearance of this disease in any locality can be generally traced to the arrival of an infected individual from Mysore or Coorg. Its failure to spread extensively is due to the better vaccinal state of the people owing to the fact that infantile vaccination is compulsory in the district since 1918, and to the mode of life adopted in rural parts.

Small-pox.

Plague first broke out in Mangalore in 1902, when it was imported from Bombay. In about six months of that year 836 deaths occurred in the town. Since then it continued more or less severe till 1918 when there were 94 deaths in Mangalore town. Finally about 1926 the disease completely disappeared from Mangalore. It spread, however, only rarely to other parts of the district. This is due to the fact that the extension of plague epidemics is generally due to the movements of grain from an infected area to a non-infected area. Grain is generally imported to Mangalore from other parts of the district, and not *vice versa*. Even in the town of Mangalore it must be said that the disease, though it existed almost every year from 1902 to 1927 seldom caused such havoc as in other plague infected towns in the Presidency. This is due to

Plague.

the almost universal custom prevalent among the inhabitants of Mangalore, in common with natives of other parts of the district, of periodically exposing to the sun's rays the bedding, clothing and general contents of houses. This measure not only disturbs the rats but also kills the rat fleas which are the important 'carrier' agents in the development and perpetuation of plague epidemics. It is just possible that plague-carrying fleas that were introduced in 1902 and which multiplied rapidly decreased and ultimately died out in 1927. Experiments to find out why the rats in Mangalore town are immune have been carried out in Parel and the results are awaited.

The infective diseases of infancy and childhood—measles, chicken-pox and whooping cough—make their appearance frequently in Mangalore and the larger villages. Two other diseases may be particularly referred to under the category of rare diseases—leprosy and elephantiasis. The latter disease is infrequently met with and is chiefly confined to the dwellers of the coast. Lepers are generally met with near the coast, less often in the interior. There is one leper asylum in the town of Mangalore maintained by the Jesuits. There are on the average 40 to 50 lepers as inmates of this institution and amongst them may be witnessed subjects in every stage of the disease. Most of the lepers gave a history of leprosy having existed in their families, a circumstance which confirms the views entertained regarding the contagious nature of the disease; a similar belief is also held by the inhabitants of the district. Among rare diseases, the almost entire absence of stone in the bladder, so common in some parts of India, is noteworthy. Cases of guinea-worm are already met with. Tuberculosis is on the increase. The heavy rainfall and humidity favour its growth, and coupled with the present economic depression, early marriages, congestion in towns and increased motor traffic, there has been a noticeably rapid expansion of this disease in the more populous areas of this district.

Of the three essential desiderata of village hygiene, viz., provision of pure drinking water, drainage and a simple conservancy system, attention to the first alone is mainly called for in South Kanara (outside the few large towns). The fact that dwelling houses are scattered about necessitates or prevents the evils inseparable from the neglect of drainage and conservancy in the more compact and populous villages of other districts. Most houses have one or two wells on the premises, but in regard to the poorer class the absence of good wells sunk to a sufficient depth and protected against pollution by surface drainage induces them to obtain water from shallow wells or pits which dry up in the hot season or from ponds or streams which irrigate paddy fields and must therefore contain much organic matter suspended and in solution and must also

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be full of micro-organisms. The continued use of such water must give rise to enteric fever and bowel complaints. There is thus a great necessity for providing good public wells in all the large villages for the use of the poorer classes. The vaccinators attend to the systematic vaccination of all infants in their areas and the health inspector checks the results and in the case of any large festivals in the district, the district health staff make proper arrangements for the sanitation of the villages and the health of the crowds by providing good drinking water, latrines, airy sheds for their accommodation and even inoculating them against cholera. The important festivals and fairs are the *Pariyáya* (once in two years) at Udipi, the cattle fair at Kulgunda, the Shashti at Subramanya and the Lakshadípam at Dharmasthala. In these and in other but less important festivals in other places also elaborate precautions are taken by the health staff and the local temples or mutts. They thus prevent the outbreaks of any epidemic in the localities themselves and also the spreading of the infection into the surrounding country.

At each census information is collected as to the number of persons afflicted with insanity, congenital deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The returns are most probably incomplete, but they are useful for comparison of one enumeration with another and of one locality with another. An abstract is given below :—

Infirmity.	Persons afflicted in		
	1911.	1921.	1931.
Insanity ...	215	189	389
Deaf-mutism ...	608	168	880
Blindness ...	947	976	1,213
Leprosy ...	534	371	710

These figures can only be regarded as approximate. They depend upon the capacity of the individual enumerators to observe the people and to classify them correctly ; besides there are also cases of intentional concealment which it is difficult, even for the most efficient census official, to detect. There is not probably so much difficulty in computing the number of people suffering from blindness or deaf-mutism. These people are easily detected and there is no motive to conceal these defects. But in regard to insanity and leprosy the matter is different. No one will be willing to admit he is a leper ; it is a shameful disease and there is a great tendency to suppress the fact. Besides in its earlier stages it is impossible for a layman to detect leprosy. A census enumerator cannot differentiate between various manifestations of mental aberration and the value of their returns is obviously open to question. The figures of 1931 show a large increase over those of the

previous censuses. While the population as a whole increased in this district by 10 per cent over that of 1921, the persons suffering from these four infirmities increased by 205, 524, 124 and 190 per cent respectively. These increases are impressive, but the figures themselves are small and below one thousand in three cases and the proportions are therefore naturally high. With reference to the total population it is seen that in a million of the population these were as follows :—

Infirmity.			1911.	1921.	1931.
Insane	...	...	171	152	283
Deaf-mutes	...	...	508	134	641
Blind	...	...	792	782	884
Lepers	...	...	446	367	517

The above statement shows that there has been an increase in the infirmity ratio in regard to all these four cases, and that except in the case of blindness (where it does not show great divergence from the ratios in 1911 and 1921), there has been a considerable increase in the case of the other three ailments. Much of this must be attributed to better enumeration and to a weakening of a desire for concealment. The existence of special institutions for the treatment of these diseases and the inclination of the relations of the sufferers to transfer their burden to a leper or lunatic asylum or to the institution for the deaf and dumb people account for the rise recorded at each succeeding census. There were in 1931, 11 Leper asylums, three mental hospitals and 3 blind schools in the Presidency of which one of the first was in Mangalore town and one of the second was in the neighbouring district of Malabar at Calicut.

Insanity and deaf-mutism.

It would appear from an examination of the census figures of the last five censuses that the frequency of blindness grows with age and that its incidence advances steadily with the age-periods. In the case of the others it appears that after a certain age the infirm die off more quickly than the ordinary population. In the case of insanity, the infirmity appears at certain turning points in the person's life, and it is highest in case of males at the age-period 30 to 40, after which there is a sudden drop indicating that they die off after that period. But for women there is a similar appearance at a later age period and they do not die off so abruptly (as the men do) after that period. There are fewer deaf-mutes in South Kanara than in most other districts and the figures indicate that it is congenital and it appears equally in both sexes. Most deaf-mutes are also afflicted with lunacy.

Blindness.

In regard to blindness, the district is again less afflicted than many others. As in most districts, it is more common among

women than among men; and the figures in 1931 were 643 and 570. This excess of women blind is not found in all age-periods, for up to the 35th year there are more blind men than blind women, and there are more blind women in the later age-periods. Women live longer than men and old women being more numerous make a greater contribution to blindness than old men. The reason for greater infection among women is that they spend most of their time in smoky, ill-lit and ill-ventilated houses, especially after they are married and settle down to family life. The less incidence of blindness in South Kanara may perhaps be attributed to its greener and shadier lands free from dust and to its pleasant downs and valleys. The proportion of blind children gets less with each succeeding census which is a welcome feature. Blindness due to cataract comes on with advancing years and is curable, but the chief tragedy lies in the case of blindness among infants due to parental folly and neglect and to improper food and housing. The disease of the parents appears as blindness in their children and if all parents ensured their soundness before begetting children, blindness due to syphilis would disappear. Blindness from small-pox is again due to the parents neglecting to get the child vaccinated at the proper time. In several cases infantile blindness is due to violent irritants like chewed red pepper, tobacco juice, red-hot coals or strong alum solution being put into the children's eyes to rouse it or to cure some ailment.

Leprosy is the most important of the four maladies and many lepers deformed or with loathsome ulcers are still seen by the road-side in towns or at festivals. Several of these cases are, notwithstanding their hideousness, "burnt out" and so are not really contagious, "the fire in them having burnt out and left no spark to set others afire." The lepers as a class are shunned by their own relations and the community and being unable to work and earn their living are objects of pity and charity and go about begging. Leprosy and tuberculosis are products of semi-civilization and slow in their onset and course and they leave their victims, if alive, with some tissues always damaged. These do not attack people living a simple life in the country or the more educated and prosperous classes, but get their victims from among coolies and factory hands who have given up their original simple habits in favour of more advanced life but have not adapted themselves to the latter mode of living. There is now a raging campaign against leprosy and for the starting of leprosy clinics in many of our hospitals. Though no final cure has yet been discovered, it has been found possible, if treatment is available at or almost near the inception of the disease, to avert its advance and the person made less infectious. There is great necessity therefore in inducing the sufferers at the earliest stage to declare their condition,

have their cases properly diagnosed and to go for treatment. The fear of segregation induces many an individual to conceal his real condition until the poison had worked its mischief so that we get only very bad cases in our hospitals. The situation has since changed for the better. The "burnt out" cases need no more treatment, but what is wanted is that more patients in whom the disease has just appeared should be made to realize its gravity and to undergo the treatment. Several medical men have been trained to treat cases of leprosy (as a result of the campaign against leprosy in this Presidency) and several district and taluk hospitals are now undertaking the treatment of such cases. The hospitals at Mangalore and at the taluk headquarters have leprosy clinics and the Leper Home at the headquarters of the district in charge of the Jesuit missionaries has been doing excellent amelioratory work for a number of years for this class of sufferers. There are more males than females among the victims, due chiefly to greater opportunity for outside contacts and infection in the former.

Leprosy clinics are now being run under the control of the District Leprosy Council at the following ten centres—Coondapoor, Udipi, Shirva, Kaup, Bantvál, Puttúr, Kásaragód, Mulki, Kankanády and the headquarters hospital at Mangalore. Two more centres are being started at Vittal and Kóta. The District Leprosy Council proposes to appoint a full-time medical officer trained in leprosy work for the heavily infected area around Shirva.

Hospitals
and dis-
pensaries.

There are ten hospitals and nine dispensaries in the district of which the two hospitals in Mangalore town, the dispensary at Amindivi islands (1876)¹ and the four taluk headquarter hospitals at Coondapoor (1873), Udipi (1872), Puttúr (1872) and Kásaragód (1873), are entirely maintained by Government. The first two hospitals were taken over by Government from the Mangalore municipality on 1st April 1919 and the last four taluk headquarter hospitals from the taluk boards on 1st May 1928. All these four are in charge of civil assistant surgeons. Of the remaining medical institutions, one is the taluk headquarter hospital at Kárkál (1879) and is in charge of a civil assistant surgeon whose pay is entirely borne by Government the other expenditure being met by the district board. The hospitals at Bantvál (1879), Mulki (1887) and Beltangadi (1887), the eight dispensaries at Baindúr (1888), Manjéshwar (1892), Hosdrug (1892), Mudbidri (1887), Sullia (1887), Kadaba, Bárkur and Shirva are purely local fund institutions maintained by local boards and are in charge of medical officers of the grade of sub-assistant surgeons. The hospitals are all provided with

¹ The figures noted in brackets indicate the years in which the medical institutions were opened.

accommodation for in-patients and emergency wards are also available for urgent cases at all the local fund dispensaries except at Kadaba, Bárkur and Shirva. In addition to these medical institutions, nineteen rural dispensaries are in charge of private medical practitioners of at least L.M.P. grade who are subsidized by the district board and Government with a view to bringing medical relief within easy reach of the rural population. These dispensaries are situated at Shankaranarayana, Wándse, Adúr, Hebri, Nárávi, Punjalkatta, Vittal, Gangolli, Malpe, Kota, Kunjal, Kaup, Kokkarne, Karnad, Uppinangadi and Mundáje. The principal diseases treated in these institutions are malaria, rheumatic fever, influenza, round worms, ankylostomiasis, disease of the skin, eye, respirative system, intestines, ulcers and digestive system, besides injuries and almost all sorts of surgical diseases.

The Government hospital at Mangalore was the earliest to be established in the district and the following brief account of its history may be of interest. Opened by Government in 1848 in pursuance of orders passed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors on a memorial submitted by the inhabitants, it supplied a really much-felt want at the time. It was located in a rented building, the rent being Rs. 14 per mensem and contained an establishment of servants whose bill came to Rs. 45 a month, and the allowance for the medical officer was Rs. 50. The hospital became increasingly popular and the establishment had to be increased and a separate building was also constructed for the hospital in 1851. In 1852, the Government appointed a native surgeon on a salary of Rs. 100 to aid the surgeon in his duties. In 1863, the towns-people who appear to have taken great interest in the maintenance and improvement of the institution resolved at a meeting convened for the purpose to relieve Government of a portion of the cost of its up-keep by raising annual subscriptions towards its support. This step met with the approval of Government who ordered that effect should be given to it and accordingly withdrew the allowance hitherto given for the food, clothing and attendance on the sick poor treated in the hospital. Until its transfer to its present place the hospital was located in the premises now used by the women and children's hospital. In 1871, the hospital was transferred to the care of the municipality under Act III of 1871 and since that date it was exclusively maintained from municipal funds until Government took it over (as it did all district headquarter hospitals about that time) in April 1919 under their own management. The hospital (since called after Lord Wenlock) is in charge of a Superintendent generally of the Madras Medical Service cadre who is also the District Medical Officer for South Kanara. The building (the old regimental hospital) notwithstanding the subsequent additions

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and improvements to it looks no doubt antiquated but it is fairly well-equipped and is one of the few centres where nurse pupils are trained. Besides the Superintendent, there are now an assistant surgeon, three sub-assistant surgeons and an up-to-date nursery staff with the requisite menial staff.

To meet the needs of numerous patients seeking admission to the hospital, accommodation had to be found by the additions of subsidiary semi-permanent new buildings and by the improvements to the existing buildings, thus increasing the sanctioned number of beds from 68 to 100, though actually on an average, 115 in-patients are treated daily. The Police hospital which was a separate institution has been amalgamated with this and a new ward of ten beds was added from 1st April 1925. A skin clinic has also been opened from 1st November 1926. There is no separate infectious disease hospital nor is there any suitable accommodation to be had at the headquarter hospital for treating infectious diseases. Since April 1926 the municipality is maintaining temporary buildings for the accommodation of patients suffering from small-pox, plague, chicken-pox, etc., and the patients are looked after by the municipal health officer. Plans and estimates for the construction of an up-to-date hospital at Mangalore have been approved by the Government but the actual construction is held up for want of funds.

The Government hospital for women and children at Mangalore is in charge of a lady assistant surgeon assisted by a lady sub-assistant surgeon. In this hospital midwives and *dhais* are also trained. Trained and diplomed midwives are entertained at all the 19 medical institutions and also at some of the important villages like Kumbala, Niléshwar, Pallikere, Uppinangadi, Vittal, Bájpe, Ullal, Surathkal, Gangolly, Shankaranaráyana, Kóta, Kunjal, Kaup, Malpe, Punjalkatta and Gulpúr.

There are two important private hospitals in the district which have been extremely popular. One of these is at Mangalore and is maintained by the Jesuit mission and is known as Father Muller's Charitable Institutions. In 1895 the Bishop of Mangalore agreed to Fr. Muller's proposal to open a small hospital for the relief of poor Catholics in Mangalore town and its suburbs. A hospital consisting of two large wards and a chapel was erected, the funds being provided by contributions raised in Mangalore town and a donation from Count Caesar Mattai of Bologna. The names of the donors have been engraved on a marble slab on the wall of the visitors' room in the hospital where also is exhibited the effigy of His Holiness Pope Pius X and his autograph message blessing Father Muller and his institutions. There are two sections in the hospital, one for men (known as St. Mary's hospital) and another for women (the Sacred Hearts hospital), with 50 beds in each open

only to Roman Catholics, people of other castes being admitted free to the out-patients department and treated. There is also a leper asylum among these institutions and it is aided by Government. In the chapels attached to each section are the paintings by Brother Moscheni, S.J., whose artistic work in the St. Aloysius College chapel is an object of attraction to all visitors to Mangalore. The cost of the original building was Rs. 10,000 out of which Rs. 7,700 was met by contributions from the people of Mangalore. Additions were made to the buildings later at a cost of Rs. 12,000, part of which was realized from contributions from all over India. Medical as well as surgical cases are admitted in the hospital. The staff receive no payment for their services and it is due to this gratuitous co-operation that the hospital is maintained at a comparatively low cost. The Homœopathic Poor Dispensary (also known as St. Joachim's dispensary) was also opened by Father Muller in 1880. It started with a single chest of homœopathic medicines which Father Muller brought with him from Paris. With this small supply he treated the students of the St. Aloysius' College and the poor people who applied to him. The demand for medicines increasing, a small dispensary was built on the premises of the college and medicines were sold to the public at reasonable prices. The dispensary has since grown up and its buildings at Kankanádi near the Jeppo Main Road were built in 1891. Additions were made to the original building in 1905 and 1906. The object of this dispensary is to supply homœopathic medicines to the public in India at low rates. Father Muller died in 1910, but the institution has been continued by the Jesuit mission and supplies medicines to patients all over India, Ceylon and Burma who correspond with the dispensary by post and get their advice gratis and pay for the medicines, the poor being supplied with medicines free of charge and the profits being used for the maintenance of the mission's medical institutions and the poor. The staff consists of a number of clerks who are mostly engaged in correspondence work, and several carpenters making chests for the despatch of medicines. An idea of the great demand for homœopathic medicines from this dispensary may be had from the fact that in the year 1913, 23,148 parcels were despatched and that the Kankanádi Post Office was largely occupied with the work of the dispensary. The postage spent in that year amounted to Rs. 11,755. From 1911 to 1st October 1914, a customs duty of Rs. 35,374 was paid on medicines imported from Europe and America (or an average of Rs. 11,000 a year). In 1934 nearly 20,000 parcels of medicines and 3,600 prescriptions were sent by post to patients outside Mangalore and principally distributed all over India and Ceylon.

did not exist or where the existing schools refused to admit children of the depressed classes Government have been opening schools for them. 91 such schools had been opened, but recently about a third of these schools had to be closed on account of the apathy of the parents. Instructions are given in handicrafts such as basket-making, rope-making and sewing and the pupils are also supplied with slates and books free at Government expense. With a view to encourage thrift among these communities Government organised 98 co-operative societies and they were originally under the Labour department, but since 1931-32 they are being gradually transferred to the Co-operative department. In depressed class settlements where there was no facility for getting drinking water, Government have constructed 164 wells ; and where pathways leading to their locations did not exist, they are constructed at Government expense.

CHAPTER V.

AGRICULTURE AND TRADE.

Page 193.—*Add* after paragraph 3 the following:— Considerable confusion having arisen over these terms at the settlement of 1934-35 * they were abandoned eventually and the following three classes of wet lands were adopted :—

First-class wet lands are lands yielding three or two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow.

Second-class wet lands are lands yielding two wet crops, the second irrigated mainly by baling, also lands yielding one wet and one dry crop, *patla* and *mogaru* lands and other low-lying wet lands which owing to their favourable position have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop.

Third-class wet lands are all less favourably situated wet lands. It should be noted however that *bail*, *majal* and *betu* are terms still used by the people of the district roughly to cover the lands placed in the first, second and third classes respectively.

Add after the last paragraph:—At the re-settlement of 1934-35 it was again found very difficult to come to any conclusion as regards the sale value of lands for the different classes. In most sale and lease deeds, the lands are still described in terms of the "warg" which is of unknown extent

* Please see Mr. E. W. Bouchier's Re-settlement Scheme Report for South Kanara (printed in B.P. No. 85, Land Revenue and Settlement, dated 3rd July 1934), from which part of the notes that follow have been extracted.

or of 'muras' of seed required to sow it which varies considerably, and they included also lands of several descriptions. The Settlement Officer (vide page 19 of his Scheme Report) states that the selling value of land is calculated on the net rent it yields, at Rs. 100 for each mura of rent (forty-two seers). At this rate good lands on the coast which can be let for 15 to 20 muras per acre will sell for Rs. 1,500 to 2,000 and lands in the interior yielding a rent of 6 to 7 muras an acre will sell from Rs. 600 to 700 an acre.

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Page 194, last paragraph, line 7.—For "Uppinangadi" read "Puttúr."

Page 195, paragraph 1, last two sentences.—Substitute :— Stock.
The price of an ordinary pair of bullocks is now (1936) between Rs. 30 and 40 and that of an ordinary pair of he-buffaloes between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Cart animals of good Mysore type cost between Rs. 150 and 200 per pair. Many of the large land owners among the Bants keep very fine racing buffaloes. The milch cattle of the district are poor except in towns where good she-buffaloes and Sindhi cows are found. These are imported to the district from outside. Efforts are being made to improve the cattle of the district by maintaining breeding bulls at the Veterinary Hospitals and granting premia to private people and local bodies by the Agricultural Department. There are ten breeding bulls under the above category in the district at present and efforts are being made to increase the number. Cattle owners are advised to raise fodder crops, such as guinea and elephant grasses and other fodder crops. Demonstration and propaganda are also done in the preparation of silage from hill grass.

Sheep are not bred in the district; they are brought from Mysore for meat. Goats are bred to a certain extent, but they are of poor build. In the coastal towns good goats probably introduced from Kathiawár or Arabia are found and they are maintained for milch purposes.

Government have opened for the treatment of cattle diseases a veterinary hospital at Mangalore and a dispensary at Puttúr. All kinds of domestic animals are treated in them and castrations and various other operations are also performed. A dispensary was opened at Udipi, but it had to be closed for want of sufficient work. There are besides five touring veterinary surgeons in the district, Mangalore and Udipi taluks having a touring surgeon and the other four taluks one each; and they tour for at least 20 days in a month and attend to outbreaks of such contagious diseases as rinderpest, foot-and-mouth diseases and anthrax, inoculate as many cattle as possible against rinderpest and treat also non-contagious

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ailments. With a view to prevent the increase of progeny of bad cattle they castrate scrub bulls by Burdizzo Castrator. This method of castration has become so popular with the ryots that at certain seasons of the year when pasture is abundant the surgeons are kept busy. Propaganda work is also done in respect of elimination of bad cows which are barren for a long period and which yield very small quantities of milk and produce bad progeny. The response in this direction has not however been altogether satisfactory. Lectures are also delivered at fairs and festivals and during Health Week with the aid of magic lanterns on the various contagious diseases of cattle and it is explained how the services of the department can be utilized to the best advantage of the ryots. Two Sindhi bulls of the Agricultural department are stationed for the last few years at the veterinary hospital, Mangalore, and their progeny have shown considerable improvement in milking capacity.

There is no indigenous breed of cattle in the district and the ryots purchase their cattle and buffaloes at the Kulgunda cattle fair. This is the only annual fair held in the district; and large numbers of animals are brought to it for sale. The Madras Cattle Diseases Act, 1866, is put into force during the period of the fair and a veterinary assistant surgeon is deputed for duty there. Cases of foot-and-mouth disease are commonly met with in the fair and animals suffering from them are impounded and treated. Buyers come from all parts of the district and from North Malabar. Leaflets on cattle diseases and their prevention and cure and the maintenance of good bulls and milch cows issued by the Veterinary department are distributed at the fair and the method of castration by Burdizzo method is also demonstrated.

*Page 195, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The price of some of the above implements is much less now (1936). The plough for instance now costs only one rupee and the sickle, bill-hook, fork for manure, mortar for beating rice, and knife cost 4 annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, one rupee and twelve annas respectively. The present prices, it may be noticed, tally in the other cases with the prices in 1894. Labour for preparing these implements is paid in kind in most cases and their cost therefore remains more or less at the level of prices in 1894. The price of iron being low now the cost of iron implements such as sickle, bill-hook and knife is lower than that in 1894.

*Paragraph 3 ending in page 196.—Substitute:—*As may be inferred from the cost, the instruments are of the rudest and most primitive description, but rude as they are, they are not ill-adapted for the puddle cultivation of rice for which they are mainly required. Attempts have been made to introduce

small improved iron ploughs of the types of Monsoon, Meston, Kónkon and Cooper No. 25, and it is estimated that about 800 such ploughs were in use in the district in 1936. Progress has been made in the introduction of small agricultural machinery such as iron mills for crushing sugarcane and sprayers for spraying arecanut trees against mahali disease. Since 1913 iron mills have completely replaced the wooden ones throughout the sugarcane areas. During the three years 1934 to 1936 the use of sprayers has been demonstrated and about 500 sprayers have come into use in important arecanut centres in the district.

Page 197, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—On the whole it must be said that the ryots of this district pay greater attention to the selection and use of manures. The bedding of leaves (*sappu*) in cattle-pens from kumaki and non-kumaki assessed wastes and from other dry lands still goes on and a leaf manure known as *gobara* is got out of it. Green leaves are available in large quantities all over the district except very close to the coast. One can see during the dry weather ryots, men and women, carrying headloads of leaves to their cattle-pens. These are spread in cattle sheds for about a month at the end of which a most fertile manure is obtained. The evils of the system under which cattle are tethered constantly in the noxious atmosphere of putrefying refuse mingled with rotting leaves is not said to be so bad as described in the above paragraph. *Sappu* and *gobara* are used as manure for all kinds of cultivation. Fish manure is however limited more or less to the tobacco cultivation in the Kásaragód taluk and to the sugarcane cultivation in the Udipi taluk. Of late years there has been less fish manure available for the above purposes because fish shoals are said to have disappeared from off the coast and this manure can be got only at prohibitive prices, if at all. Another manure which is popular and paying is river-mud or silt known as *kesaru*. It is taken from marshy river-beds and is employed on the coast and in villages where beds of rivers and streams are suitable for the removal of such mud. Artificial manures are hardly known in the southern taluks. In Udipi, however, the Settlement Officer found that a private concern had managed in one year to sell 28 tons of a manure known as Nicophos of two grades, one for sugarcane and one for paddy cultivation. This manure yields nitrogen and phosphoric acid and its preparation is a trade secret of the Imperial Chemical Industries. Ammonia-sulphate and super-phosphate are also in demand as manures; and there are depots in Udipi, Mangalore and Coondapoor, both Government and private, which sell a certain amount of artificial manure. The demand for such manures is said to be increasing as the ryots come to realize

their superiority over the other manures in use in the district. Ash is also used for manure. Most of it comes from the houses of villages and a certain amount from the tile and other factories in the district. The green manure crop of Kolinji (*Tephrosia purpuria*) has become very popular in the taluks of Udipi, Coondapoor and Mangalore, especially near the coastal towns where the kumakis (dry land reserved for green leaf) are poor and narrow. The bone manure in conjunction with green leaves or green manure crops has resulted in heavier yields of paddy and is becoming popular.

*Page 198, paragraph 3 ending in page 199.—Add:—*The average annual acreage under the various products for faslis 1334 to 1338 as given in Appendix VII of the Re-settlement Scheme Report is extracted below :—

Rice 579,490 acres, coconuts 46,491, Arecanuts 17,087, Horsegram 22,734, Black-gram 11,387, Green-gram 7,879, Ragi 6,495, Gingelly 2,736, Pepper 6,038, Cardamoms 1,767, Chillies 5,746, Sugarcane 3,601, Tobacco 1,456, Betel leaf 1,007, Castor seeds 179, Turmeric 945, Cotton 197, Hemp 361, Coffee 22, Plantain 2,606 and Ginger 446.

A comparison of the above figures with those given in the Manual will show that except in the cases of green-gram, gingelly, castor and coffee, the area under other products has greatly extended.

Rice.

*Page 202, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*The third-class wet lands grow only one wet crop which is generally broadcast and is harvested at about the same time as the transplanting and the harvesting of the first crop on first and second-class wet lands. The return from the third-class wet lands is very poor because of their situation and the scant attention paid to the cultivation. The first two classes of wet lands grow to a large extent a second wet or *suggi* crop which is either transplanted or broadcast according to the situation and the amount of labour available. Nurseries for the second wet crop are raised on dry lands or on the poorer classes of wet lands. *Suggi* crop is harvested in January. When the first crop is cut, a good length of stalk is left in the ground to be used as manure and ploughed into the ground for the second crop. While harvesting the second crop, however, the stalks are cut close to the ground and they give a good yield of straw. *Kolike* or third wet crop is sown broadcast in January and harvested in April or May and is grown only on the best wet lands and to a limited extent. In certain villages there exists a curious custom of allowing a small piece of good wet land to lie fallow to propitiate family deities.

Page 203, paragraph 2.—Add:—A special form of broadcasting similar to the *nuri* system of Malabar is found in certain parts of the Udipi taluk. This consists in sowing the seed in small groups by hand, the sowers following close behind the plough as it turns the furrows. It is said to cost less seed and less manure than in the usual haphazard broadcasting and to yield better. This system is also found occasionally in other parts of the district and is adopted for the second and even the first wet crop. This form of broadcasting is known as *pundi bithu* (Tulu) or *musti bija* (Kanarese) and the seed is mixed with *sudu mannu*, ashes and powdered cattle manure and sown carefully in handfuls in regular order. The outturn is excellent and pays for the extra labour involved. The first crop is usually the best and the second better than the third, but when the third is broadcast on the above system the outturn is said to be better than the first or the second. This was so in Alevur and Belle in the Udipi taluk.

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Broad-
casting.

Patla wet lands are found near rivers and streams and cannot grow two wet crops because they flood during the first crop season. When the water drains away, these lands are covered with a thin layer of silt which helps to produce a bumper crop in the second crop season. *Patla* lands near Bantvál are noted for their fertility. The term *patla* is used by villagers for second-class wet lands growing a single crop even when they are not subject to submersion. For instance, in Návúr village near the Kudre-Mukh, second-class wet lands are called *patla* because only one crop is grown on them for lack of labour to raise a second crop. Mogaru lands are rare, being found only on river-islands and river margins, and are *vagaru* or saline owing to the influx of water from rivers subject to tidal influence. They also grow a single wet crop, but late in the season.

Page 204, paragraph 1.—Add:—Paddy is the most Paddy. important crop in South Kanara. The selected strains of *Tavalakannan* and *Kashama* paddy varieties from Taliparamba Agricultural Station have proved successful for the first crop season in South Kanara. The *Tavalakannan* variety has, by its erect and non-shedding habits and the higher yield become more popular especially in the water-logged areas. The yield is generally 20 per cent higher but the purity of the selected seed gradually gets spoiled, unless new seeds are introduced or bulk selection is adopted locally. For the second crop the selections of the Paddy Specialist (viz., G.E.B. 24, Coi. 1 and Coi. 3) are becoming popular because of their heavier yield and superior quality of rice. The superiority of the rice alone brings the farmer about a rupee and half more per mura of

paddy. Dry paddy varieties like "Paramban-navara," "Karuthamodan" and "Thonnuran" also from Taliparamba Agricultural Station are slowly becoming popular.

Garden lands.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The important garden trees are the coconuts, arecanuts, pepper-vine and the jack. The wild mango, tamarind and palmyra are not conspicuous. Graft mango trees are more or less confined to the town of Mangalore and its suburbs. They yield fine mangoes which find a ready sale at high prices. There is scope for expansion of graft mango cultivation as there is always a large demand for good mango fruits. The jack tree is found everywhere and its fruit is largely consumed by the poor and also used as fodder for cattle. Regular pepper cultivation is more or less limited to the kumari villages of the Kásaragód taluk. The pepper kans are supposed to grow pepper. A little pepper is found in the areca gardens of the Kásaragód and Puttúr taluks. The cultivation of tapioca and pineapple was introduced some years ago and is extending. Tapioca is veritably called the "food of the poor man" from its qualities of easy production, of nutrition and cheapness in price. There was much opposition to its cultivation at first as the farmers, out of some misconception, disliked it; but with the progress of time, they have taken to it with zest and it has now proved a very paying dry crop.

Coconuts.

*Page 205, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The coconut grows best on sandy soil. There are few palms in the interior and where they exist they look emaciated. Almost all bunds of wet lands except those close to the ghats grow coconut palms. There is a tendency to overcrowd plantations with numerous trees under the impression that the more the trees the more the yield. Where there are more than 75 trees to an acre, the yield is not satisfactory. Coconut palms on the banks of rivers and on islands in the midst of rivers and on Saint Mary's Island about 4 miles out to sea from Malpe, thrive splendidly and come to bear in four to six years. In the Government farms at Nílëshwar and Kásaragód opened in 1916 the best method of coconut cultivation is followed, and experiments in spacing, culturing, and manuring varieties are conducted and it has been shown that it is possible to grow coconut even at high situations without any irrigation if only precautions are taken to store and conserve the moisture brought down by the seasonal rains and numerous demonstration plots have been opened in various places to demonstrate the system. The plants and trees need not be irrigated, but it is enough if the surface soil is constantly stirred with a light instrument to break the capillarity of the soil and so to retain moisture in the ground. This method is cheap and seems to be successful and is being adopted

by the people. The coconut palm is however not exploited to such an extent as in Malabar.

A serious pest of coconut, known as *Nephantis Serinopa*, made its appearance for the first time in 1922 in Mangalore and subsequently spread to Kásaragód, Udipi and Coondapoor taluks. By systematically operating on the affected trees and rearing and spreading parasitic insects, the agricultural department has checked the spread of this pest. The spraying of Bordeaux mixture on the trees affected with leaf-rot, another coconut pest, has had a good effect. A third pest known as the bleeding disease has also been successfully treated by agricultural officers by removing the affected portions and by the application of tar soon after the operation on the fresh cut surface.

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Page 206, paragraph 2.—Add:—The areca-palm comes next in importance to paddy and coconut and three distinct parts of the district are famous for the growth of this tree. The first is the Vittal mágáne in the north-west of the Puttúr taluk and the north-eastern portion of the Kásaragód taluk. This is the home of the Havík Brahmin who is an expert in areca cultivation. Gardens are situated in shady places on the sides of valleys and ravines. These gardens are well-spaced with palms numbering about 400 to 600 to the acre, the annual yield of an acre being about three to four candies. The nut is large and heavy and a candy contains 35,000 to 45,000 nuts. The gardens are well-manured and watered and carefully weeded and fenced. The areca palms in this area are sturdy and healthy and seldom visited by diseases or attacked by monkeys. The next region is the belt of land lying close to the ghats in the Puttúr taluk, especially the Beltangadi tract. The areca palms here are poorer than in Vittal and are not so carefully tended except that most elaborate arrangements are made to irrigate them in the dry months by damming rivers and leading the water to the gardens along long artificial channels of stone and mortar and even cement. The palms are said to be planted too close to each other, the average number to an acre being 800 to 1,000 and the Settlement Officer counted a thousand palms on 89 cents of land. The average yield is about two or three candies to an acre and the nuts are small, a candy containing 45,000 to 55,000 nuts. Monkeys attack the nuts and the fungoid disease known as *mahalli* rots them. The Agricultural Department is trying to help the people in combating this disease. Selected trees are being sprayed with a solution recommended by the department, which seems to have good effect. The third region where areca trees are largely grown is Honnár-mágáne in Coondapoor taluk at the top of the Kollúr ghat and surrounded entirely by Mysore territory.

Arecanut or
betelnut.

This tract contains three villages and the areca gardens in them are not as good as those in the other two regions. They, however, have the advantage that the moist climate provides water for the gardens without irrigation almost throughout the year. The nuts in the first two regions are sent to Mangalore while those from the Honnár-magáne are taken to Shimoga for sale, a distance of about 60 miles. The Settlement Officer proceeds: "A good areca garden is a joy to behold. It is cool and shaded. The slender stems of the palms rise in delicate and serried order like the columns of some Gothic work of architecture and are roofed with a beautifully-patterned green tracery. In between the arecas, are plantain trees with their large fan-shaped leaves grouped picturesquely round the areca-stems which are further decorated by pepper vines winding up them. A few jack and coconut trees give a touch of solidarity to the whole picture."

Plantains.

Plantains are grown all over the district in small plots and are also found in areca gardens on the bunds of wet lands and round the scattered homesteads. The *devabale*, the *pubale*, and the Mysore varieties are those most commonly grown. The *nendram* plantains or the banana of Malabar are grown south of the Chandragiri river.

Sugarcane.

Page 207.—*Substitute* for paragraph 2:—Though paddy easily ranks first in importance it is not the only crop grown on wet land. In the northern taluks of the district especially, sugarcane has become more prominent and it is an important money crop covering about 4,000 acres in the whole district. It is a ten to eleven months crop usually raised on second-class wet land and requiring constant watering in the dry months. In 1909 when the Agricultural Department took up sugarcane experiments, the cultivation of sugarcanes was very much limited in this district. Local canes such as Restháli, Karikabbu, Hullukabbu, and Dasakabbu, were then the only varieties grown. The first and the last varieties (green and brown canes) are still grown in Mangalore and Kásaragód taluks respectively for chewing purposes. But it must be said that the improved varieties have almost completely ousted the degenerated ones mentioned above. Dasakabbu is retained in some places because it yields harder jaggery than Red Mauritius. The Red Mauritius cane and some Barbadoes and Java varieties tried and found successful at Taliparamba Agricultural Station in Malabar were introduced into this district in 1912. They are heavier yielders and less subject to jackal attacks. The difficulty in the first instance was that the local wooden mills were unable to crush the hard Red Mauritius canes. More effective iron mills had to be introduced of which there are over 1,000 in use at present. Further the local

method of making jaggery was very primitive, i.e., in small vessels on pit furnaces. The introduction of iron mills to help better expression of juice and improved furnaces with bigger pans to save the fuel used in boiling also went on apace with the new varieties of canes. The profits by the use of these improved appliances in jaggery-making amount to about one candy of jaggery per acre from a normal crop. Incidentally however, the pan and furnace have also become very useful to boil paddy to be husked into rice, since land rent is in most cases paid in kind as rice in South Kanara. The saving of fuel in paddy boiling is clear when 400 lbs. of paddy has been found boiled in the improved furnace and pan with fuel which ordinarily boils only 120 lbs. paddy over the local furnace.

But for the irrigation difficulty existing in the district and for want of fish-guano at certain seasons the acreage under sugarcane would have been much more than at present. Certain villages like Uppúr in Udipi taluk are noted for their sugarcane.

*Page 208.—Add after the third paragraph:—*An agricultural society by the bank of the Kalianpúr river near Uppúr village called the Udipi Co-operative Agricultural Society, Limited, works a crude oil engine for pumping water, crushing sugarcane and converting the juice to jaggery and for extracting oil from the coconut. It has a share capital of Rs. 9,000. It turns at a small cost the sugarcane and coconuts brought by the members into jaggery and oil respectively and hands these products back to them.

Page 222.—Add at the end of the chapter the following:— Trade.
For a further account of the trade of the district, see notes at pages 270 to 298 of this book under Volume II, Chapter VIII, Occupations and Trade.

The Leper Asylum was attached to Jeppo orphanage from the earliest times of the Jesuit Mission and was taken charge of by Father Muller in 1890. It is now attached to the Kankanádi institutions and had 75 male and 75 female in-patients in 1934 and treated on an average 177 patients daily, the total expenditure during the year coming up to Rs. 14,360. The patients are fed, clothed and treated free and are not given any work. All castes are admitted free. Government, the district board and municipality make contributions towards the expenses of the institution.

The Kanarese Evangelical Lutheran Mission runs the other private hospital which is situated at Udipi, and is for the use of women and children.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

Pages 110 to 124.—For the existing chapter substitute the following:—

Education has shown marked progress in South Kanara during the last half a century and has more than kept pace with the growth of the population. It was found at the census of 1931 that of the total population in South Kanara 89 per cent were illiterate as against 92.5 per cent at the census taken forty years earlier. This indicates a fair reduction in illiteracy during the last four decades, but the aim of Government and of the public bodies has always been the spread of more and more literacy among the people. Whereas 77 per mille of the population were literate in 1891, the number had increased to 93 in 1921 and to 114 in 1931. The increase was greatest in the headquarter taluk but was poor in Puttúr, Kárkál, Coondapoor and Kásaragóð taluks. The last decade witnessed a great expansion of elementary education, and a fair number of secondary schools in the district was also the creation of the last few years. The number of children in the secondary stage of instruction rose from 8,984 in 1926 to 9,144 in 1933, and the pupils in the elementary stage of instruction were 71,001 and 96,357 in these years. The number of pupils under instruction in secondary schools in 1892 was 1,273 and in elementary schools 16,818 and these show what great advance there has been in the spread of elementary and secondary education.

In 1921 only 16.2 per cent of the men and 2.8 of the women could read and write or, in the language of the census reports, "could read a letter written in the ordinary running hand and reply to it." The corresponding percentages increased

Census
statistics.

Literacy by
sex.

in 1931 to 17·1 and 4 and, though this increase in literacy for ten years is not worth boasting about, yet it must be considered fair in regard to women. But much yet remains to be done to bring education in the district, especially in regard to women, to the level of that of the neighbouring district of Malabar where more than six in every hundred women could read and write in the year 1931. The percentages of literates for the whole Presidency were 16 for men and 2·5 for women. South Kanara, however, occupies a high place among the districts in regard to the degree of literacy in it, coming after the Tamil districts of Tanjore, Rámnad, Tinnevely, Madura, South Arcot and Trichinopoly and Malabar in literacy among the males and next after the last district in literacy among women, for in female education Malabar, of all districts, has the pride of place. Among towns Mangalore returned the largest number of women literates 222 per 1,000 though the district rate was only 40, Calicut coming next with 181, with the highest among district rates of 64, Madras city returning only 170 literate women per mille. Mangalore had a longer lead over its nearest rival Calicut in 1921.

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Literacy in English has also shown great progress in recent years all over the Presidency and the rate of advance is much ahead of that for ordinary literacy and in fact "its superiority in point of increase is itself increasing" as Mr. Yeatts, I.C.S., says in his interesting report on the census of 1931. While there were 5,346 literates in English in 1901, the figures in 1921 and 1931 were 13,841, and 23,147. There were more literates in English in South Kanara than in several other districts, but among sexes, for the district as a whole, 183 males and 43 females per 10,000 of the population were literates in English, a ratio which in the case of males brings this district only after such advanced and populous districts as Tanjore (293), Chingleput (219), Godavari East (201) and Tinnevely and Trichinopoly (194 each)—Madras and the Nilgiris being excluded for obvious reasons—and in the case of women allows the district to take the first rank among all the districts in the Presidency. Among towns with the exception of Madras, Mangalore which returned 198 per thousand male literates in English holds the first place, the second best town Tanjore returning only 184. Among women too, Mangalore holds the first rank, Calicut and Palamcottah coming second and third best. The position of Mangalore town in these respects is a tribute to its advancement. The predominance of English literacy in the Tuluva country is probably a reflection of the strong Christian element in South Kanara.

In English.

A comparison of the taluk figures at the censuses of 1921 and 1931 shows that among males, Mangalore taluk as is natural returned the largest percentage of literates 19·7 and

By Taluks.

was followed by the other taluks in the following order: Udipi (17.5), Kásaragód (15.6), Káikal (15.1), Coondapoor (14.7) and Puttúr (11.8), and the Amindivis (7.7). In point of female literacy also the first four taluks followed the same order with percentages of 5.2, 2.6, 2.3, 2.2 and the fifth place was held by Puttúr (1.9) and Coondapoor came next with 1.1 per cent, the Amindivis coming last with only a few women literates in them. The position of Mangalore and Udipi taluks is nothing unnatural seeing that their headquarter towns have a large number of colleges and secondary schools and are besides places of commercial importance.

By religions.

The Jains by virtue of the smallness of their number naturally returned the largest percentages of literates both among men and women, which were 44.2 and 12.2 respectively at the census of 1921 and they retained their place even in 1931 with percentages of 46.7 and 13.3. These percentages are misleading for they are vitiated by the smallness of the total Jain population in the district, the actual literates in the community in 1931 being only 2,078 males and 55 females. Among the other three great religious communities the Christians were the most literate and were followed by Hindus, the Muhammadans coming last. In other districts except Malabar, the Mussalmans come after the Christians, but in the case of Malabar and South Kanara the existence of a large Mápilla population goes to swell the number of illiterates among the followers of this religion. The following table shows the percentages of literacy among the followers of the three great religions and among the Jains in 1921 and 1931:—

	1921.		1931.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus ...	15.8	2.1	17.5	3.3
Mussalmans ...	12.7	1.5	13.4	1.8
Christians...	21.8	0.18	24.4	13.2
Jains ...	44.2	12.2	46.7	13.3

The percentage would have been far higher among the Hindus were it not for the aversion of the agricultural and labouring classes and the hill tribes (who are classed among Hindus because they are not Christians or Muhammadans) to schools and to the situation of the homesteads of these people in the midst of isolated farms. The location of schools far away from the houses deters parents from sending the little ones to them, apart from their natural preference to let them assist the family in cultivation or some ancestral work to sending them to some distant school to learn to read and write and cast figures. Literacy in different parts of the district varies in inverse ratio with the agricultural and labouring population in them. The low figures for Mussalmans are as stated already due to the large percentage of Mappillas

among the district Muhammadans many of whose boys and girls do farming, fishing, fibre work or boating work for their parents and do not attend schools. The rate of advance of literacy among Christian women is greater than in the case of men, due to the influence of Christian missions in the district who always provide for the education of their congregation wherever any fair number of them happen to live.

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The St. Aloysius' College and the St. Agnes' College are the only two first-grade colleges in South Kanara. The first is a college for boys belonging to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus and was opened in 1880 shortly after the mission was handed over to them, mainly for the benefit of the youths of the Roman Catholic community of South Kanara though there is no restriction to admission of pupils of other religious persuasions. It was raised to the rank of a second-grade college in 1882 and to that of first grade in 1887. It contains a secondary department which is the second largest high school in the district. The site of the present main building was given by the late Lawrence Lobo Prabhu on the western spur of the Edyah hill overlooking the town and the buildings are storeyed, spacious and lofty, affording sufficient accommodation for the teaching of the numerous classes and subjects in which the college is affiliated. There is a separate building for the vernacular classes. The college buildings cost nearly two lakhs of rupees. Hostels were first opened by the college in 1907 and now provide accommodation for Europeans, Indian Christians, Brahmins and Non-Brahmin caste Hindus. The college is affiliated in Part II languages and in Part III groups, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy and History and Economics, that is Branches I (a) and (b), II (b) and (c), III (a) and (b) and IV (a) and (b). There are no Honours courses of study in this college. In the Intermediate course, Part II, boys are coached for one of the following languages—Sanskrit, Latin, French, Kanarese and Malayalam and in Part III for Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Ancient History, Modern History and Logic and Indian History and Natural Science. The college has a large library more than 20,000 volumes. Fifty-four scholarships of values ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 88 per year and fifty-two prizes and medals founded in the names of various persons connected with the college in the past are being granted. The science section of the college has been greatly extended and improved and there are five science laboratories. In the playgrounds attached to the college various European games are played like tennis, cricket, hockey and foot-ball. The total expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 1,60,000 in 1935-36 while under receipts came Rs. 73,000 from fees and Rs. 20,005 from Government grants. It is

Educational
Institutions,
St. Aloysius'
College.

said that a great number of its "old boys" have transferred their services from the land of their birth to other districts and the college rightly boasts that "there is hardly any place in India, hardly any department of public service or private enterprise in which the *alumni* of this college do not hold some of the highest posts." The extension of the railway has brought in a large number of students from Malabar. The strength of the college classes was 342. The college hall has seating accommodation for a thousand and is utilised for examinations, dramatic performances and other functions. Attached to the college is the church dedicated to St. Aloysius Gonzaga, the Patron of youth. The frescoes and tableaux with which the Italian artist Brother Moscheni, S.J., adorned its walls and ceiling in 1899-00, have made the church a great centre of attraction.

St. Agnes'
College for
Women.

St. Agnes' College, Mangalore, is the only first-grade college for women on the west coast of this Presidency. It had been affiliated to the Madras University as a second-grade college in 1921 when it was St. Ann's High School and Intermediate classes were opened that year. Three years later it took rank as a first-grade college and B.A. classes were opened in 1924 and the college was named St. Agnes' College. The college is conducted by the sisters of the order of the Apostolic Carmel, founded at Bayonne in France in 1868 by an English lady, Rev. Mother Veronica of Jesus *nee* Sophie Leeves. The governing body consists of members appointed by the Order on which the teaching staff is also represented. The strength of the college in 1935-36 was 115 and the expenditure on it Rs. 25,780 of which Government contributed Rs. 5,724 and the scholars Rs. 4,975 by way of fees, the rest being met from the funds of the Order. The total expenditure on buildings and equipment exceeds two lakhs of rupees. French, Kanarese and Malayalam are the languages taught in the college under Part II and under Part III the subjects in the Intermediate are mathematics, natural science, logic, modern and ancient history and in the B.A. classes, history and economics. There are three scholarships and eleven endowments for prizes. There is a sports club in which the girl pupils have ample opportunities for physical exercise, a literary and debating society and a dramatic and choral association which are said to add zest to the strenuous side of student life. The teaching staff includes 14 professors mostly graduates, of whom 9 are sisters of the Order of Apostolic Carmel.

Government
College,
Mangalore.

The only other college in the district is the Government College, Mangalore, which is of the second grade with a strength of 168 in the two Intermediate classes. In August 1865, as the residents of the town were unwilling to send their children to the Basel Mission School, the only school in the town, on

account of the religious instruction imparted therein, they memorialised Government to open a provincial school in their town for which they had collected an endowment of Rs. 65,000, and among the committee is found the name of Mr. (later Sir) Tiruvárúr Muthuswámi Ayyar, the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court who was subordinate judge of Mangalore at the time. In September 1865 the school was started with classes from the lowest to the Matriculation in rented buildings (now occupied by the Basel Mission mechanical establishment) and sent its first batch of students for the Matriculation in 1867. The present college buildings which cost Rs. 28,490 were constructed in 1870. The F.A. classes were opened in 1868. The lower classes were gradually abolished one by one and the school department now consists of only classes from the fourth form upwards. The name of the school was changed to Government college in 1879. Attempts were made to abolish the college in 1885 or to transfer it to a private committee once in 1887 and again in 1895. Though the transfer was recommended by the Director of Public Instruction in 1895 Government decided to retain the institution under its control, as the proposed transfer was not proper when the Government had accepted a large endowment of Rs. 65,000 from the public. The training department with the model section was amalgamated with the college in 1925. Girl students were admitted for the first time in 1902 and their strength in July 1936 was 30 out of a total of 168 in the F.A. classes and fifteen in the high school out of a total of 116. There is a hostel attached to the college for students who may not be living with their parents or guardians in the towns. There is a College Magazine published half-yearly and a College Times, a weekly edited by the students who also publish a half-yearly Kanarese magazine in manuscript. There are 22 scholarships, prizes and medals under various endowment schemes and a sum of Rs. 13,000 represents the Sárasvat Poor Students' Fund to help the deserving and needy students of that community. The college gives instructions in several groups of subjects under Part III for the Intermediate examination.

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There are twenty secondary schools for boys of which six are incomplete high schools teaching only up to the third form. These schools can be divided into four classes according to the authorities who own or manage them—Government, district board or municipality, mission and private, the last three being in receipt of Government aid for running the institutions.

Secondary
schools.

The secondary department of the Government college is the only state high school which has the three upper classes, but the model school attached to the college has classes till the third form. The latter which was located in various places in the town was finally fixed up in 1923 in the college to enable

Government.

the students under training in the secondary training school to have practical experience in teaching.

There are district board schools in all the taluk headquarters except Mangalore, and in Baindúr and Mudabidri, the last two being only middle schools. The school at Kárkál is the largest with a total strength of 463 in March 1934. The old Government middle school which worked there from 1881 to 1888 was taken over by the local fund with contribution from the residents of the taluk with K. A. Káranth as their leader (and the school observes the anniversary of his death as the Founder's day). In 1919, a request was made to open high school classes, with a fund of Rs. 8,000 subscribed by the inhabitants and on the opening of the VI form in 1922 the district board took over the institution from the Coondapoor taluk board and now spends about Rs. 10,000 annually on it. There were eighty-three girls among the pupils, the largest figure for any boys' high school in the district. The Puttúr high school comes next in importance with a strength of 452 of whom fifty were girls. The school building stands on the top of a low hill. The school was started in June 1916 by the Puttúr Education Society, a body registered under the Charitable Societies Act XXI of 1860. After two years of life in a rented building in the town the school was removed to its present buildings and was eventually handed over with all its property worth Rs. 30,000 to the district board for management from August 1921. The VI form was opened in 1922 and additional buildings have since been put up. The contribution by the district board amounts to Rs. 8,500 a year. The Education Society and the Sárasyat Poor Students' Fund Committee award a few scholarships and prizes from funds in their hands and there are well organized hostels serving the school students coming from the outlying villages and belonging to the Drávida Brahmin, Bant and Gowd Sárasyat communities.

The board high school at Udipi was started about 1865 as a rates school (maintained from subscriptions), was then made a Government middle school and subsequently on the establishment of local boards was taken over by the local board. In 1918 the school opened high school classes and sent up boys for the S.S.L.C. examination two years later. The strength in March 1934 was 420 of whom 53 were girls. The Coondapoor high school also began as a rate school in 1865, became a union school in 1871, a local fund middle school in 1875, and a high school in 1888. There are a few prizes and scholarships and among the old boys of the school is Mr. P. R. Rao, the present Financial Commissioner for Railways under the Government of India. The school is adjudged the best in the district in point of results at the public examination. The taluk board higher elementary school at Kásaragód was taken over by the district

board in 1920 and made into a high school. The public of the town had donated Rs. 10,000 to the district board as a condition precedent to the latter opening a high school in their place. The school buildings are beautifully situated and the school's strength was 265 in 1934 including 56 girls. The district board spends about Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,000 on the last three high schools. The board middle schools at Mudbidri and Baindúr were started in 1918 by the taluk board of Coondapoor and were taken over by the district board two years later. The former school was at first held in the Chowter's palace, but as the building was considered unsafe the school had to move into a rented building in 1930. The strength in these schools is poor, owing it is said, to the opening of higher elementary schools in the surrounding villages and about Rs. 7,000 is spent every year on each of these schools, the fee income not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in either school.

There are seven secondary schools (of which there are incomplete high schools) maintained by one or other of the Christian missions. The Jesuit mission is responsible for four of them, that is the secondary department of the St. Aloysius College at Mangalore, the Kalianpúr Milagris high School and two middle schools—the Milagris and the Rozario Schools—at Mangalore. The Basel mission owns three Secondary Schools, one at Mangalore, the second called the Christian High School at Udipi and a middle school at Kásaragóđ. The total strength of all these schools in March 1934 in classes above the fourth was about 4,600 and the expenditure 1·8 lakhs of rupees of which 1·1 lakhs came from fees and Rs. 33,000 from provincial funds, the missions concerned meeting the difference. The Rozario School claims to be the oldest Anglo-vernacular School in the district having been started in 1856 by a Christian brotherhood and handed over by them on their leaving the district to the Cathedral church in 1869.

Mission
schools.

There are four non-mission complete secondary aided schools in the district, of which the biggest from the point of view of strength is the Kanara High School at Mangalore. Its management is under a council of Indian gentlemen. Started in 1891 by five young men who were teacher proprietors and recognized in the following year, the school was taken over by a committee of trustees who raised public subscriptions for putting the institution on a sound financial basis. In the Matriculation examinations of 1893, the first three places in the Presidency were secured by the school which immediately made it one of the most popular high schools in Mangalore. The school has since maintained its high level and is said to be the only institution in South Kanara teaching both Physics and Chemistry as optionals for the S.S.L.C. examination. It has an extensive and valuable laboratory, celebrated its silver jubilee in 1916 when the old boys collected among themselves

Other
aided
schools.

and gave a donation of Rs. 6,000 for the school. With the aid of Government grants for teaching and for extension of building the management has constructed a hostel and increased its accommodation. Four Gaud Sárasvat Venkataramana temples also contributed liberally for the school. On 15th October 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras opened a hall which was the gift of the old boys and sympathisers and which is used as a museum, library and reading room. It has a higher Elementary Girls' School with 420 pupils and the girls attend the high school classes after passing through all the forms in the Elementary School. There are a number of girls and depressed class boys in the school. Its library contains 7,000 volumes, and the strength of the schools in all the classes just exceeded 2,000 in 1935, with 800 pupils in classes above the fourth in the high school. There is a large hall built in the name of the religious head of the Gaud Sárasvats, Sri Bhuvanéndraswámiji, in which there is a portrait gallery of the school's patrons and national leaders, and where a few classes are also held.

The next institution in importance and numbers is the Ganapati High School at the same place. It had a strength of 535 pupils of whom 30 were girls. It started as a Sanskrit *patasala* in 1870 on the veranda of the local Umá-mahéswar temple and from 1883 was supported by the Trási brothers, and was recognized by Government. It soon developed into a middle school and was raised to a high school in 1920 when it was taken over by the Sárasvat Education society, a body registered under the Charitable Societies' Act of 1860. The school celebrated its diamond jubilee in 1930 and now owns buildings and lands worth Rs. 58,000, general equipment costing Rs. 12,000 and endowments of the value of Rs. 40,000. There are a hostel, a scout troupe as in most other secondary schools, debating clubs and manual training classes.

The Nílëshwar Rájah's High School was started as a middle school in 1918 by Srí Rája Ráma Varma of Nílëshwar for the southern portion of the Kásaragód taluk which is almost like a portion of the Malabar district with Malayalam as its main language. In 1926 it moved into a substantial building of its own costing Rs. 18,000 and presented students for the S.S.L.C. two years later. The net income of the Thalil temple is utilized for the school which has to be maintained by the Thekké Kóvilagam under a registered deed executed by the founder. More than the usual number of scholarships and fee concessions are allowed by the management for the poorer students of good ability. The strength was about 200 in March 1934.

The S. V. S. high school at Bantvál is another institution managed out of the income of a Hindu temple (the local Venkatramanaswámi temple on the banks of the Nétraváti). It was opened as an elementary school in 1892 and gradually rose

in status and importance, the middle school classes being opened in 1916. The temple authorities constructed a pile of buildings for the school at a cost of Rs. 20,000 on a site just outside the town in the midst of coconut plantations. In the floods of 1923 which destroyed a great part of Bantvál village, the school buildings collapsed and its equipments including the library were washed away. The school was closed for a few months. New buildings have been raised now and the school is a complete secondary school and has been placed under a committee of local residents.

The advance in elementary education among boys has been very striking in recent years. There has been a great demand for an expansion of elementary education by all classes of people; and the old theory that by initiating a large programme of higher and secondary education, the higher classes that usually benefited by it would help to educate the masses has long been exploded as it ignored the implications of the Indian social system. Education did not in fact filter down to the masses and women's education was completely neglected. All parties in the country therefore made popularising of elementary education the principal plank in their political platform; and special efforts are being made towards its rapid expansion. Elementary education has been made compulsory in several municipalities and in certain rural areas. It is not so in the Mangalore municipality where it is however free. A fair percentage of children of school-going age are now attending school and in 1933-34, 94 per cent of villages in South Kanara with population between 1,000 and 2,000, 98 per cent of villages with population between 500 and 1,000 and 67 per cent of villages with population between 200 and 500 and 49 per cent of villages with fewer people had elementary schools among them.

There were (in 1934) 1,179 elementary schools for boys in the district with a total strength of 86,309 pupils and the total expenditure on them was 7.32 lakhs. The corresponding figures in 1893 were 437 schools for boys with a strength of 16,011 and expenditure of Rs. 54,848. Classified according to management they were distributed in 1934 as follows:—

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Elementary
education.

Management.	Number of schools.	Strength.	Expenditure. Rs.
Government	56	2,749	39,445
Municipal Council ...	12	2,069	23,066
Local board	628	38,637	3,68,023
Aided mission schools.	473	42,469	3,00,835
Unaided	10	385	1,352
Total ...			7,32,721

The percentage of the pupils in the first standard who reached the fifth standard in 1934 was however one, which shows that the boys are taken out of the school after a year or two to help their parents in their hereditary work or for earning something to maintain the family. But the percentage of male pupils in elementary schools was 10·2 of the total male population and only two other districts (Malabar and Tinnevely) showed a slightly higher percentage. Among girl pupils the percentage of pupils that reached the fifth standard was only one as in the case of boys due (apart from the causes already mentioned) to the social habits of the people who wish to stop their girls from schools as they grow in age.

Women's education.

Demand for women's education has been considerable in this district as in most others, which is apparent from the large number of institutions of various grades for girls. In this district, as in Malabar, girls admit themselves freely in institutions for boys and the percentage of girls to the female population in 1934 in South Kanara was 4·9 which allows South Kanara the sixth place among the districts in point of girls attending schools or college. 46 per cent of villages with populations ranging from 4,000 to 5,000, 52 per cent of villages with a population of 3,000 to 4,000, 29 per cent of villages with a population of 2,000 to 3,000 and 26 per cent of villages with a population below 2,000 had elementary schools for girls. There were 34,567 girls in the district elementary schools in 1934 in 131 schools for girls, and 2,983 girls in secondary schools, which is about three-fourths of the number of girls in such schools in Malabar (4,155). In first-grade colleges there were 92 girl students, the largest figure for any district outside Madras. The only college for women is St. Agnes', which has been noticed already.

Secondary schools for girls.

There are six secondary schools for girls, one of them being the Government Secondary and Training School for Women and the other five belonging to the Roman Catholic mission. The Government Secondary school was started as an elementary school with three classes in 1912 in a rented building on Light House hill. In the next year, elementary training classes for girl teachers were attached to the school and in 1919 the school was raised to the status of a high school and candidates were sent for S.S.L.C. in 1922 for the first time and its present buildings on the east of the same hill were completed and occupied in January 1926. The total strength of the school from the first class to the sixth form was 440 in 1934 and the expenditure over Rs. 26,000. Of the other schools the biggest is naturally the high school department of the St. Agnes' college where the strength was 798 in 1934. Of these 658 were Indian Christians, 40 Brahmans and 93 Caste Hindus. The next school in

point of strength and importance is the St. Ann's Secondary school at Mangalore. It is only a high school teaching up to the fourth form with 411 pupils of whom 174 were Christians, 149 Caste Hindus and 66 Brahmans. The only high school for girls outside Mangalore is St. Cecilia's at Udipi. Repeated appeals were made by the residents of Udipi through the late Bishop Perini of Mangalore to start a school for girls and such a school was started in 1918 with three classes and 9 pupils. The strength rose to 50 within two months and it has now risen to about 250. Owing to the large number of elementary schools in Udipi, the number of girls in the lower classes is not large. Bishop Perini gave five acres of open ground outside Udipi to the Institute of the Apostolic Carmel for erecting the school building. The first block was ready in March 1923 and the classes shifted there. It was recognized as a middle school at first and the third form was opened within a year. With Government help, the sisters opened a hostel for the high school. In 1931, that is 13 years after it was started, it was recognized as a high school and fourth form classes were opened. The correspondent of the school Mother Eugenic, A.C., states with pride that after the opening of the fourth form "with the hardihood and daring of youth, the school went forward not wishing to leave unfinished the good work it was doing." Without any aid from Government, an additional block for the higher forms and a science laboratory were built. The students come from all parts of the district and the hostel is always full and during 1934-35, a number of applicants had to be refused admission because the school authorities were unable to find accommodation for them in the hostel.

There were two training schools for male teachers, both maintained by Government, of which one is a secondary training school and the other is an elementary training school. The strength of the former was 70 and of the latter 200. For women teachers there are three schools of which two are Government institutions. One of these is the St. Ann's training school for secondary grade and the remaining two Government elementary training schools, one at Udipi and the other in Mangalore. Both these schools had a total strength of 147. 65 per cent of the teachers were men trained in the district and there is much scope for improvement in this matter.

There were three Sanskrit colleges in the district at Udipi, Perdála and Kárkál in receipt of Government grants, 10 aided and three unaided Sanskrit schools. An account of the more important of them is given below. The Udipi Sanskrit College was founded by the Swámis of the eight mutts as a Sanskrit school in 1904. In 1913 the management of the school was transferred to a society known as Sríman Madhva Siddánta

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Training
schools.

Sanskrit
education.

Prabódini Sabhá registered under Act XXI of 1860, the school being raised to the rank of a Sanskrit college in the same year. Six years later it was recognised by the Madras University in Dwaita, Védánta and Nyáya branches of the Sirómani course. In 1923, further affiliation was granted in Jyóthisha. The total strength was 200 and of the college department 28. Swámis of the eight mutts gave Rs. 4,000 for an endowment. There have also been other contributors, Government making annually a liberal grant towards its expenditure. The Kárkál Bhuvanéndra Sanskrit Mahávidyálaya was opened on the advice of the Swami of Kasi mutt with the liberal endowment left by Anantha Padmanabha Kamath of Kárkál in 1869. In the curriculum of the school English and other subjects have been introduced to make the school more popular; and students are now coached for the Oriental Titles Examination of the Madras University. The Vidyálaya is situated in the Srínivása Ashram at Kárkál. The students reside in the Ashram itself, their boarding and lodging being looked after by the managers and the ancient Hindu ideal of Brahmachári is observed by the students in the áshram. Vocational training in weaving, dyeing, tailoring, horticulture and bakery is given. The college is recognized for the Sáhitya, Áyurvéda and Jyóthisha branches in oriental studies. There were fifty-nine students in the college in all these branches put together in 1935.

The Perdála Mahájana Sanskrit College was started by Mr. Khandige Shámbhatta in 1911 and in 1916 a spacious building was erected for the school. The institution is being managed by an association called "the Havyaka Drávida Brahmins' Vidyábhivardhaka Sangha" and was affiliated in 1920 to the Madras University for the Vidwán course (Sanskrit and Kanarese). Further recognition was obtained in 1933 for Sáhitya Sirómani and B. Vidwán (Kanarese main) courses of study. The present manager Mr. Khandige Mahálinga Bhat meets any expenditure in excess of the Government grant and the interest from endowments. The college is seven miles from Kumbla railway station on the Kumbla-Puttúr road. The strength of the college was 226 in 1935. Of the other schools the one at Rámakunja started in 1921 had a strength of 73 in 1935 and a funded capital of Rs. 4,500.

Industrial schools.

The Government Trades School at Mangalore had a strength of 56 in 1934 and teaches boys carpentry, turner's work, blacksmithy and motor repairs and incurs an expenditure of Rs. 11,000 a year. The Commonwealth Trust also teach about a dozen boys some industry and spends Rs. 1,100 of which Rs. 300 is received from Government in the shape of grants. There is the Roman Catholic Industrial Home at Jeppu which teaches boys the same subjects as in the Government Trades

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluka.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of															
	Births.								Deaths.							
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.																
Coondapoor ...	33.9	39.1	38.5	42.6	43.7	41.5	42.32	41.63	38.1	32.9	31.9	30.7	28.2	24.4	25.34	20.94
Karkal ...	38.9	38.5	34.2	38.9	46.4	39.9	42.59	41.87	39.7	33.9	35.2	25.5	21.7	18.1	19.39	18.21
Udipi ...	38.9	38.6	40.5	42.8	47.8	41.1	44.40	40.08	28.9	26.7	27.2	23.0	21.6	19.4	19.33	19.48
MANGALORE DIVISION.																
Amindivi Islands.	...	...	33.4	...	26.4	...	...	...	...	...	10.5	...	13.7	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	39.8	37.6	40.7	41.7	44.8	38.5	32.29	31.99	28.2	22.8	25.0	21.4	17.9	18.1	15.03	14.75
PUTTUR DIVISION.																
Kasaragod ...	40.8	37.3	42.7	44.9	49.2	37.8	37.26	36.99	24.5	23.1	18.6	21.6	21.6	16.4	18.08	19.48
Puttur (Uppinangadi).	35.2	35.4	36.5	39.7	47.9	40.7	41.45	40.82	33.9	31.5	38.6	36.8	24.3	20.6	23.36	22.46
MUNICIPALITY.																
Mangalore ...	35.1	34.5	39.2	37.5	37.8	32.18	30.87	32.29	23.2	19.9	23.0	22.9	18.7	16.90	16.21	17.00

TOWN CIRCLES.																	
Coondapoor ...	36'3	38'7	43'7	48'6	48'9	41'91	39'67	45'10	17'6	17'7	20'5	24'7	22'0	18'94	16'13	18'00	
Karkal ...	28'5	28'8	25'2	44'1	42'9	44'70	55'94	39'60	17'8	18'2	15'2	19'6	21'2	17'35	22'90	18'02	
Kasaragod ...	42'5	54'8	50'6	58'1	60'1	50'50	47'77	38'97	25'8	26'5	25'1	28'8	31'8	28'23	20'88	19'52	
Mulki ...	39'5	40'8	40'4	40'0	40'0	34'70	38'33	38'70	39'9	19'4	20'7	21'9	19'2	17'81	16'53	20'17	
Udipi ...	34'2	38'7	42'8	47'6	49'0	35'46	41'26	43'73	10'9	27'4	26'8	28'9	28'5	17'46	22'38	23'58	
District total ...	36'5	38'07	40'6	43'2	47'1	39'12	41'18	39'90	26'5	27'8	28'7	24'8	22'6	19'07	19'62	19'30	

NOTE 1.—These statistics include Europeans and Eurasians.

2.—The statistics of the Amindivi Islands for 1926, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1932 and 1933 have not been included.

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of statistics for the eight years ending 1933.)

Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of
population from

Taluk.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diar- rhoea.	All other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.							
Coondapoor	0·09	0·12	...	14·67	2·77	15·74	33·39
Karkal	0·03	0·08	...	16·28	2·62	12·52	31·53
Udipi	0·29	0·11	...	9·54	2·90	15·18	28·02
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Amindivi * ... ..	...	0·13	...	3·37	1·00	7·50	12·00
Mangalore	0·17	0·09	...	4·17	1·78	13·50	19·71
PUTTUR DIVISION.							
Kasaragod	0·01	0·06	...	7·04	3·16	13·55	23·82
Puttur	0·03	0·10	...	15·25	2·05	15·24	32·67
MUNICIPALITY AND TOWNS.							
Mangalore (Municipality).	0·24	0·23	...	1·16	2·18	15·24	19·05
Coondapoor ... ..	...	...	...	7·91	0·99	10·83	19·73
Karkal ... ..	...	0·10	...	7·18	1·28	10·70	18·56
Kasaragod	0·02	0·03	...	6·18	2·50	16·85	25·53
Mulki ... ..	...	0·11	...	3·75	0·98	14·85	19·69
Udipi	0·11	0·05	...	5·92	1·34	16·40	23·69
District total	0·07	0·09	...	7·88	1·97	13·63	23·64

* Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1930.

NOTE.—These statistics include Europeans and Eurasians.

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1931.

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
<i>(a) Brahmans.</i>			
Kanarese	19,933	21,425	41,358
Others	48,298	44,689	87,967
Total ...	68,231	66,094	129,325
<i>(b) Depressed Classes.</i>			
Adi-Dravida	7,290	9,229	16,519
Baira	889	990	1,879
Cherdman	2,891	3,101	5,992
Holeya	21,319	26,715	48,034
Kudiya *	1,775	1,722	3,497
Kudubi *	5,975	6,086	12,011
Maila	682	749	1,431
Mundala	2,843	3,407	6,250
Nalakeyava	730	759	1,489
Others	25,038	26,710	51,748
Total ...	69,432	79,418	148,850
<i>(c) Other Hindus.</i>			
Bant	71,309	75,902	147,211
Boya	1,463	1,527	2,990
Ganiga	10,728	11,564	22,292
Nayar	11,525	11,520	23,045
Other Hindus not classified	284,652	302,822	587,474
Total ...	379,677	403,335	783,012
II.—MUSSALMANS	88,099	92,111	180,210
III.—CHRISTIANS	59,046	63,170	122,216
IV.—OTHERS (CHIEFLY JAINS)	4,465	4,163	8,628
District total ...	663,950	708,291	1,372,241

* Primitive tribe.

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1342 (1932-33).

Items. (1)	Coondapoor division.			Mangalore division.	Puttur division.		District total. (8)
	Coonda- poor. (2)	Karkal. (3)	Udipi. (4)	Mangalore. (5)	Kasaragod. (6)	Uppinangadi (Puttur). (7)	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government (ryotwari) land	896,189	402,374	228,186	262,981	487,597	796,182	2,573,509
Minor inams ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole inam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamindari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area by survey ...	896,189	402,374	228,186	262,981	487,597	796,182	2,573,509
Forests	128,494	98,166	3,910	1,358	20,275	266,660	518,858
Not available for cultivation	14,496	27,077	9,986	16,787	21,841	315,992	406,179
Cultivable waste other than fallow	144,781	140,410	78,162	77,984	172,385	58,823	671,995
Current fallows	86,242	58,162	52,218	66,984	148,141	47,607	404,254
Net area cropped	72,176	78,559	83,910	99,923	129,955	107,700	572,223
Area shown in village accounts ...	896,189	402,374	228,186	262,981	487,597	796,182	2,573,509
Area under cereals and pulses—							
Rice	70,250	91,447	91,387	113,126	105,500	116,226	587,936
Oholam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbu ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ragi	143	898	575	748	3,000	1,444	6,808
Others... ..	8,511	3,246	14,266	10,779	5,990	2,904	45,696
Total ...	78,904	95,591	106,228	124,653	114,490	120,574	640,440

Oil-seeds—												
Til or gingelly	...	...	...	...	...	9	294	569	678	580	518	2,648
Groundnut	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castors	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	180	48	217
Coconuts	...	...	...	...	...	5,872	2,597	9,058	7,286	21,600	1,976	48,389
Others	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	11	...	20	10	70
Total							5,952	2,902	9,638	7,964	22,330	51,338
Condiments and spices	...	...	...	...	...	415	2,195	1,639	1,181	8,095	3,300	16,825
Sugarcane, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	194	682	1,172	520	373	3,960
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	172
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics—												
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	11	...	1,350	212	1,607
Others	...	...	...	...	...	1,565	2,044	573	1,075	4,700	9,004	18,961
Total							3,027	4,439	2,905	3,428	14,837	41,525
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
Orchards and garden produce	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	4,890	4,620	2,346	4,720	4,552	22,413
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	...	451	1,356	4,000	6,058	12,970
Total							2,400	4,390	5,071	3,702	8,720	35,393
Total area cropped							90,351	107,822	123,984	139,908	160,477	769,166
Deduct area cropped more than once							18,175	29,263	40,074	39,985	30,522	196,943
Net area cropped do.							72,176	78,559	83,910	99,923	129,955	572,223

X.—Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation
(in square miles) on 30th June 1933.

Taluk.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns (2) and (3).	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column (4) to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.					
Coondapoor ...	200.77	...	200.77	619	178.03
Karkal ...	152.21	...	152.21	629	124.00
Udipi ...	4.50	...	4.50	357	2.48
MANGALORE DIVISION.					
Mangalore ..	1.73	...	1.73	411	1.11
PUTTUR DIVISION.					
Kasaragod ..	30.60	1.08	31.68	762	15.60
Puttur (Uppinangadi).	416.65	..	416.65	1,244	247.59
District total ...	806.46	1.08	807.54	4,022	90.33

Note.—The area of Mangalore Taluk includes the area of Amindivi Islands.

Net revenue realized under forests during—

	Rs.
1926-27 ...	1,95,469
1927-28 ...	1,89,689
1928-29 ...	1,80,836
1929-30 ...	1,85,253
1930-31 ...	1,66,210
1931-32 ...	2,01,810
1932-33 ...	3,75,295
1933-34 ...	1,42,869

TABLE XI (PARTS 1 AND 2).

(Please see pages 39 to 44 of the volume for the previous and page 150 and following pages for the current re-settlement tables.)

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations. (1)	Average rainfall (1870-1930) in inches in												
	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April. (5)	May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	September. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Whole year. (14)
COONDAPOOR TALUK.													
Bairdur *	0·07	0·04	0·08	0·91	4·41	42·63	52·81	28·65	14·01	6·96	2·56	0·35	153·43
Oondapoor	0·14	0·06	0·06	0·88	5·04	40·49	44·89	27·02	13·40	7·13	2·13	0·86	141·60
KARKAL TALUK.													
Karkal †	0·21	0·06	0·21	2·22	5·54	45·43	60·49	37·89	15·73	12·61	4·19	0·95	185·53
KASARAGOD TALUK.													
Hosdrug †	0·16	0·17	0·11	1·85	6·62	40·08	39·41	23·01	9·23	7·21	3·07	0·52	131·44
Kasaragod	0·23	0·09	0·26	1·66	7·00	38·56	38·02	23·32	10·00	7·65	3·21	0·66	130·66
MANGALORE TALUK.													
Bantval	0·12	0·05	0·10	1·41	4·30	39·26	46·78	23·03	11·31	8·53	3·14	0·65	143·73
Mangalore	0·16	0·10	0·14	1·48	6·37	37·81	38·62	23·78	11·81	7·74	2·64	0·39	130·41
Mulki *	0·10	0·07	0·05	1·37	5·74	39·39	42·22	26·70	11·73	7·06	2·55	0·39	137·27

* 1901 to 1930.

† 1880 to 1930.

XII.—Rainfall—cont.

Name of rain-gauge stations.		Average rainfall (1870-1930) in inches in												
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
PURPUR TALUK.														
Belkangadi *	...	0-16	0-09	0-31	2-25	5-17	39-77	59-89	37-27	12-98	12-08	4-41	0-68	175-06
Puttur	...	0-27	0-12	0-41	1-87	5-75	38-60	46-42	28-72	10-32	10-62	4-00	0-60	145-70
UDUPI TALUK.														
Udupi ...	...	0-13	0-07	0-05	0-39	5-41	39-29	44-72	27-68	13-21	7-71	2-19	0-37	141-21
District average		0-16	0-08	0-16	1-48	5-58	39-93	46-75	28-37	12-10	8-67	3-10	0-54	146-92

* 1880 to 1930.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Faeli 1342 (1932-33).

Taluk.	Total holdings.						Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Land cess.	Total demand of land revenue, ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses.
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.					
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment including water-rate.	Extent.	Assessment including second crop charge.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.														
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coondapoor	44,272	67,530	64,010	2,76,589	108,282	3,44,119	44,272	67,530	64,010	2,76,589	1,249	3,45,368	39,878	3,84,946
Karkal	66,474	62,412	70,247	2,47,508	136,721	3,09,920	66,474	62,412	70,247	2,47,508	5,333	3,15,253	34,190	3,49,443
Udipi	63,384	1,00,875	72,740	3,64,632	136,124	4,65,497	63,384	1,00,875	72,740	3,64,632	5,756	4,71,353	54,889	5,26,142
MANGALORE DIVISION.														
Mangalore	87,158	1,20,654	78,091	4,16,674	165,249	5,87,328	87,158	1,20,654	78,091	4,16,674	13,508	5,50,936	60,262	6,11,098
PUTTUR DIVISION.														
Kasaragod	244,981	2,29,080	57,048	2,68,124	302,029	4,97,204	244,981	2,29,080	57,048	2,68,124	9,518	5,06,722	55,231	5,61,953
Puttur (Uppinangadi) ...	76,211	88,775	83,454	3,34,830	159,665	4,20,605	76,211	88,775	83,454	3,34,830	4,841	4,25,446	47,019	4,72,465
Total ...	582,480	6,69,326	425,590	19,08,347	1,008,070	25,77,673	582,480	6,69,326	425,590	19,08,347	40,205	26,17,878	2,91,169	29,09,047

**XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue
and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).**

Taluk.	Demand.							Collected or written off.		
	Fasli.							Fasli.		
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	1336.	1337.	1338.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coondapoor.	356	357	357	359	358	359	358	356	357	356
Karkal ...	333	334	340	334	335	335	339	333	334	339
Udipi ...	479	481	485	489	490	496	488	479	481	485
MANGALORE DIVISION.										
Mangalore ...	584	604	592	591	591	589	594	583	603	591
PUTTUR DIVISION.										
Kasaragod	513	536	525	520	527	546	553	512	532	523
Puttur (Up- pinangadi).	445	451	463	456	461	460	461	445	451	463
Total ..	2,710	2,763	2,762	2,749	2,762	2,785	2,793	2,708	2,758	2,757

Taluk.	Collected or written off—cont.				Balance.						
	Fasli.				Fasli.						
	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coondapo or.	358	355	356	353	...	...	1	1	3	3	5
Karkal ...	333	330	317	331	...	...	1	1	5	18	8
Udipi ...	488	489	491	486	...	...	...	1	1	5	2
MANGALORE DIVISION.											
Mangalore ...	590	588	575	589	1	1	1	1	3	14	5
PUTTUR DIVISION.											
Kasaragod ...	514	473	440	485	1	4	2	6	54	106	68
Puttur (Up- pinangadi).	456	454	438	451	...	...	...	...	7	22	10
Total ...	2,739	2,689	2,617	2,695	2	5	5	10	73	168	98

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Waste remitted.																Other seasonal remissions (including fixed remissions).							
	Wet.								Dry.															
	F. 1336.	F. 1337.	F. 1338.	F. 1339.	F. 1340.	F. 1341.	F. 1342.	Total.	F. 1336.	F. 1337.	F. 1338.	F. 1339.	F. 1340.	F. 1341.	F. 1342.	Total.	F. 1336.	F. 1337.	F. 1338.	F. 1339.	F. 1340.	F. 1341.	F. 1342.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coondapoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	189
Karkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	70
Udipi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	286
MANGALORE DIVISION.																								
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	123
PUTTUR DIVISION.																								
Kasaragod ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	63
Puttur (Uppinangadi) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	105
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	117	117	117	116	116	116	816

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluka.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improve- ments and Agriculturists' Loans Act in fasli							Total (in- cluding outstanding balance at the begin- ning of fasli 1336).	Total recovered.	
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	1341.	1342.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.										
Coondapoor ..	1,550	200	...	575	...	...	...	15,778	11,963	
Karkal ..	190	721	347	...	...	...	...	10,512	7,849	
Udipi ...	1,315	1,912	...	240	850	150	1,800	68,474	58,602	
MANGALORE DIVISION.										
Mangalore ...	14,275	7,575	2,850	3,250	300	370	1,155	2,31,867	1,83,220	
PUTTUR DIVISION.										
Kasaragod ...	2,200	1,525	1,270	6,900	1,070	...	...	36,285	24,107	
Puttur (Uppinangadi).	2,395	1,140	300	...	100	...	...	16,939	12,069	
Total ...	21,925	13,073	4,767	10,965	2,320	520	2,955	3,79,855	2,97,810	

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee.

Fasli.	Coondapoor division.			Mangalore division.		Puttur division.				District average.
	Coonda-poor. taluk.	Kar-kal taluk.	Udipi taluk.	Mangalore taluk.		Kasaragod taluk.		Puttur taluk.		
	Coon-dapoor.	Karkal.	Udipi.	Bantval.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Nileshwar (Hosdurg).	Beltan-gadi.	Puttur or Uppinan-gadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

Rice (Second Sort).

1336	...	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.0	5.7	5.5
1337	...	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.4	6.9	6.8	6.4
1338	...	7.3	6.7	7.2	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.6
1339	...	7.9	7.3	8.4	7.3	6.3	6.2	7.2	8.0	7.5	7.3
1340	...	8.5	7.7	7.6	8.1	6.2	7.3	7.8	8.2	7.6	7.7
1341*	...	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
1342*	...	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.4

* The figures for faslis 1341 and 1342 are shown in terms of rupees per Imperial maund of 3,200 tolas or 82 2/7 lb. A seer is 80 tolas and the figure represents the value of 40 seers in rupees.

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—cont.

Fasli.	Coondapoor division.			Mangalore division.		Puttur division.				District average.
	Coonda-poor taluk.	Kar-kal taluk.	Udipi taluk.	Mangalore taluk.		Kasaragod taluk.		Puttur taluk.		
	Coon-dapoor.	Karkal.	Udipi.	Bantval.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Nileshwar (Hosdrug).	Beltan-gadi.	Puttur or Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Paddy (First Sort).										
1336	...	8.3	9.6	9.2	8.5	8.1	8.4	...	9.7	8.8
1337	...	9.4	10.9	10.2	9.2	8.9	9.4	...	11.1	10.1
1338	...	9.8	10.6	11.8	9.4	8.2	9.4	...	10.4	10.1
1339	...	10.4	12.9	15.3	10.3	8.9	9.8	...	12.0	11.4
1340	...	11.8	13.3	10.8	11.8	10.3	11.1	...	12.5	11.7
1341*	...	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.2	...	2.4	2.6
1342*	...	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4
Paddy (Second Sort).										
1336	...	8.8	11.0	10.8	9.6	9.3	9.5	7.5	9.8	9.6
1337	...	10.7	12.2	11.8	10.1	11.3	10.0	8.8	11.3	10.9
1338	...	10.8	11.5	13.9	11.3	9.1	10.1	10.1	11.7	11.2
1339	...	11.8	13.1	17.6	11.2	10.2	11.3	11.8	13.3	12.6
1340	...	12.6	14.0	14.0	12.8	12.1	13.2	12.8	14.8	13.5
1341*	...	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.3
1342*	...	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Hersegram.										
1336	...	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.8
1337	...	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.4	6.4	7.0	5.7	6.8
1338	...	8.0	8.7	9.4	8.6	7.6	9.0	8.5	5.6	8.0
1339	...	9.9	8.9	9.9	10.3	8.7	7.9	10.1	7.8	9.3
1340	...	12.3	10.8	11.0	11.6	9.9	9.7	10.6	9.4	10.7
1341*	...	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5
1342*	...	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.3
Ragi.										
1336
1337	to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1340.
1341*	...	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.8	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.8
1342*	...	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.8
Salt.										
1336	...	15.8	14.7	14.4	16.1	14.5	16.6	13.4	12.7	13.7
1337	...	16.4	15.0	15.9	18.0	17.0	18.6	14.3	14.4	14.8
1338	...	15.4	15.0	14.1	16.2	14.9	17.0	16.5	14.4	14.4
1339	...	16.5	15.2	15.4	17.3	16.8	17.0	17.2	14.4	14.4
1340	...	15.3	15.8	14.5	16.7	15.8	17.1	16.2	14.0	14.8
1341	...	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.9
1342*	...	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.0

(a) Sold for two months.

* The figures for faslis 1341 and 1342 are shown in terms of rupees per Imperial maund of 3,200 tolas or 82 2/7 lb. A seer is 80 tolas and the figure represents the value of 40 seers in rupees.

XIX.—Abkārī and Opium.

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Country Spirits.</i>								
Number of retail shops licensed ...	408	406	347	344	325	309	305	301
Issues in Imperial proof gallons ...	56,894	58,563	57,712	60,156	49,492	35,982	35,708	34,610
Number of persons per retail shop ...	3,363	3,379	3,954	3,989	4,222	4,440	4,499	4,558
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs. 4,77,504	4,94,128	4,85,429	5,07,569	4,37,413	3,20,324	3,14,706	3,05,993
Do. rentals ...	„ 1,15,134	1,10,832	99,471	1,09,994	1,04,407	90,518	70,212	71,298
<i>Toddy.</i>								
Number of retail shops licensed ...	668	659	599	601	593	580	579	579
Number of persons per shop ...	2,054	2,082	2,290	2,283	2,314	2,365	2,370	2,370
Gross receipts from tree-tax ...	Rs. 3,93,728	4,02,036	3,80,708	3,90,480	2,91,086	2,80,381	2,93,984	2,66,170
Do. rentals ...	„ 4,39,060	4,38,306	4,47,122	5,10,752	3,80,964	2,90,514	2,35,615	2,25,895
<i>Ganja, Bhang.</i>								
Number of retail shops licensed ...	21	20	19	19	19	19	19	19
Quantity sold in seers ...	897,53	1,066,36	1,147,63	1,106,12	1,024,65	882,7	858	829
Number of persons per shop ...	65,344	68,612	72,223	72,223	72,223	72,223	72,223	72,223
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs. 18,656	24,010	25,223	27,653	25,630	20,802	22,219	18,869
Do. rentals ...	„ 17,352	17,352	15,996	16,044	15,756	15,752	14,970	15,072
<i>Opium.</i>								
Number of retail shops licensed ...	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Quantity sold in seers ...	104,32	116,36	114,9	108,61	100,46	100,29	97	99
Number of persons per shop ...	228,706	228,706	228,706	228,706	228,706	2,28,706	2,28,706	228,706
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs. 7,849	9,017	9,129	8,701	8,046	8,029	7,848	8,029
Do. rentals ...	„ 2,064	5,028	4,644	5,454	5,022	4,560	4,422	4,254

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue and rates ...	24,37,614	24,68,127	24,25,151	24,37,338	23,88,251	24,15,294	25,33,442	23,76,352
Stamps ...	7,84,389	7,43,181	7,60,755	7,78,826	6,96,095	6,96,144	7,33,861	6,95,184
Excise ...	18,68,981	18,90,402	14,38,681	15,43,104	13,53,176	10,59,875	10,49,841	10,95,528
Forests ...	1,95,593	1,44,181	1,61,303	1,77,827	1,56,160	1,38,367	3,75,393	1,42,988
Registration ...	1,23,016	1,15,775	1,00,940	1,05,021	97,810	93,174	98,971	96,470
Opium ...	...	8,347	14,176	13,867	13,269	12,765	12,310	12,129
Customs ...	1,03,162	1,17,781	1,47,437	1,59,075	1,63,233	1,86,179	1,96,874	3,09,628

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

	Imports.					Exports.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
BAINBUR.										
Merchandise ...	84,249	90,793	1,14,249	75,365	72,943	87,962	1,14,516	75,461	62,236	1,07,650
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	84,249	90,793	1,14,249	75,365	72,943	87,962	1,14,516	75,461	62,236	1,07,650
GOONDAPOOR.										
Merchandise ...	13,19,929	14,35,930	12,95,165	9,27,736	10,83,830	13,54,051	13,80,051	10,61,946	11,35,289	9,51,845
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...
Total ...	13,19,929	14,35,930	12,95,165	9,27,736	10,83,830	13,54,051	13,80,051	10,61,946	11,37,289	9,51,845
HANGARAKATTA.										
Merchandise ...	1,66,180	1,64,866	1,18,975	1,12,061	1,08,336	7,06,982	7,36,178	4,66,486	3,39,042	2,80,777
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,66,180	1,64,866	1,18,975	1,12,061	1,08,336	7,06,982	7,36,178	4,66,486	3,39,042	2,80,777
KASARAGOD.										
Merchandise ...	1,02,058	1,26,313	1,22,877	67,435	69,497	64,531	55,202	41,533	30,975	47,927
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,02,058	1,26,313	1,22,877	67,435	69,497	64,531	55,202	41,533	30,975	47,927

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports.

(Average of five years ending 1932-33.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.				Rs.
Beindur.	Building and engineering materials—			Beindur.	Building and engineering materials	Val. ...	4,268
	Bricks and tiles	No. 104,762	4,126		Fish, dry, salted	Owt. 2,998	31,156
	Grain, pulse and flour—				Fruits and vegetables—		
	Gram	Tons 42	4,262		Fresh fruits—		
	Pulse	" 12	1,996		Coconuts	No. 55,540	2,089
	Oils—				Grain, pulse and flour—		
	Mineral—				Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	Tons 43	4,007
	Kerosene	Galls. 43,077	33,455		Rice not in the husk	" 49	6,577
	Vegetable—				Manures—		
	Coconut	" 8,209	5,576		Other kinds	" 32	2,349
	Salt	Tons 447	24,043		Wood and timber—		
	Seeds—				Firewood	" 3,091	31,008
	Cotton	" 56	5,505		Other timber	" 232	3,527
	Sugar	" 11	3,347		All other articles	Val. ...	4,639
	Tobacco	Lb. 3,769	1,314				
	All other articles	Val. ...	3,896				
	Total		87,520		Total		89,565

Building and engineering materials—			
Bricks and tiles ...	No.	386,838	16,379
Other sorts ...	Val.	...	7,151
Coffee ...	Cwt.	80	5,048
Drugs and medicines ...	Val.	...	5,907
Fish, dry, salted ...	Cwt.	2,129	20,178
Fruits and vegetables—			
Vegetables of all kinds ...	Val.	...	13,875
Dried, salted or preserved all sorts ...	Tons	66	15,646
Glass and glassware ...	Val.	...	16,294
Grain, pulse and flour—			
Gram ...	Tons	223	27,719
Pulse ...	"	261	44,753
Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	"	143	9,104
Rice not in the husk ...	"	124	14,887
Rice, other sorts ...	"	51	7,845
Wheat ...	"	60	10,012
Wheat flour ...	"	114	19,460
Other sorts ...	"	75	12,832
Hardware ...	Val.	...	51,451
Matches ...	Gross	5,493	7,065
Mats and matting ...	Sq. yds.	341,745	12,892
Metals—			
Copper, wrought ...	Cwt.	394	23,018
Oils—			
Mineral—			
Kerosene ...	Galls.	102,046	77,490
Petrol ...	"	22,157	24,762
Vegetable—			
Coconut ...	"	51,694	97,302
Oil-cakes—			
Other kinds ...	Tons	127	11,185
Salt ...	"	2,298	72,448

Coir—			
Manufactured (excluding rope) ...	Tons	207	42,323
Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
Fish, dry, unsalted ...	Cwt.	452	3,862
Do, salted ...	"	29,378	2,41,582
Fish, wet, salted ...	"	849	5,571
Fishmaws and sharkfins ...	"	76	3,128
Fruits and vegetables—			
Coconuts ...	No.	75,468	3,517
Fresh vegetables of all kinds ...	Val.	...	19,439
Dried, salted or preserved, all sorts ...	Tons	117	14,927
Grain, pulse and flour—			
Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	"	29	2,960
Rice not in the husk ...	"	2,494	3,20,449
Hardware and cutlery ...	"	...	18,802
Manures—			
Other kinds ...	"	117	3,284
Oils—			
Essential ..	Galls.	1,398	24,787
Mineral—			
Kerosene ...	"	15,128	12,607
Other kinds ...	"	384	4,082
Seeds—			
Non-essential—			
Copra or coconut kernel ...	Tons	467	1,66,162
Spices—			
Betelnuts ...	Cwt.	3,320	52,198
Chillies ...	"	721	13,787
Ginger ...	"	359	2,313
Sugar—			
Sugar, 15 dutch standard and below ...	Tons	470	84,248
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured ...	Lb.	7,816	2,711

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1982-83.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.				Rs.
Coondapoor— <i>cont.</i>	Seeds—			Coondapoor— <i>cont.</i>	Wood and timber—		
	Coriander	Tons	29 11,308		Other timber	C. tons	424 10,999
	Copra	"	369 1,12,413		Firewood	Tons	5,548 55,189
	Cotton	"	98 8,868		All other articles	Val.	... 58,464
	Soap	Cwt.	515 12,823				
	Sugar	Tons	229 64,827				
	Tea, Black	Lb.	16,354 11,545				
	Textiles—						
	Cotton—						
	Twist and yarn	Lb.	6,731 4,776				
	Piece-goods—						
	Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	77,420 32,501				
	White (bleached)	"	56,612 23,881				
	Coloured, printed or dyed	"	86,092 47,118				
	Jute—						
	Gunny bags	No.	19,550 7,473				
	Haberdashery	Val.	... 17,489				
	Tobacco—						
	Unmanufactured	Lb.	215,195 74,435				
	All other articles	Val.	... 1,58,403				
	Total		12,12,518		Total		11,72,836

Building and engineering materials—				
Bricks and tiles	...	No.	216,833	8,975
Fruits and vegetables—				
Vegetables of all kinds	...	Val.	...	1,578
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Gram	...	Tons	23	3,075
Pulse	...	"	7	1,433
Paddy (rice in the husk)	...	"	18	1,207
Rice not in the husk	...	"	22	2,273
Wheat flour	...	"	5	1,035
Other sorts	...	"	18	2,198
Hardware, etc.	...	Val.	...	5,097
Manures, other kinds	...	Tons	26	1,836
Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosene	...	Galls.	44,916	31,835
Vegetable—				
Coconut	...	"	8,154	14,881
Non-essential—				
Other-sorts	...	"	1,650	2,150
Salt	...	Tons	639	23,073
Seeds—				
Oil seeds	...	Val.	...	3,068
Sugar	...	Tons	14	4,391
Textiles—				
Hemp, raw	...	Cwt.	87	1,800
Jute—Gunny bags	...	No.	19,801	6,441
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured	...	Lb.	6,824	2,335
Wood—				
Manufactures	...	Val.	...	1,256
All other articles	...	"	...	9,686
Total			...	1,34,088

Cordage and rope	...	Cwt.	249	2,286
Fish, dry, salted	...	"	7,645	68,229
Do. unsalted	...	"	458	3,267
Manures, other kinds	...	"	98	6,225
Oil—				
Mineral—				
Kerosene	...	Galls.	22,753	18,818
Paddy (rice in the husk)...	...	Tons	177	13,898
Rice not in the husk	...	"	2,467	3,16,564
Spices—				
Chillies	...	Cwt.	144	2,782
Sugar—				
15 Dutch standard and below	...	Tons	25	3,450
Wood and timber—				
Other timber	...	C. tons	265	15,500
Firewood	...	Tons	2,217	19,837
All other articles	...	Val.	...	25,087
Total			...	4,95,893

(Average of five years ending 1932-33.)

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Malpe—cont.

Cutlery	Val.	...	13,460	
Drugs and medicines	"	...	21,305	
Earthenware	"	...	5,004	
Fruits and vegetables—				
Vegetable, fresh, of all kinds...	"	...	22,798	
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved	Tons	252	42,069	
Glass and glassware	Val.	...	47,057	
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Gram	Tons	452	54,438	
Pulse	"	363	60,310	
Rice not in the husk	"	247	29,563	
Wheat	"	127	22,571	
Wheat flour	"	333	41,471	
Other sorts	"	162	31,009	
Hardware	Val.	...	81,866	
Matches	Gross	7,678	16,566	
Metals and ores—				
Brass, wrought	Cwt.	134	9,785	
Copper, wrought	"	767	46,965	
Iron or steel bars and channel.	Tons	65	13,260	
Sheets and plates	"	47	18,368	
Unenumerated	Cwt.	283	8,334	
Provisions and oilman's stores—				
Other sorts	"	375	16,022	
Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosene, etc.	Galls.	147,432	1,19,939	
Vegetable—				
Coconut	"	18,905	26,778	
Oil-cake—				
Coconut cake	Tons	87	7,148	
Other kinds	"	218	23,772	
Salt	"	2,014	94,300	

Malpe—cont.

Fish (excluding canned fish)—				
Fish, dry, unsalted	Cwt.	1,513	11,718	
Do. salted	"	81,153	3,21,396	
Fish, wet, salted	"	4,204	31,701	
Fruits and vegetables—				
Fresh fruits—				
Coconuts	No.	313,542	13,339	
Fresh vegetables of all kinds	Val.	...	43,285	
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts	Tons	50	18,408	
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice not in the husk	"	202	29,686	
Hardware and cutlery, including platedware.	Val.	...	12,324	
Jute—				
Gunny bags	No.	21,919	4,106	
Manures	Tons	495	34,436	
Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosene	Galls.	11,370	7,850	
Essential	"	1,098	45,134	
Other kinds	"	196	9,042	
Wood and timber	Val.	...	14,171	
All other articles	"	...	1,12,854	

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Total 7,48,002

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1932-33.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.				RS.
Malpe—cont.	Seeds—						
	Oil-seeds—						
	Essential—						
	Other sorts	Tons	20	7,045			
	Non-essential—						
	Coriander	Tons	89	17,189			
	Copra	"	11	4,065			
	Cotton	"	38	8,910			
	Gummin	"	14	7,594			
	Rape	"	21	5,528			
	Soap	Cwt.	787	22,738			
	Spices—						
	Chillies	Cwt.	301	6,272			
	Sugar	Tons	418	1,28,026			
	Tea—						
	Black	"	15,961	12,281			
	Textiles—						
	Cotton—						
	Twist and yarn	Lb.	29,698	22,608			
	Piece-goods—						
	Grey, unbleached	Yds.	41,855	19,173			
	White, bleached	"	49,518	29,192			
	Coloured, printed or dyed.	"	302,041	1,44,645			

Malp. cent.

Hemp—					
Manufactured	...	...	Val.	...	12,376
Jute—					
Gunny bags	...	...	No.	15,767	4,779
Haberdashery	...	...	Val.	...	60,754
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	...	...	Lb.	60,735	19,282
Wood and timber	...	...	Val.	...	9,819
All other articles	...	...	"	...	1,76,144
Total	...	...	...	...	16,08,578

Mangalore.

Building and engineering materials (other than of iron, steel or wood)—					
Cement—					
Portland	...	...	Tons	276	15,580
Coffee	...	...	Cwt.	10,136	5,92,899
Coir—					
Manufactured	...	...	Tons	475	73,832
Fish—					
Fish, dry, salted	...	...	Cwt.	54,628	5,08,217
Fish, wet, salted	...	...	"	8,791	73,412
Other sorts	...	...	"	2,159	15,150
Fruits and vegetables—					
Fresh fruits and vegetables—					
Fresh fruits—					
Coconuts	...	...	No.	640,327	16,619
Vegetables—					
Fresh of all kinds	...	...	Val.	...	58,934
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts.	...	...	Tons	3,554	5,04,065
Glass and glassware	...	...	Val.	...	99,424

Mangalore.

Apparel	...	...	...	Val.	...	8,372
Books, printed and printed matter (not being stationery) including maps and charts.	Cwt.	657	1,20,112			
Building and engineering materials, other than of iron, steel or wood—						
Bricks and tiles	...	...	No.	86,475,334	14,72,016	
Other sorts	...	...	Val.	...	7,764	
Coffee	...	...	Cwt.	157,822	1,10,28,580	
Coir—						
Manufactured (excluding rope).	Tons	245	65,015			
Dyeing and tanning substances—						
Turmeric	...	...	Cwt.	277	5,205	
Other sorts	...	...	"	689	12,325	
Fish (excluding canned fish)—						
Fish, dry, salted	"	2,992	40,950	
Fishmaws and sharkfins	"	459	39,601	
Other kinds	"	1,688	16,842	

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XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1932-33.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles..	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mangalore—cont.	Grain, pulse and flour—		Rs.	Mangalore—cont.	Fruits and vegetables—		Rs.
	Gram	Tons	1,866		Fresh fruits and vegetables—		
	Pulse	"	1,699		Fresh fruits—		
	Paddy (rice in the husk)	"	402		Cocoanuts	No.	449,098
	Rice not in the husk—				Other fresh fruits and vegetables.	Val.	...
	Cleaned rice	"	899		Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts.	Tons	1,725
	Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice).	"	1,816				16,69,895
	Wheat	"	473		Grain, pulse and flour—		
	Wheat flour	"	1,186		Rice in the husk	"	86
	Other sorts of grain and pulse.	"	614		Rice not in the husk—		
	Hardware (including cutlery and electroplatedware)—				Cleaned rice	"	57
	Agricultural implements ...	Val.	...		Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice)	"	489
	Other sorts	"	...		Other sorts	"	129
	Manures	Tons	1,160		Hardware	Val.	...
	Metals and ores—				Liquor—		
	Copper, wrought	Cwt.	2,453		Spirit—		
	Iron or steel—				Other sorts	Galls.	6,083
	Manufactures—						13,175
	Bars and channels	Tons	251				
	Sheets and plates	"	188				
			45,778				

Mangalore—cont.

Other sorts of manufac-					
tures				26	8,199
Unenumerated				Cwt. 837	34,375
Oils—					
Animal				Galls. 3,748	5,186
Mineral				Cwt. 311	
Vegetable—				Galls. 46,748	23,067
Non-essential—					
Coconut				Galls. 42,462	69,728
				Cwt. 3,237	
Other sorts				Galls. 4,947	6,712
				Cwt. 284	
Oil-cakes—					
Coconut cake				Tons 562	56,301
Other kinds				" 564	57,170
Salt				" 7,102	3,76,824
Seeds—					
Essential—					
Coriander				" 147	57,319
Cummin				" 26	21,159
Other sorts				" 125	40,273
Non-essential—					
Copra or coconut kernel				" 314	1,08,553
Rape				" 76	18,688
Other sorts				" 148	25,765
Soap—					
Household and laundry soap					
in bars or tablets				Cwt. 5,449	98,256
Toilet soap				" 654	34,315
Spices—					
Chillies				" 5,349	1,12,602
Pepper				" 283	19,665
Other sorts				" 649	15,377

Mangalore—cont.

Manures—					
Fish manures				Tons 1,016	98,922
Fish guano				" 194	22,163
Other kinds				" 64	4,446
Oils—					
Essential				Galls. 255	21,530
Mineral—				Lb. 2,742	
Kerosene				Galls. 19,769	17,761
Other kinds				" 1,833	2,119
Vegetable—					
Non-essential—					
Coconut				Galls. 38,490	85,255
				Cwt. 2,851	
Other sorts				Galls. 5,618	9,104
				Cwt. 848	
Other kinds of oils				Galls. 77	4,593
Rubber—					
Raw				Lb. 214,948	1,86,046
Seeds—					
Oil-seeds—					
Non-essential—					
Copra or coconut kernels				Tons 263	1,46,309
Other sorts				" 12	1,328
Soap				Cwt. 130	2,652
Spices—					
Betelnuts				" 111,739	40,35,257
Cardamoms				" 2,162	4,18,293
Pepper				" 18,241	13,30,371
Other sorts				" 1,370	27,169

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XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1932-33.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.				Rs.
Mangalore—cont.	Sugar—			Mangalore—cont.	Textiles—		
	Sugar, 16 dutch standard and above	Tons	1,826		Cotton—		
	Sugar, 15 dutch standard and below	"	19		Manufactures—		
	Tea—				Piece-goods—		
	Black	Lb.	25,561		Coloured, printed or dyed—		
					Lungis and saris ...	Yds.	121,047
					Other sorts ...	"	261,630
					Other piece-goods.	"	5,808
					Other sorts of manufactures ...	Val.	...
	Textiles—						11,081
	Cotton—				Jute—		
	Twist and yarn—				Manufactures—		
	Mule and water Nos. 1—10	Lb.	10,224		Gunny bags	No. 57,315	17,485
	Do. 11—20	"	38,763		Other kinds	Tons 48	
	Do. 21—30	"	356,152		Other sorts of textiles ...	Val.	2,092
	Do. 31—40	"	1,920				2,270
	Do. Above No. 40	"	785				
	Twist and yarn	"	103,362				
			1,05,344				
	Manufactures—				Tobacco—		
	Piece-goods—				Unmanufactured	Lb.	313,292
	Grey (unbleached) ...	Yds.	197,825		Manufactured	"	9,926
	White (bleached) ...	"	605,355				1,09,286
			2,94,858				3,808

Mangalore—cont.

Coloured, printed or dyed ...	...	...	2,627,696	11,81,116
Other sorts of manufactures	...	...	Val. ...	75,849
Jute—				
Manufactures—				
Gunny bags	...	No. 272,508	}	1,02,463
Other kinds	...	Tons 271		
Haberdashery	...	...	Val. ...	6,815
Other sorts of textiles	...	...	...	94,287
				5,297
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured	...	Lb. 82,485		26,032
Manufactured	...	" 30,847		9,620
Wood and timber—				
Wood—				
Firewood	...	Tons 12,808		1,34,420
Wood and timber—				
Other kinds of wood and timber.	...	Val. ...		35,221
All other articles	...	"		18,30,631
Grand total (exclusive of Government stores).			...	91,33,078

Government Stores—

Books printed and printed matter (not being stationery) including maps and charts.	Val. ...
--	----------

Mangalore—cont.

Wood and timber—				
Wood, ornamental—				
Sandal	...	Val. ...		9,906
Other sorts of wood and timber including manufactures of wood	...	"		30,588
All other articles	...	"		5,30,791
Grand total (exclusive of Government stores).			...	2,19,75,233

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1932-33.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.				RS.
Mangalore— <i>cont.</i>	Government Stores— <i>cont.</i>			Mangalore— <i>cont.</i>			
	Glass and glassware—						
	Other glassware Val.	...	2				
	Hardware and cutlery						
	Including agricultural						
	implements and plated-						
	ware.						
Mangalore— <i>cont.</i>	Instruments, apparatus, appliances and parts thereof—			Mangalore— <i>cont.</i>			
	Other kinds Val.	...	178				
	All other articles manu-		48				
	factured						
	Total value of Government stores.		226				
Mulki.	Building and engineering	Val.	3,036	Mulki.	Fish, dry, unsalted Cwt.	423	1,974
	materials.				Do. salted	2,655	37,874
	Earthenware		807		Manures—		
Mulki.	Glass and glassware		1,153	Mulki.	Other kinds Tons	200	18,905

Multi-cont.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	Tons	9	\$08
	Hardware	Val.		8,000
	Oils—			
	Mineral—			
	Kerosene	Galls.	2,240	1,849
	Vegetable—			
	Coconut	"	442	722
	Salt	Tons	497	6,844
	Textiles—			
	Haberdashery	Val.		846
	Jute—			
	Gunny bags	Nos.	3,380	1,097
	Wood and timber	Val.		808
	All other articles	"		12,213
Total			...	38,188

Multi-cont.	Rice not in the husk			
	Wood and timber —	Tons.	115	19,024
	Firewood	"	194	2,881
	All other articles	Val.		4,551
Total			...	84,709

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1932–33.

Items.	District Board.	Total of all Taluk Boards.	Total of all Boards.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.			
<i>Receipts—Ordinary.</i>			
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	77,967	1,41,622	2,19,589
(2) Government grants excluding grants in-aid of general resources.	1,53,021	166	1,53,187
(3) Contributions ... ..	...	17,209	17,209
(4) Remunerative enterprises	1,965	17,460	19,425
(5) Other receipts	2,42,872	5,389	2,48,211
Total ...	4,75,825	1,81,796	6,57,621
(6) <i>Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—</i>			
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	36,744	36,744
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	..	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	4,75,825	1,45,052	6,20,877
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	4,59,838	1,51,038	6,10,876
(9) Surplus or deficit	+ 15,987	- 5,986	+ 10,001
(10) Government grants-in-aid of general resources.	...	16,480	16,430
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+ 15,987	+ 10,444	+ 26,431
B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.			
<i>Capital.</i>			
(12) Government grants	35,509	5,395	40,904
(13) Endowments and contributions ...	...	3,656	3,656
(14) Loans ... ..	...	- 3,460	- 3,460
(15) Other receipts ... ..	...	...	...
(16) Total receipts	35,509	5,591	41,100
(17) Total expenditure	37,385	14,116	51,501
(18) Net expenditure [Item (17) minus item (16)].	* 1,876	† 8,525	10,401
(19) <i>Add—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—</i>			
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ... ..	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...
(20) Total Capital expenditure from general revenues.	...	7,858	7,358
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting Capital expenditure. [Item (11) minus item (20).]	+ 15,987	+ 3,086	+ 19,073
(22) Opening balance	1,29,840	2,857	1,32,697
(23) Closing balance	1,45,827	5,943	1,51,770
(24) Difference [Item (23) minus item (22)].	+ 15,987	+ 3,086	+ 19,073

* Met from capital balance.

† Rs. 1,167 met from capital balance.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Mangalore Municipality in 1932-33.

S.K.—19

Items.	Rs.
A.—General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—	
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue	1,19,188
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources	2,350
(3) Contributions	45
(4) Remunerative enterprises	39,798
(5) Other receipts	42,685
Total ...	2,04,066
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—	
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ... ..	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	29,700
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary ... ..	...
(iv) Town-planning Fund Account—Ordinary	926
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	1,73,440
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	1,43,068
(9) Surplus or deficit	+ 30,342
(10) Government grants-in-aid of general resources ... ..	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+ 30,842

Items.	Rs.
B.—General Account—Capital—	
(12) Government grants ... ..	...
(13) Endowments and contributions	184
(14) Loans ... ..	...
(15) Other receipts	1,621
(16) Total receipts	1,805
(17) Total expenditure	16,898
(18) Net expenditure [Item (17) minus item (16)]	* 15,093
(19) Add contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—	
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ... ..	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital	1,400
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital ... ..	...
(20) Total Capital expenditure from general revenues	15,821
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)]	+ 14,521
(22) Opening balance	- 383
(23) Closing balance	+ 14,138
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)]	+ 14,521

1932

NOTE.—Arrears (tax and non-tax items)	Rs.
Unpaid bills	28,132
	329

* Rs. 672 were met from capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1931.

Taluka.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.						
Coondapoor ...	11,061	1,536	159	19	1,213	160
Karkal ...	10,633	2,204	156	29	1,146	152
Udipi ...	21,780	5,348	202	45	2,876	601
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Amindivi Islands ...	268	4	100	2	6	...
Mangalore ...	34,078	12,133	206	70	9,595	3,623
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod ..	25,430	4,685	172	30	1,923	193
Puttur ...	14,645	2,719	143	26	1,454	205
Total ...	117,895	28,629	171	40	18,213	4,934
Hindus ...	89,611	18,105	175	33	12,445	1,582
Mussalmans ...	11,791	1,625	134	18	682	26
Christians ...	14,406	8,346	244	132	4,896	3,313
Others (chiefly Jains). ...	2,087	553	467	133	190	13

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1933.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local fund.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PUBLIC.									
Arts colleges	1	...	...	5	...	6	599	79	678
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) { Secondary schools ...	2	...	7	11	...	20	6,602	497	7,099
for boys.									
(a) { Secondary schools ...	1	...	...	6	...	7	37	2,008	2,045
for girls.									
(b) { Elementary schools ...	50	12	629	490	27	1,208	66,097	19,143	85,240
for boys.									
(b) { Elementary schools ...	1	9	96	27	...	133	1,518	9,599	11,117
for girls.									
Training schools for masters.	2	...	...	...	...	2	284	...	284
Training schools for mistresses.	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	158	158
Other special schools ...	1	...	...	4	...	5	2,130	4	2,134
Total ...	60	21	732	544	27	1,384	77,267	31,488	108,755
PRIVATE.									
Advanced... ..	...	...	...	6	17	23	1,067	41	1,108
Elementary ... ..	...	...	...	13	91	104	2,438	1,487	3,925
Total ... ..	...	...	...	19	108	127	3,505	1,528	5,033
Grand total ...	60	21	732	563	135	1,511	80,772	33,016	113,788

* Includes 3 Oriental Colleges.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1932-33.

Nature of schools. (1)	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		College.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
	Total. (2)	Net. (3)	Total expend- iture. (4)	Net expend- iture. (5)	Total expend- iture. (6)	Net expend- iture. (7)	Total expend- iture. (8)	Net expend- iture. (9)	Total expend- iture. (10)	Net expend- iture. (11)	Total expend- iture. (12)	Net expend- iture. (13)
Government	Rs. 1,79,751	Rs. 1,51,202	Rs. 36,846	Rs. 17,379	Rs. 37,147	Rs. 28,869	Rs. 40,180	Rs. 40,180	Rs. 55,806	Rs. 55,576	Rs. 9,772	Rs. 9,198
Local Board	5,45,064	1,38,586	...	...	1,09,412	52,668	4,35,652	85,918	...	...	...	...
Municipal	44,526	81,801	...	...	...	...	44,526	81,801	...	...	...	...
Aided	7,36,988	2,18,927	59,954	-12,474	2,74,493	73,968	3,88,198	1,45,936	8,940	3,715	5,403	2,787
Unaided	5,040	8,841	...	...	...	...	5,040	8,841	...	...	...	...
Private	39,431	22,651	...	...	19,289	12,113	20,142	10,538	...	...	...	...
District total ...	15,50,800	5,61,508	96,800	4,905	4,40,841	1,67,613	9,33,738	3,17,714	64,746	59,291	15,175	11,985
Receipts (taken in abate- ment of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial funds ...	6,53,984	...	18,122	...	74,237	...	5,55,398	...	4,825	...	1,402	...
Local funds	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...
Municipal funds ...	370	...	...	...	250	...	120	...	...	...	...	...
School fees	3,01,276	...	65,487	...	1,83,675	...	50,423	...	416	...	1,275	...
Subscriptions	14,649	...	2,262	...	5,418	...	6,969	...	...	...	...	...
Endowments	14,208	...	3,666	...	9,048	...	1,494	...	...	...	...	...
Other sources	4,694	...	2,358	...	100	...	1,620	...	103	...	513	...
Total	9,89,292	...	91,895	...	2,72,728	...	6,16,024	...	5,455	...	3,190	...

School. The first two schools are under the Director of Industries.

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The Kanara School of Commerce at Mangalore is an aided institution with a strength of about a hundred pupils. Commercial subjects like book-keeping, banking, auditing and shorthand and typewriting are taught here.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Pages 125 to 137.—For the existing chapter substitute :—

At the close of the eighteenth century when the district was acquired by the East India Company there were only a few roads in it, and throughout the whole peninsula there was not one complete road of any length on which it would have been possible to employ wheel-carriages; their use therefore was very limited and the distant traffic of the country had nowhere the advantage of them. Trucks were used by those who collected stone for dams and tank embankments; and in some localities the harvest was brought in by carts upon wheels either formed of solid pieces of timber or cut from a single block of stone. These carts were drawn by several pairs of bullocks and carried only a ton but they were never used for distant journeys. Even the main streets of many of the larger towns were not practicable for wheels; and where the most wealthy used light carriages, they rarely left the precincts of their village.

Before
British occu-
pation.

The only "made-roads" then (if they deserved the name) were the mountain passes which in the later wars were opened for the passage of artillery; but they had generally been destroyed by the monsoon rains before the country came into the possession of the Company. The only proof of attention to the great roads was to be seen in the fine avenues of trees, which measured several miles in length, but as the roadways beneath them never had been properly formed or drained, and care had not been taken to keep the pathways practicable, they were roads no longer, but in most cases from being worn down by former traffic and washed by the rains of the monsoon, they had become the drain of all the country that they passed through and were so much more rugged than the land on either side that their only use was as a guide to travellers who took a course as nearly parallel as the ground permitted. The backwaters of the West Coast and the rivers near the sea were turned to some account, but the boats in use were canoes made

from single trees generally and very ill-suited. Considerable traffic was carried on by means of coasting craft but that was expensive, slow and dangerous. Unlike the donies of the east coast, the pattamars had a better form of sail, but the indolent manner in which they were worked, the number of men required to manage the unwieldy sails, the time lost in waiting for favourable winds and the difficulties of shipping or landing goods rendered this form of conveyance both risky and costly.

While traffic was greatly impeded by the difficulties mentioned above, heavy transit duties, the pernicious sayer and petty charges of a hundred kinds—all collected in the most vexatious way—were imposed on every article excepting grain. The trade of the country fell to its lowest ebb and nothing was produced in the country beyond the food and the clothing required by its people.

50 years
later.

The condition of some of the roads early in the nineteenth century is referred to by Dr. Buchanan in his book of travels. The position in the country 50 years later had undergone a great change for the better. Mr. F. N. Maltby, the Collector, wrote in 1850 as follows: "When I joined the district in 1831, there was not a practicable line of road in the whole country and wheeled carriages were unknown beyond the town of Mangalore. The change which I now observe is therefore peculiarly striking. Six excellent ghats are now open and 508½ miles of good made-road will be completed in the present season. They have, as always must be the case, proved the cause of increasing industry and extending cultivation. But, it must be remembered that they are still nearly the only existing road in a province nearly as long as England and having the area of Wales" (North Kanara district was also under Mr. Maltby then).

The ghat
roads.

The mountain passes had been opened at the close of the eighteenth century by the Indian Rajahs for the passage of artillery and troops, but after the war they were no longer kept in order and became so rugged that cattle could hardly climb them. The traffic of the country profited to some extent by these military lines and most of the present trunk roads had been laid only for military purposes, to connect arsenals and cantonments.

About 500 pagodas were received in the shape of ferry-rent from the Kanara district in 1817, and scarcely any bridge worth the name existed in the district then. Roads continued to be systematically neglected since then until a Corps of Pioneers was employed in laying out the more important roads and among others in opening the passes of the Nilgiris and the Western ghats; and among the most laborious undertakings of the time were the Bisli, the Higgelah and the Periah ghats,

all abandoned except as local passes for Munjerabad, Sampáje and Periambady, respectively. In the course of the years 1837 to 1843 some important lines were opened or improved and one of such lines was the road from the western boundary of Mysore through Coorg to Mangalore, the object being to facilitate the movement of troops and stores between Madras and Mangalore and the stations on the west-coast, for there was at the time a revolt against the Government in Kanara and the road was intended to enable troops to go with ease through some of the taluks. Sampáje line to Mangalore which was traced by a young officer of engineers and carried on under many different executive officers was completed with perfect success, though more money was spent on it than was anticipated owing to incomplete previous enquiries. There was, however, no great cause for complaint as a magnificent carriage road was opened for a distance of 20 miles through a most difficult country including a pass of 2,500 feet in height at a cost of less than 4,000 rupees a mile. This Sampáje ghat was the first of the great western passes opened on an easy slope for hill travellers and is a noble monument of the genius of the late Lieutenant Fast who died two years after his work on this ghat was completed while carrying out a similar undertaking in the Coimbatore district.

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In 1846, road-making and maintenance were transferred from the Board of Revenue to a Road Superintendent for the whole Presidency. This was a failure and after some years the roads were handed over to Collectors first and still later to the local boards.

Subsequent
history.

The total length of the roads in the district in 1893 was 1,811 miles and there were only four districts in the Presidency which had a larger mileage than this. The chief roads then were the coast road from Baindúr to Kavóy (135 miles long), the Calicut-Panemangalore road traversing the Kásaragód taluk passing through Hosdrug and Vittal; the roads from Mangalore to Mysore frontier by the Sampáje and Águmbe ghats, the latter passing through the taluks of Mangalore, Kárkál and Udipi; and the Kodikal ghat road *via* Chármadi to Bantvál and thence to Mangalore and running through Puttúr and Mangalore taluks. Details of these roads and other roads in the district have been given under the various taluk Gazetteers at the end of this volume. Four hundred and thirty-seven miles of road had avenues, the cost of maintaining which was more than covered by the sale-proceeds of their produce.

In 1893.

Roads in the district are at present classified as follows: Under the first-class come the trunk roads which are maintained by the district board and the municipalities. Government make a grant of Rs. 570 a mile towards the upkeep of these

Roads classi-
fied.

roads with a view to supplement the amounts the board and the councils find from their own resources to maintain them to the requisite standards. In recent years, especially after the abolition of the tolls, the finances of the board and the councils have been affected and they find considerable difficulty in keeping their roads up to their standard. Trunk roads are inspected by the Superintending Engineer and the Government grant is made only on this officer certifying that the expenditure has been incurred and that the condition of the roads warrant the payment. Class II roads are motorable roads which are metalled or surfaced with gravel or laterite. These roads are also maintained by the district board which is assisted by a fixed Government grant; but the Collector of the district has to certify that the roads are properly maintained. The next class of roads are those maintained by the district board out of its own funds unassisted by any Government grant. Under the fourth and last class come the village roads looked after by panchayat boards. These latter are not satisfactorily maintained and are attended to when needed to the extent to which funds are available. They are generally unfit for traffic except during the dry months.

Recent
statistics.

There are 1,467 miles of road (of which 869 are motorable) in the district now (1936); eight other districts boast of a larger mileage (Tanjore claiming the largest length 2,657 miles). This works out to a mile of road for every 2.74 square miles, which is more than the Presidency average of 4.41 square miles per mile of road. In 1933-34, the expenditure on all classes of roads was 2.72 lakhs of which Government granted 1.38 lakhs and the district board paid from its funds 1.34 lakhs. The local district board spent in that year 19.9 per cent of its income on roads, though ten other districts had spent a larger percentage, Guntūr, Coimbatore and Madura leading with 39.7, 35.1 and 34 per cent, respectively. Of the 869 miles of motorable road only 698 were metalled and it is easy to imagine the condition of the rest of the motorable roads with laterite surface on which every passing motor vehicle raises clouds of dust which are a danger to people using these roads and to the public health of the villages along them.

The trunk
roads.

Of the first-class or trunk roads there are two in the district the Mangalore-Mercára road, 65 miles, and the Mangalore-Mysore road, 41 miles, or 106 miles in all. The first road includes in it the Sampáje ghat road, and the second which branches from the first at 14.7 miles from Mangalore, is known as the Chármadi or Mangalore-Mysore ghat road. Notwithstanding the Government grant of Rs. 60,530 for these roads, they are not kept up to the trunk road standard as the funds allotted are inadequate and considerable improvement in both roads is necessary. The surface of the first road is rough,

owing to the metal being exposed and to the inadequate crust; and in the second road the crust is very thin, so that unless very drastic improvements are effected, the roads may require thorough re-metalling in a few years. There is a great deal of goods and passenger traffic on both these roads, which makes it all the more imperative that there should be a greater outlay on their maintenance.

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The second-class roads (587 miles) are fairly well kept and their surfaces suitable for the traffic over them. Mostly laterite is used for these roads and quarries are readily available; but this is hardly able to withstand heavy traffic to the extent that granite metal does, and unless properly consolidated becomes slushy during the rainy season. During other seasons, however, the surface is smooth. The width of these roads varies from 13 to 26 feet, the metalled portions being 12 feet. The important roads are fairly wide, but in parts they require attention especially in bazaars, town limits and sharp corners, or when they run in steep gradient curves. The Government grant of nearly a lakh and a half is hardly sufficient and as the funds at the disposal of the board are limited many improvements have had to be held up. The Brahmanavár—Sitānadi road is perhaps the only road whose condition was reported to be unsatisfactory. The board spent two lakhs of rupees in 1934-35 on these second-class roads as against 1·58 lakhs in the previous year. There is a proposal to club all the important roads in one class and to utilize the Government grants for trunk and second-class roads only for their repairs and improvements, the board meeting the cost of maintaining all other roads from its own funds. Among such important roads will be included the Manjerabād, Bisli, Hosangadi and Nágódi ghat roads, the Mangalore-Āgumbe ghat road, the Kásaragódi-Jalsoor, Udipi-Kárkāl, Sóméshwar-Kotésvar and the Mudbidri-Bantvāl roads. These roads carry heavy traffic over them.

Second-class roads.

There were 788 miles of roads under the third and fourth classes. Obviously the district board could spend little on them, the average expenditure per mile being only Rs. 65 as against Rs. 545 on first and Rs. 342 on second-class roads. No doubt there is less traffic on them. Only gravel from the road-side quarries is used for them. The road width varies from 12 to 20 feet, but the majority of them are nearer 12 than 20 feet width. They are only fair weather roads, practically unfit for use during the rainy season and even during the hot weather, the clouds of dust that they raise with the passage of each vehicle make it the despair of their users.

Other roads.

The Mangalore-Bantvāl (Jodumarga) road, 14 miles, 7 furlongs, is a common route for both the trunk roads and a few ghat roads; and as it gathers to itself the full traffic of

Mangalore-Jodumarga road.

the southern half of the district to Mangalore besides the coffee, cardamom and other produce of Coorg and Mysore along the Manjerabád and Bisli ghat routes, it is the busiest road in the district. There are 69 bus services along this road running into and out of Mangalore daily, and licences to run more have had to be refused for the reason that the road is narrow and the condition of the road cannot warrant a larger volume of traffic on its surface. There is a constant traffic of lorries also along them, especially during October to April. It would certainly be better to devote greater attention to this road and special estimates are said to be under consideration to have a more solid and substantial surface for it.

Inter-district roads.

There is lack of road communication between this district and Malabar on the south and North Kanara on the north; and the want of a through communication from Calicut to Coondapoor and thence to the Bombay Presidency, *via* Bevinje, Bantvál and Kárkál is keenly felt. This road is necessary not only to make through travelling possible down the coast, but also to open up the whole sub-taluk of Hosdrug which is now cut off from the rest of the district by the Chandragiri river. The hinterland of this taluk is full of villages growing pepper. A fully bridged road through this area would have a great trade value. With the completion of the bridge across the Kumaradhári river at Uppinangadi, the Manjerabád ghat road from Mysore *via* Saklespúr, Shirádi, Uppinangadi and Máni to Mangalore has become an important trade route and it is desirable to bring the section within this district from Máni to Shirádi to the level of a trunk road, even to keep up its present condition.

Bridges.

It is impossible in the very nature of things to span the estuaries and river mouths along the coast road. There are, however, some important bridges across the main rivers in the interior, but many of them and the culverts require attention in view of the increase of heavy and fast moving traffic passing over them. The trunk roads are bridged throughout, also some of the second-class roads. Among the important bridges are those over the Nétravathi at Panemangalore and Nidgul, the Gulpúr river near Mangalore, the Paiswáni at Sullia and the Kumaradhári at Uppinangadi. Bridges are required over the Swarnánadi at Puttigé (for which an estimate of Rs. 1,41,000 has been sanctioned), the Paiswáni near Bevinje (approximate cost 4 lakhs), the Puchamógar-holé at the fifth mile, fourth furlong on Bantvál-Mudabidri road (cost about Rs. 50,000), the Katil on the sixteenth mile on the Mangalore-Kinnigóle road (cost about Rs. 65,000), and the Shivapura river on the Hiriadca-Hebri road, sixteenth mile, seventh furlong (cost also about Rs. 65,000). Several culverts are also required and the Special Engineer for Road Development in 1935 has given

a list of such bridges and culverts and estimated for an expenditure of eleven lakhs of rupees on them in his comprehensive scheme of improvements to the district communications. It is a question of time and funds to carry this scheme into execution.

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The nature of the country along the coast which is intercepted by many rivers and the six months of rainy weather demand an efficient system of ferry service along the coast road and across most rivers inland. Where the construction of a bridge across rivers both big and small is too expensive or unnecessary, a good ferry service helps the people to get across and the transport of goods, and they yield a fairly large income to the board every year. The board spends a large sum on equipment and in 1934-35 expended Rs. 7,656 on their ferries. Those along the north and south coast roads are fairly well worked; and passengers, carts and cars are easily ferried across, especially when tide and wind are favourable. In the ferries over streams away from the coast the boats in use are mostly small ones, but where the tiny canoes or dugouts are employed, as over the Kumaradhári near Subramanya or the Nétrávathi near Dharmasthala, the passengers have to keep their balance in them while being ferried over; and the writer with a few of his companions unaccustomed to such vessels was thrown into the stream at the first of these two ferries and had a good ducking, though to the local inhabitants the canoe seems to be a wonderfully easy means of transport and most comfortable.

Ferries.

Table IV of the statistical tables in this volume gives a fairly complete list of travellers' bungalows in this district and their distance from the nearest railway station. There were on the whole 98 bungalows belonging to the district board, 2 to Village Panchayats, one to the Public Works Department, one to municipality and 18 to the Forest Department. The nature of the accommodation provided in them and the rent charged are detailed in that table. When it is found that some of these rest-houses are not used, they have to be abandoned. Generally most bungalows have accommodation for two travellers and are well furnished; and the bungalows at Mangalore or the taluk headquarters are convenient and beautifully located. Some of the bungalows though situated at convenient intervals along the highways are, however, found to be little used after the coming in of the motor-cars and buses and seem therefore superfluous; so as many as nine had to be abandoned in 1932-33. The board spent in 1933-34 a little over Rs. 10,000 on these bungalows, the rent levied from them almost covering the expenditure involved in maintaining them. These bungalows are resorted to only by the better class non-officials or officials and rent is charged for the accommodation; but for

Travellers'
bungalows
and
choultries.

the poor traveller the board maintains about 20 choultries. There is a choultry at Punjalacutta which is specially reserved for Ādi-Dravidas going to and returning from the ghats, but all board choultries generally have one or two rooms open to all classes and provide shelter and rest to the wearied traveller. The board spends on them about a thousand rupees a year.

Railways.

As a contrast to the abundance of roads in South Kanara, railway communication here is very poor. This was the only district in the Presidency which had no railways until August 1906 when the section of the South Indian Railway from Azhikkal to Kanhangád was opened for traffic. The other sections, that is, those from Kanhangád to Kásaragód, Kásaragód to Kumbla and from Kumbla to Mangalore were opened respectively in October 1906, November 1906 and July 1907. Among the schemes originally contemplated were a line to connect Mangalore with the old Southern Mahratta Railway station at Tiptúr and a line to connect Mangalore with Mysore with a continuation via Nanjangúd to Erode on the old Madras and South Indian Railways. These projects have since been abandoned. The South Indian Railway now runs from Tricarpúr near the Malabar frontier to Mangalore, a distance of sixty miles, and in the absence of a continuous coastal road from Malabar to South Kanara, this railway is the only direct means of communication by land between these two districts. The question of continuing the road as far as Udupi along the coast has been considered more than once and abandoned, as it involved a heavy outlay, for the broad rivers which run across the district form a formidable barrier unless the railway is willing to go in for a heavy programme of bridging. The proposal to construct a line along the coast being thus ruled out, the other proposal to have railway connection by a line running along the land route to Udupi *via* Mudbidri and Kárkál has also to be given up in view of the present conditions as it can hardly be remunerative and can ill-afford to compete successfully with the numerous bus services along that road. This route though circuitous is preferred, for there is not the waste of time and trouble which a journey along the direct coast road means.

The appendix to the end of this chapter gives a list of trunk and branch roads in the district with the names of important places on them the rivers and streams that cross them, and the bungalows with details of accommodation in them. The list was prepared with the help of the District Board Engineer and notes also the bungalows abandoned since that was compiled.

As. 12); Uppinangadi* (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12); Nala† (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6) 17·4 m. Road ends at Guruvainkeré, 2 m., west of Beltangadi (see under Mangalore-Mysore Trunk road).

35. Sóméshwar-Kótéshwar Road, 29·2 m. Begins at Sóméshwar (see under Águmbé-Ghat Road), ends at 29·2 m., at Kótéshwar which is at 56·5 m. of the Coast Road North and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Coondapoor. Gravelled road unfit for cars except during dry season when the Dhulyholé, 1 m., Goliholé, 4 m., Haladi stream, 17·6 m., are fordable. These have now been bridged; Sóméshwar* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6); Albady*† (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 9·6 m.; Haladi* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 18·1 m. Motor-buses run from Sóméshwar to Kótéshwar.

36. Souda-Jannadi Road, 1·5 m. Starts from Souda and meets Sóméshwar-Kótéshwar Road at 19·5 m. Starts from the southern bank of the Haladi river and joins Sóméshwar-Kótéshwar Road at 19·5 m. Earthen road unfit for motors.

37. Souda-Siddapúr Road, 8·4 m. Partly metalled road. Shankernaráyana* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6). Starts on the northern bank of the Haladi river unbridged and joins the Hyder-Ghat Road at 10·7 m. Motor-buses run from Haladi to Siddapúr via Shankernaráyana.

38. Súrathkal-Bájpe Road, 8·4 m. Starts 9·8 m. of Coast road north and meets Mangalore-Kinnigoli Road at 10·1 m. Fit for motors in fair weather, earthen road.

39. Sítanadi-Brahmavár Road, 22 m. Starts at 53·6 m. of Águmbé-Ghat Road, ends at Brahmavár at 44·1 m. of Coast Road North. Partly metalled. Hebri* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 3 m.; Karje† (R. 1, B. 1, S. 3, F., As. 6) 11·4 m.; Brahmavár* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12). Motor-buses run from Brahmavár to Sítanadi.

40. Uppála-Karopadi road. Starts at 16·1 m. of Coast road south from near the Mangalapádi (r.s.) and joins Manjéshwar-Vittal-Puttúr road at 15·3 m. Gravelled, fit for motors. Bayár (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 8·4 m. Motor-buses run from Mangalapádi (r.s.) to Bayár.

41. Wándse-Halkal Road, 10·4 m. Starts at Wándse and stops at Halkal on the Nágódi Ghat Road at 13·3 m., of Nágódi road. Partly metalled; fair-weather road for motor; Wándse (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 0·3 m.; Jadkal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 8·2 m.

CHAPTER VIII.

OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

Pages 138 to 158.—Substitute for this chapter the following:—

General.

Agriculture, as in other districts of the Presidency, continues to be the occupation of the bulk of the population. The percentage of people employed in it in 1921 was 71 for

† Bungalows at these places have now been abandoned.

the whole Presidency and 72·3 for the district; and of the people supported by agriculture 58 per cent were actual workers and 42 per cent dependants on them. In 1931, a different method of classification was adopted for the preparation of statistics dealing with occupations or means of livelihood. For each occupation was given separately under each sex the number of actual workers, of working dependants and of workers following that occupation as subsidiary to some other main occupation, so that non-working dependants on workers were excluded from consideration altogether. This procedure has made comparison with the results obtained at previous censuses a matter of difficulty. It was, however, found that 43·6 per cent of the district population in 1931 were non-working dependants as against 44·5 for the whole Presidency, which means that the actual workers and their dependants who aided them were 56·4 per cent of the actual population as against 53·5 for the Presidency. In the other west coast district non-working dependants formed 61·1 per cent, the highest among all the districts, indicating that many of the earners had emigrated to other districts or provinces and were supporting the tarwad house by means of remittances from abroad. The high proportion of actual workers and working dependants in South Kanara shows that the people as a whole are fairly industrious and do not like "to simply sit and eat" (as the expression goes), while others work for them, unless they are incapacitated by age or other infirmity from joining the rest of the family and working with them.

It was found in 1921 that 901,586 people were supported by agriculture, 162,207 people by industries including transport, 106,043 by commerce and 32,723 by the professions and that their percentages were respectively 72·3, 13, 8·5 and 2·6. The corresponding figures at the census of 1931 were of actual workers and working dependants 415,593 people engaged in agriculture, 140,152 people engaged in industries (including in it the transport services), 42,983 people engaged in commerce and 18,418 in the professions, working to percentages of 30·3, 10·2, 3·1 and 1·3, respectively in regard to them. Adding to these the ratio of non-working dependants they, for comparison with the percentages in 1921 come to 73·9, 18, 5·3 and 2·3, respectively. There is thus a decrease in people dependant on commerce and the professions and an increase in those dependant on agriculture and industries. There has undoubtedly been greater precision in recording the means of livelihood at the last census which accounts for the decreases appearing under last two items and the increases under the first and second. Formerly any one who was a general unskilled labourer or one who had no specific means of livelihood will call himself a cultivator, farming being a more honourable

occupation than many others and so was brought under agriculture without question, but at the last census the actual means of subsistence was ascertained by cross-questioning, if necessary, and so more accuracy is claimed for its return.

Agriculture.

Coming now to the people dependant on agriculture, or as they call it in the census jargon, "exploitation of animals and vegetation," it has been stated already that 30·3 per cent of the district population was engaged in agriculture either as earners or as working dependants. Of those thus engaged in cultivation the number employed as non-cultivating owners were 13,846 or 3·3 per cent; 53,311 were cultivating owners or 12·8 per cent; 49,071 were tenant cultivators or 11·8 per cent; 126,475 non-cultivating tenants or 30·4 per cent; and 152,297 agricultural labourers or 36·6 per cent. There were besides 4,216 people engaged in the cultivation of special crops like coconut (1,434), coffee (456), pan-vine (426), tea and coffee (99), market gardeners and flower and fruit growers (2,000), pasture (828), stock raisers, breeders and shepherds (4,497), and fishermen and hunters (11,089) of whom only 30 were classified as hunters. Agricultural labourers and non-cultivating tenants constituted 67 per cent of the total persons engaged in agriculture. The proportion of landholders (16·1 per cent) to the total number engaged in agriculture and pasture is less than the Presidency proportion (40·1 per cent). There was, however, a large preponderance of non-cultivating tenants (30·4 per cent) as against the Presidency ratio of 1·6 per cent. The apparent paucity of landowners and the large proportion of non-cultivating tenants are due to the peculiar systems of land tenure prevailing in the district, land being held on the *warg* tenure and sublet to tenants who may be permanent on a fixed rent or tenants at will. The *mulgeni* and the *chalgeni* tenants are more or less permanent, that is to say though called tenants they are practically owners who cultivate their holdings which are on an average extremely small in extent. It is a phenomenon in this as in most other districts that the cultivating landowner in whose class must be included many of the actual permanent tenants, is losing ground everywhere in favour of the cultivating tenant and the non-cultivating owner or even the agricultural labourer, which implies that the small farmer is being forced to relinquish his holding to the town money-lender for whom he works on the land as a tenant or to the actual tenant cultivator or labourer or that an appreciable number of them have turned townwards to join the army of factory labourers or odd-jobbers. Of the agricultural labourers a good proportion is not engaged throughout the year but is taken on special work only such as harvesting or transplanting or if employed longer are paid by the month and dispensed with when work is slack.

An account of the agricultural methods pursued by the people of South Kanara is found in the first volume of the District Manual edited by Mr. J. Sturrock, I.C.S.

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Next in importance to agriculture come the industrial pursuits. In 1931, there were 140,152 people actually engaged in some industry or other including transport services or in the language of the census officer "in the preparation and supply of material substances." They formed 10·2 per cent of the population and with their non-working dependants 18 per cent. With a copious and unfailing rainfall and with the hills clad with forests of rich timber and the plains and hill slopes studded with large coconut plantations, the talipot, sago and arecanut palms, the district possesses abundant material for several industries and the long sea-coast gives occupation for a number of people in fishing and manning boats and in industries connected with fish-curing and the manufacture of fish-oil and guano—both articles of commercial value as manure. The main industries are the making of coir yarn and rope and the manufacture of metal vessels mostly from copper and of jaggery from coconut, palmyra and sago palms. The possession of a fine kind of clay has given rise to the establishment of a large number of factories for the manufacture of building, flooring, ceiling and ridge tiles, which have come to be known as "Mangalore tiles" and are exported to all parts of India and Ceylon and to East Africa. These industries will now be briefly noticed in the following paragraphs.

Industrial
pursuits.

The textile workers totalled 11,725 or 9·4 per cent of the industrial workers (excluding transport services). There is no ginning, cleaning or pressing of cotton, jute or wool in the district, but of cotton-spinners and weavers there were (in 1931) 5,729 of whom about 750 were in Mangalore town alone. There are no cotton spinning mills in the district, weavers and weaving establishments getting their yarn supplies from outside the district from the Madura and Bombay mills. Hand-spinning of cotton is said to have existed years ago in a few villages in Kásaragód and Puttúr taluks, but they must have disappeared with the import of cheap mill-made yarn and cloth. At Nílëshwar, the All-India Spinners' Association has started hand-spinning with a view to produce khadar cloths and to let the people have hand-spinning as a subsidiary occupation during seasons when they have no work to do in the fields. These spinners are a few old women and girls among Jédars whose caste occupation is weaving. The cotton required is grown in a few villages of the Kásaragód taluk and sold to the Association at Nílëshwar. The seeds are first separated by passing the cotton between two moving wooden rollers fixed to a frame and then carded and distributed, and the yarn is spun on the charka. It is no doubt coarse and the

The textile
industry.

cloth woven from it too thick for wear. The spinners and weavers do not earn anything more than what they could by weaving dhoties with mill-made yarn though the cloths cost more and are bought by khadar enthusiasts. In Maipádi of Kárkál taluk a few schoolmasters have learned spinning with a view to its introduction in the local board school. They got ginned cotton from Húbli and gave the yarn they got from their spinners to local weavers for making into cloths. The hand-spinning of cotton and the weaving of khadar cloths is of doubtful economic value, whatever other virtues their enthusiasts may claim for them.

Weaving.

Handloom weaving is not, however, a flourishing business in this district. There are not many actual weavers and what little increase there has been in workers has been due to the influence of the Basel Mission which has started weaving establishments for giving work to their converts. Sálíans and Jédars in certain villages in the Mangalore and Kásaragód taluks still weave on pit-looms, but Christian, Muslim, Billava and Bant weavers have been using frame looms introduced by the Basel German Missionaries. From the pit looms, weavers produce *dhotis* for men and *saris* for women, while from the frame looms are produced coloured striped *saris* for women, shirting cloths and bedsheets. There are numerous frame looms at work in Mangalore and Udipi, all fitted with the fly shuttle and generally with dobbies for making designs on borders. The pit-loom weavers work in family groups and the others in a factory under a master workman or capitalist and the workers earn not less than eight annas a day. Except at Niléshwar where handspun yarn is used in about ten looms, in all other places mill-yarn of counts ranging from 10s to 40s from Bombay are used in Mangalore and Udipi, except that the weavers of the Kásaragód taluk get their yarn from Cannanóre. Dyed yarn is generally got from merchants by the weavers, but some factory-owners at Udipi and Mangalore have taken to dyeing the yarn they require with German colours. The frame loom weavers warp yarn on warping mills of which there are about 40 to 50 in Mangalore and 35 in Udipi. The sizing is done in streets as in other districts, but warp threads are sized on the loom itself with a brush. For pit-looms, however, the winding of yarn for the weft and peg-warping is done by women and the actual weaving by the men.

The cloths made on handlooms are disposed of in shandies or by hawking; and there are also some shops owned by the capitalists at Mangalore where the cloths made on looms by the weavers for wages are kept for sale. There is a belief that hand-woven cloths are more durable than mill-made ones which accounts for the industry continuing to thrive notwithstanding great competition. *Saris* for women and cloths for

men are sold in large quantities in the shandies. Shirting cloths and bedsheets are made on looms in small quantities, as they have to be sold at a price much higher than that for which similar goods made on the mills can be bought. Mercerised cotton cloths with designs on borders are also woven by men who had learned it from the workers in the Basel Mission weaving establishments. The weavers of Nílëshwar had a co-operative society and borrowed to the utmost limit from it and being unable to repay have had to see the society liquidated. A co-operative clearing house for the goods which will also be an agency for the supply of yarn and for the sale and payment of a suitable advance to the workers will greatly help the weaving community for this district. Such an organization is in course of formation with Government help and much good is expected to flow from it.

There were in 1935, fifty large and small weaving establishments in the district engaging nearly 10,000 people, a third of whom were women and children. There were then, 2,500 looms weaving cotton (1,500 in Mangalore taluk, 471 in Udipi, 404 in Kásaragód, 53 in Coondapoor and 52 in Kárkál), besides 5 looms weaving silk fabrics in Mangalore, an equal number weaving artificial silk in that and in Udipi taluks. *Saris* of Mangalore and Goa patterns, lungis, checks, bedsheets and towels are woven in these looms using cotton, silk, Italian spun silk and Mysore filature silk yarns. The finer counts of yarn are got from Japan. *Saris* made in this district are exported to North Kanara, Goa and Bombay and lungis to Ceylon, Malabar, Bombay, Calcutta and Arabia.

There is a large hosiery factory in Mangalore managed by the Commonwealth Trust, Ltd., and equipped with up-to-date machines. Superior qualities of cotton and silk underwear of various descriptions are manufactured in this factory and marketed throughout the country. About 200 people (mostly women) are employed in this factory.

Of workers in fibre there were 5,824 (of whom 4,483 were women) and of workers in leather 104. Coir-making is an important cottage industry carried on in the coastal villages and gives employment to large numbers of Mappillas, Navayathas, Billavas, Roman Catholics, and Adi-Karnátakas. The industry flourishes in Uppinda, Marvante, Uppinakudru, Karavadi, Kóni (near Coondapoor), Tonse West, Malpe, Tenka Ykkár, Ullál, Manjanadi and Telangéri. It is not confined to any particular class of people, but is carried on by members of different castes always in addition to some other occupation such as agriculture or trade. The workers in Kásaragód taluk are mostly Mappillas, while in the other taluks they are different, viz., Mogers, Halepaiks, Khárvis, Holeyas and poorer Roman Catholic Christians. The district is rich in plantations of

Hosiery.

The fibre
industry.

coconut palm. These are found all along the sea-coast and for four or five miles inland. About 100 trees are planted in an acre and each tree yields about 100 nuts a year, and 13,000 coconut husks yield a candy of coir. When the nuts are ripe (that is about 10 months old) they are plucked and gathered and then husked and the husks are soaked in water or "retted" in marshy places of the beds of rivers called Ghaznis in the hot season and removed at the commencement of the rainy season. Foul water has to be expelled and fresh water let in at frequent intervals. The best sites for "retting" are along the brinks of backwaters wherein the rise and fall of the tide brings about the best conditions. The husks are kept under water from six to ten months and then removed and cleaned with fresh water and dried. They are then beaten down with wooden hammers to remove the pith from the fibre. Roughly about a pound of fibre can be obtained from the husk of five coconuts. The soaking is the work of the men and the beating for the separation of the fibre from the pith that of the women as also the spinning. The loose yarn is then twisted on wooden wheel frames to bring the shreds closer into cords of various thickness, and with them ropes, halters, noose threads, cattle ropes, door mats and mattresses are made. The twisting work is done by the adult males except those that cannot do other work, because it does not pay them and the women resort to it when they have no other work that pays better. This accounts for the manufacture of coir being commenced soon after the fields are planted and carried on during the monsoon months. Kóni near Coondapoor is a big centre for this industry. Malpe is another important centre where about 50,000 lbs. of it are made in the year, the price of the same being Rs. 60,000. Equally important is Tonse-West where the daily outturn in fibre is worth Rs. 250. The coir yarn rope and other articles are sold in local shandies and to export agents for being sent to Bombay and Mysore. A workman is able to earn about 5 annas a day; and all members of a family can engage themselves in this industry in addition to cultivation and fishing, and a husband, wife and two children can earn from 12 annas to a rupee a day.

There are tanneries in Manjéshwar. The actual workers are the Sámagáras corresponding to Tamil Chuckler and Telugu (Madigis) and their *modus operandi* is as follows:—

The hides are soaked for a period of one month in large earthen vats containing water to which chunam is added at the rate of 2 seers per hide. After the expiry of the above period, they are soaked in fresh water for three days in order to remove the chunam. They are then put into an earthen vessel filled with water and the leaves of the *Phyllanthus emblica*, in which they remain for twelve days. After this they

are removed and squeezed and replaced in the same vessel, where they are allowed to remain for about a month, after which period they are again removed, washed and squeezed. They are then sewn up and stuffed with the bark of *cashew*, *daddala* and *nerale* trees and hung up for a day; after this the stitching is removed, and the hides are washed and exposed to the sun to dry for a day, when they become fit for making sandals. Some of the hides rot in this process to such an extent as to become utterly unfit for use.

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A man can make in a month 15 pairs of sandals out of 5 hides which cost him about Rs. 17-8-0, including the tanning charges at one rupee per hide. Each pair of sandals sells at Rs. 1-8-0, so that his net profits may be estimated at about Rs. 5 per mensem.

Shoe-making is one of the common cottage industries. Mangalore, Udipi, Kásaragód and other taluk centres have a good number of Chucklers and other leather workers who supply the demand for shoes of the urban and rural population. Beltangadi on the ghat road is also an important centre for shoe-making and about 25 families supply the people residing in the villages round about it and also sell their goods in the shandies. Fifty families in Mangalore town and 15 in Udipi make and sell sandals. The St. Joseph's Industrial School at Jeppu employs about 20 workmen who make fine belts, money-purses, leather-bags and shoes. There are also groups of workers in other places doing the same business. Tanned leather for making sandals is got from Manjéshwar or Mangalore and Kásaragód workers obtain their raw material from Cannanore. The Chucklers and other leather workers are a backward class except in Mangalore where they get their training in Mission institutions. The industry is declining in Beltangadi as the villagers owing to easy communications prefer to buy their requirements in towns where they are better made and sell cheaper.

Workers in wood including sawyers, carpenters and turners and basket makers numbered 14,748 in 1931, which is not surprising seeing that the district has a large area of reserved forest with much of workable timber and bamboo in it. The manufacture of articles from metal, wood and stone is almost entirely confined to the five artisan castes which are collectively known as Panchálas, though they themselves assume the appellation of Viswakarma or Viswa-Bráhmāna. These five castes are goldsmiths, brass and coppersmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters and masons.

Carpentry
and basket
and mat-
making.

The chief woodwork in South Kanara is the ordinary carpentry. The carpenters are chiefly engaged in making building materials and articles of furniture. The workers are

not confined to the artisan castes as in the case of gold and silver but a class of people known as Charódis as well as some Goanese carry on the profession to a greater extent than the Acháris or Viswa-Brahmana carpenters. The latter make carts and ploughs for the villagers besides such ordinary articles of furniture like tables, benches, chairs and almirahs. The village Acháris, however, are trying to migrate to towns in search of work as timber is not available to the same extent as it was formerly, so that this once rural industry is being gradually transferred to towns. A few villages like Beltangadi, however, contain a larger number of carpenters than is ordinarily the case. They work in groups as well as in family circles and earn about a rupee a day per adult. Jack, teak, blackwood, Teerva, Maruva and Nandi are the timber generally used. They get the supply from proprietors of estates who own depots or from private owners of forest lands. Individual carpenters are unable to purchase the wood required on account of their poverty and some of them therefore have taken to pith work and toys in villages and earn a precarious living.

There were in 1931 about 1,800 people who earned their living as sawyers of wood in this district. Most of these sawyers are not local people but immigrants from Malabar. The Malayali's skill in this line of work is well-known far beyond his own native district. They can be found even as far north as Vizagapatam. The workers earn about a rupee a day here and more in far off places.

Basket-making.

6,515 persons returned themselves as basket-makers, mat-makers, thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials. Baskets are an agricultural and domestic necessity and basketry of some kind or other exists in all districts. Baskets are made of bamboos, rattan and wild creepers by people belonging to the Holeya, Ranyadéva, Bellera and Koraga castes. The materials used are split into thin strips and interwoven into different sizes and shapes. Where any village cannot produce its own baskets it has to get it from other villages and the localization of the industry depends on a large scale upon the availability of raw material near it.

Cane, rod and creeper baskets.

In some portions of the taluks bordering on the Western Ghats, namely, Puttúr, Kárkál, and Coondapoor where canes are found in abundance, cane baskets are made and in places like Udipi and Mangalore such baskets are made out of rods and creepers called *Engeriga belu* which are found in the neighbouring jungles. Baskets made of the latter material are used for feeding cattle, storing grains and carrying articles from one place to another. Sivapúr, three miles from Hebri is one of the chief centres for this industry. Kárkál is another centre where rod and creeper baskets are made on a large scale by Koragas. These people also go for cooly work but

will revert to basket-making when they find no other employment. Men, women and children all join together and do this work. The rods and creepers are available in unreserved and kumaki lands and can be obtained free. While green, they are boiled and split into long pieces of ribs for making baskets. Thick rods are used for the ribs of the baskets and the finer strands are filled dexterously between them. A bill-hook and a stout knife for cutting and riving the creepers and shaping them are all the instruments used by the Koragas. A Koraga can make two baskets a day worth eight annas and these are sold to traders for export to other districts. Holeyas and Billavas are also other castes who make baskets.

Cane baskets made from rattan are not in proportion to the growth of cane in the district. The hill tribe known as Bhairavis living in villages near the Ghats and called also Malaikudais (a caste of Kanarese-speaking Adi-Drávidas) and a few Mahráttas of Coondapoor make these baskets which are used for removing earth and carrying fruits and vegetables. They also make baskets in rattan with lids, when they are disengaged from the work of cultivating their forest lands. They get the required cane from the Ghats, make the articles and hand them over to the forest contractor who allows them to take the canes free, for a price which is only half of what the latter gets for them in towns. Occasionally attempts were made to give the Koragas some training to enable them to make better articles and in greater varieties but such attempts have not so far been fruitful. A workman earns about five annas a day.

A rough kind of mat made of bamboos or reeds is used for protecting stocks of grain or to cover country carts. Those of a superior quality used for ceilings are imported from Malabar. They are made of a grass called *Dore* which grows in marshes by the side of rivers and from the leaves of a wild screw pine known as *Mundagi* in Kanarese which grows by the side of water-courses or field banks. They are also prepared from the leaves of a plant called *Ichalagida* which grows on hills in the north-eastern parts of Udipi. The leaves of the plants are dried and exposed to dew when they become pliable for work. The prickly edges are removed and the leaves are then split into thin strips after which they are soaked in water and woven into mats of different sizes. Many of the workers are women from different classes such as Holeyas, Kusas, Máppillas, Bants, Servegáras, goldsmiths and carpenters. Mundagi mats are made in Hebri and the surrounding villages of Kárkál taluk, and in parts of Udipi, Mangalore and Coondapoor taluks. Achári (carpenter and goldsmith) women weave them mostly and get the supply of raw material from the surrounding forest or from private hedges, the owners of which get one or two

Grass mats.

mats free per year from the weavers. The mats are generally 5 feet by 2½ feet and a woman can ordinarily make two mats in three days working two to three hours a day. These mats are sold largely in Mangalore. From the same material mats of a softer variety can be made if the workers will take some more hours but they will not do so, being anxious to get what little they can as quickly as possible. The prices of mats vary according to size and quality from one to eight annas and a woman can earn about four annas a day.

A thick variety of sedge mats is made from stout sedge grass grown on the banks of the jungle streams by Kijikárus, about 15 families of them, in Melanthabettu and Bangádi villages near Beltangadi. The Kijikárus are agriculturists by profession and devote their spare time to mat manufacture. The grass is cut and used without drying it and riving the strands. The mats generally measure 6 feet by 3 feet and a workman requires ordinarily two to three days to make one and earn 10 to 12 annas.

Date mats.

Date mats are made in several villages in Udipi taluk and about a thousand families in them and 200 families in Hosúr alone are employed in this industry. The workers are mostly women and boys. They get the material from forest date trees which are plenty in this district, mostly stunted in growth because of the moist climate. The leaves are dried and stocked in summer for use in the rainy season, and plaited to the required length but with a narrow width of three inches; and a number of them are packed together lengthways to give the required width. The mats are sold in shandies or to traders who collect them for export. They are used for packing jaggery and tobacco and for spreading on the floor.

Manufacture of catechu.

This industry is peculiar to South Kanara and is carried on mainly in the Coondapoor taluk. Catechu is manufactured out of the tree called "Catechu tree" (*Acacia sundra*) which is of a moderately small size with bipinnate compound leaves. It is not cultivated, but grows naturally on all soils except those in which sand predominates, that on the laterite soil being the best. It is confined mostly to the villages north of the Wandse river and of the Shankaranáráyana-Hosangady Road. It is rare in the other taluks of the district. The heartwood of catechu is said to be more durable than teakwood, but it is scarcely used for timber as the tree seldom grows straight or attains the dimensions necessary for yielding timber and as it is considered more valuable as yielding the "cutch" usually called catechu, which is obtained from its heartwood.

The ryots are not permitted to fell catechu trees except those standing on their own warg lands. The right of manufacturing catechu is vested in the Forest department, which

controls the cutting of the trees. The privilege of manufacturing catechu from the trees on Government lands was let out in previous years on contract, every tree to be felled being inspected and marked by the officer of the Forest Department to guard against indiscriminate felling by the contractors and to ensure the existence of mature trees in the next rotation in view to the continuity of operations. The contractor agreed to deliver to the department the quantity of catechu specified within the stated time and at the lowest price per ton. For this system of manufacturing catechu under contract was substituted from 1921 the sale of standing trees to contractors by auction or tender. During the last ten years 14,533 trees were sold for Rs. 47,522, the price of each tree coming to Rs. 3-4-3 on an average.

The following is a brief account of the mode of preparing catechu :—The catechu trees are felled and their branches and sapwood removed. The heartwood is then chopped into small chips about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch in size. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of chips are put into an earthen pot containing a maund of water and boiled for three hours. When the active principle of catechu has separated from the chips, the decoction is strained into a trough placed at the foot of the still and immediately transferred to another vessel of which about half a dozen are placed on the ovens in a line. The chips once boiled are again mixed with the same quantity of water and again boiled. The process of boiling and straining is repeated four times and each time the decoction obtained is strained and transferred to the pot containing the former decoction. The decoction is itself boiled again for about 10 hours until it attains a dark-brown colour and becomes gummy. It is then discharged into an open shallow vessel and stirred by a ladle until it becomes semi-solid by oxidation, which it does in about five or six hours. It is made into balls, each of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The balls are rolled in catechu ashes which prevents them from sticking to one another and to the hands of rollers in further rolling and hardening. The above preparation is said to produce 45 balls weighing $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Here ends the work of the people—males and females of the Kudubi caste—engaged for the purpose. After receiving the balls from the Kudubis the contractor has to go through a further process of rubbing them five or six times for two or three days, heaping them up in an air-tight covering of ashes, in which state they are kept for three or four days and then giving them another rubbing after which they are spread out in the shade to dry. When dried these 45 balls weigh about 9 lbs.

The manufacture of catechu is carried on from about the end of November–December to the middle of March. It is confined to a jungle tribe called “Kudubis” who speak a

dialect of Konkani and are said to have migrated into the district from Goa when it came under the sway of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. When the Kudubi is engaged in the manufacture of catechu, he makes the site of the stills his home, the Kudubi woman being as much essential for the work as the Kudubi man. The work of the male ends when he has felled the trees and cut the heartwood into chips, all the rest of the process until the catechu balls are delivered to the contractor falling to the share of the female. The Kudubi gets from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0 for every 100 balls manufactured or Rs. 40-0-0 to Rs. 50 for every 4,000 balls which is generally the unit of account between the contractor and the Kudubi. The manufacture of catechu gives employment to nearly fifty or sixty families of Kudubis and the average monthly income of a family amounts to Rs. 8.

On an average about 15 stills consisting of 5 pots and 4 stills each with 2 pots will work at a time.

The cost of manufacturing 100 balls (25 lbs.) of cutch is Rs. 1-12-0. The present market wholesale rate is Rs. 125 per candy (20 maunds) of cutch.

The following is a report on the analysis of samples of catechu made by the Biochemist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun :—

	PER CENT.
Catechin	9.5
Tannin	66.4
Non-Tane	7.5
Org. matter insoluble in water ...	0.3
Mineral matter (ash) ...	1.8
Moisture	14.5

The catechu manufactured in South Kanara is chiefly sold in Bombay and Mysore where it is eaten with *pan* (betel leaf). Catechu is a powerful astringent and is used in medicine, and administered to women immediately after confinement. It is used as a dye stuff for tanning leather, canvas, and lines and fishing nets. In South India it is used for treating and dyeing sliced arecanut.

In 1930 a small quantity of cutch (17 quarters and 21 lbs. of cutch) of which 10 quarters and 14 lbs. in the shape of balls and 7 quarters and 7 lbs. in the shape of cakes was prepared departmentally, scrupulous cleanliness being insisted upon in the preparation. The cost of production of this quantity of cutch at Mangalore was Rs. 60. Samples of these were sent to the Imperial Institute, London, for the valuation and advice as to marketing. The report received from the Imperial Institute, London, shows that no business can be done in London in this commodity as its price is considered high.

There are several clever and industrious workers in metal among the Roman Catholic Christians of Kanara and they formed the majority of the 1,217 metal workers in the district. From this number are excluded 2,017 village Hindu blacksmiths who reside in the villages and make agricultural implements for the farmers in rural areas.

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Metal work.

Gold and silver are used for little else but the manufacture of jewels. The workers in these metals are known by different names such as Akkasális, Sónars, Ponnasettis and Thattáns. The ornaments are made to order as a rule on the supply of the raw material required, the rate of wages varying according to the skill and labour required. A goldsmith of ordinary skill can earn from twelve annas to one rupee a day. The ornaments made for the local people have nothing specially striking about them; these seem to be plain and are for that reason specially liked now in other districts which accounts for the number of goldsmiths from South Kanara emigrating to them. Madras, for instance, has a number of Mangaloreans actually employed as jewellers. There were 4,761 makers of jewellery and ornaments in the district of whom 312 were in Mangalore town.

Silver and gold.

Curiously enough South Kanara shows a partiality for copperware as Kumbakonam and Trichinopoly do for brassware. It is said here that copper is a superior metal to brass and that old vessels would fetch half their price when they become unserviceable which is not so in the case of articles made of brass. The Goanese Roman Catholic Christians who are workers in copper seem to prefer this metal and do not know how to work in brass or bell-metal and the preference for copper vessels by the residents of the district is said to be due to this circumstance. Many Christians from Goa have settled in the more important villages and towns and opened a number of small factories where copper utensils, *kudams*, *handas* and *chembus*, etc., are made. They purchase copper in big sheets which are imported by merchants especially from Bombay. These hardy and enterprising men have also emigrated to big villages in this and even to other districts in groups and work in small factories there. Coondapoor, Brahmawár, Udipi, Kárkál, Mangalore, Bantvál, Puttúr and Kásaragód are large centres in this district where groups of these workmen have settled and opened this line of business. A workman can, on an average, earn a rupee a day and in a few places like Udipi they are paid monthly about Rs. 20 by their employers, in addition to free-boarding. The finished articles are sold in shops run by the workmen themselves or by their common employer. They are also sold at festivals and shandies. There is a large demand for these vessels from the rural population as clay pots are not readily available locally as in other districts and even when found are not so durable and economical in the

Copper.

long run. The industry is gradually assuming large proportions because of increasing demand.

Brass.

Brass articles are not generally made on a large scale anywhere in the district except at Udipi and Bantvál. At Udipi, the industry is of recent origin. Brass *chembus* and plates are also sold in small numbers in the copper-vessel shops at Bantvál. The workmen at Udipi are all Konkaneese, except one who is a Brahmin. About ten workmen there also make cash-chests, boxes, suit-cases, trunks, jewellery boxes and cradles with brass sheets. Each workman can earn about a rupee a day at Udipi and in Bantvál about 10 annas. The pilgrim population buy these brass articles at Udipi. Brass sheets are obtained by the workmen from Mangalore and Udipi merchants who get them from Bombay.

Bell-metal.

The important places for bell-metal work are Kásaragód, Udipi, Bantvál and Angalli. Bell-metal is largely used for making household utensils such as tumblers, goglets, basins and jugs. Tumblers and drinking vessels are specialities at Kásaragód. A group of nine workmen make bell-metal plates at Angalli. In Udipi small drinking vessels are made in three places. Except at Kásaragód, the workmen are again all Goanese Christians; and at Kásaragód they are chiefly Tulu Acháris. Bell-metal is obtained by mixing copper and tin in the proportion of four to one and melting the mixture in crucibles. For making plates, the molten material is cast into small circular discs which are heated and hammered till they come to the proper size. The rough portions are then scraped with pieces of iron and then polished on laths. The process of manufacture of drinking vessels and jugs and kijas is as follows: The moulds are made of clay and dried and coated with wax to the thickness of the articles required and again left to dry well. They are then covered with clay and left to dry again, a hole being made in them so as to allow the wax to flow out when heated. After this has been done the molten metal is poured in. The moulds are then broken and the articles taken out and polished. A workman earns about 12 annas a day and at Kásaragód and Udipi about 2,000 seers of bell-metal vessels are made excluding the large imports from Malabar, Madura and Kumbakonam. The industry is only of recent origin and there is every possibility of its growing in importance. Workers in this metal are called Kanchgúras and they earn as much as the coppersmiths.

Stone
workers.

A grinding stone made of granite is an article peculiar to South Kanara. It is a semi-circular, oval-shaped block with an oval bottom and a round hole in the middle of the circle. It has another oval-shaped block within and lying with one end so shaped as to fit in the hole in the larger block. These two

together make what is known as the grinding stone of the district which is used for grinding curry stuff, rice, wheat, etc. The price of the stone varies from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 4. A grinding stone of an ordinary size takes about four days to make and brings the worker an average of twelve annas a day. Mill stones for pounding rice are also made of granite. A class of people called Kallukuttis used to make such articles formerly, but the industry is now taken up by other castes as well. Mile stones, slabs for temple door-frames, idols and other figures for temple purposes, are also all made of granite.

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In two villages in Kárkál taluk (Kárávi and Kutlúru) utensils from soap-stone are made by a few blacksmiths. They make big and small vessels for storing grain, cooking and cake-making. About 20 people belonging to 8 families do this work in addition to agriculture. The stones required are quarried in patta lands on payment of two annas a day to the pattadar. A man can make articles worth about 8 annas a day, working 7 hours, but the tract being malarial he does not work regularly. Articles worth about Rs. 2,000 are made every year on an average. The vessels have no speciality about them. They are sold in villages and shandies. The demand for them is due to their not being as brittle as earthen nor as costly as metal-wares. They last for some time if carefully handled and are besides acid-proof. All the utensils made find ready sales in the district itself.

Soap-stone
vessels.

A large variety of articles, chiefly agricultural implements, is made from iron. The blacksmiths who make them are for the most part of the Kamnára caste. Iron is purchased in the local bazaars and manufactured into different articles. Those who want any iron things, supply the blacksmith with the required quantity of iron and he is paid a fixed rate per article. In Baindúr of Coondapoor taluk three Acháris make knives, locks and muzzle-loaders. This is the hereditary occupation of the family in which three brothers are the chief workers. In one month they produce articles worth Rs. 100. For a knife or a lock it takes a day and a half and for a muzzle-loader a month. A pen-knife costs from 8 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 and country locks from 12 annas to Rs. 1-4-0. A muzzle-loader costs from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70. The workers earn about a rupee a day working 10 hours a day. They get the raw material required, iron and brass, from Mangalore and wood locally. Local people have a special bias for these knives and locks which are similar to machine-made articles as they believe the former are stronger and more durable than imported ones.

Iron.

There were (in 1931) 4,671 actual workers and working dependants on people with ceramics as a subsidiary occupation, that is the manufacture of pottery, tiles and bricks.

Ceramics.
Pottery.

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Unlike other districts there are not potters in every village in South Kanara and the people can get their supplies of pots from only a few villages in the district or from shandies and bazaars in towns. Ordinary pottery of the country needs no description; but in Uppinangadi a superior kind of pottery is manufactured by a caste of people known as Kanarese Kumbáras, as distinguished from Tulu-speaking Kumbaras. The former caste is not found in other parts of the district, though there are two or three families of them in Perdúr, Udipi taluk. The Uppinangadi pottery is made from Perdúr clay powdered or mixed with water and strained and is superior in quality to other local varieties. The clay is poured into a pit, where it is left to dry for a month by which time it becomes quite dry. It is then removed, powdered, moistened and made into balls which are placed upon the potter's wheel and fashioned into various kinds of vessels including vases, goglets, jars, jugs, pots, teapots and cups and saucers. The vessels are then dried in the shade for a week after which they are baked for two days and then they become ready for sale. They have a glazed appearance and are sometimes beautifully ornamented. The poorer classes use the ordinary earthen vessels on account of their cheapness. Nekráji in Kásaragód taluk is another village where pots similar to the Uppinangadi ones are made, though not with so much polish. The potters work in family groups, the women assisting in getting the clay, cleaning it of hard things and making them into a consistent mass. Each potter can make pots worth 12 annas in a day and in Nekraji alone Rs. 20,000 worth of earthenware are made in a year. In Uppinangadi the quantity made is much less, though the workmen are industrious and keep a large stock. It is the pottery of Nekráji that is sold in most shandies and bazaars in all taluk headquarters. The industry is kept up as there is a constant demand for these articles in the towns and villages.

Tilos.

The district is noted for a fine kind of yellow clay from which tiles are made. Its availability near the chief centres of manufacture is the chief reason for the growth of the industry in them. There were actually 4,731 brick and tile burners and potters in the district of whom 556 were in Mangalore town which contains several tile factories. The ordinary country tiles are made by potters from ordinary clay, but there has been a fall in the demand for them with the large production of machine-made tiles from the numerous tile factories in the district. These find favour with the inhabitants on account of their lightness, size and durability. The Basel Mission was the first to start the tile industry on a factory basis and the growth of the industry has been greatly helped by the availability of suitable clay in abundance in fields on or near

the banks of rivers (with facilities for bringing them by boats to the factories), cheap labour and a local supply of firewood. Some thousands of labourers are employed in these factories, and the output per annum is now valued at several crores of rupees. The chief markets for the tiles are Colombo, Cochin, Tellicherry, Máhe, North Kanara, Goa, Bombay, Karachi, Kathiawar, Coorg and Mysore. All kinds of roofing, ceiling and flooring tiles are made along with various other forms of terra-cotta work. There are now several tile works owned by private individuals and firms in various parts of the district, more especially on the coastal towns and villages situated on or at the mouths of rivers and canals. Bricks are also made in these factories on a large scale and also pottery of a superior kind in a few selected places.

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Of oil-pressers and sellers, there were 2,560 in 1931, *Oil-pressing.* excluding the non-working dependants. Oil is generally expressed from dried coconuts called *kobri* and to a limited extent from gingelly seed, both kinds of oil being used for culinary purposes as well as for bathing. Coconuts are removed from the shell, well dried and then cut into thin slices, which are put into the mill for extracting oil. Gingelly seed is cleaned, dried and thrown into the mill. Oil is also extracted from the seeds of certain plants by boiling them in earthen pots and used for lamps. The lights are not bright and it is only the poorer classes of people that use them. The heavy wooden mills or *ghanis* in which the bulk of the coconut and gingelly oils in use are pressed is made from the trunks of large trees, either tamarind or jack, which is hollowed into the form of a mortar and planted on a raised piece of ground. In this a big pole works as a pestle round and round, being drawn by men or bullocks yoked to a projecting spear. These mills are worked only when there is work and at other times lie idle, for people have begun to use for their lamps kerosene oil which is cheaper and emits a more bright light in preference to these vegetable oils. Some ghani-owners charge 4 annas for every 100 coconuts and 12 annas for each *mura* of gingelly seeds crushed in their mills, but in most places, the oilman gets the *punac* or cake to himself in return for extracting oil from the stuff, with in a few cases a small share in the oil. The oil cake is used as food for cattle or as manure for the fields. In addition to the *ghanis*, a few machines for extracting oil have been established in the district. These are not big enough to come under the Factory Act. Rotary mills made by a local engineering firm are installed in these mills. The entire output of coconut and gingelly oil is consumed locally. The area under coconut is roughly 48,000 acres and copra from Cochin and Colombo is also imported into the district for crushing.

Next in order of classification come the industries relating to food and drink in which 17,226 people were employed. Among them, toddy-drawers and sellers were numerically the largest community. These number 12,445 excluding non-working dependants on the workers. 1.8 per cent of the population were the workers in the professions relating to the preparation and sale of foodstuffs. The ubiquitous petty shop-keeper is found in every village and in towns and big villages the milk, buttermilk, curd and ghee sellers exist in sufficient numbers to supply these necessary and important items in the food of the people, while the smaller villagers and those living in their own estates in out-of-the way places make their own butter-milk and ghee at home. There are more women than men workers among the latter, but they have not been specially classified and enumerated. Though only a few women run petty shops, they take charge of the shops of their male relatives when the latter go out to buy their stock at the weekly fairs or in towns. Toddy-drawers are drawn from the castes of Billavas and Halepaiks who correspond to the Tiyyas of Malabar and the Shanars of Tinnevely. Toddy is drawn from the coconut, palmyra and sago palm, the two latter yielding more than the former. A man can on an average tap from 15 to 20 trees a day and his daily income from this source ranges from 4 to 8 annas. The tree-tappers and toddy-drawers are all males, while among the sellers are found a few women.

From toddy is also manufactured jaggery and the work is confined to toddy-drawers who get the toddy for this purpose in lime-coated pots and boil the toddy and convert it to jaggery. About 100 quarts of toddy are capable of yielding three-fourths of a maund of jaggery. Jaggery is also obtained from the sugarcane which was grown on about 3,700 acres of land in the district in 1934. Its manufacture is more or less a cottage industry, there being only two concerns in the district crushing cane with power-driven mills and making jaggery therefrom. The season commences in November and lasts till the end of February. The ryots grow the sugarcane and generally crush it in country-made mills and obtain the jaggery by boiling the juice in iron pans. Sugarcane grown on 25 cents of land will ordinarily yield quarter of a ton of jaggery. All the jaggery produced in the district is consumed locally. Early in 1934, the department of Industries staged a demonstration of the manufacture of cane-sugar by the centrifugal process. It is yet to be seen how far the demonstration is going to help the conservative ryot of South Kanara in shedding his prejudice against any modification of his time-honoured methods of work.

Of manufacturers of tobacco there were only 867, mostly males. They are makers of cheroots and beedies and are found only in the towns. Grain parchers and friers totalled 1,481, half of them women, and they fried grains and gram in the towns and sent them to the village shandies for sale. There is no village shop which does not contain these dainties, for the village children and even adults seem to enjoy them and would like to munch them as they trudge homeward from shandies to make them forget the tedium of walking.

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Tobacco.
Fried grain.

The preparation and sale of coffee constitute the chief means of livelihood of more than a thousand persons mostly in Mangalore town where there are five coffee-curing works which among them deal with most of the coffee grown on the Western Ghats in Coorg and Mysore. The average quantity of coffee exported annually from Mangalore amounts to over 100,000 cwts. Coffee on arrival at the works is first dried in the sun, then mechanically shelled, winnowed, graded and packed ready for export. Coffee curing is only seasonal work, beginning in December and continuing till the middle of May, that is a week or two before the starting of the south-west monsoon. About 2,000 coolies, mostly women, are employed during the season in these five large works, besides a number of others in smaller concerns.

Coffee-
curing.

There are several firms engaged in the frying and preparation of cashewnuts for the market. The industry was started in Mangalore only in 1925-26 and several firms have taken it up and the demand for the product is so great from foreign markets that raw cashewnuts are now brought from East Africa to Mangalore to supplement local supplies. The raw nuts are first roasted in iron pans in open hearths and afterwards cooled and shelled by manual labour. The kernels are sorted, graded, and packed in 25 lb. capacity tins under patent processes. The chief market for the nuts is the United States of America where they are used as a food product. Some thousands of people, mainly women, are employed in this industry and several million pounds of cashewnut are exported annually from Mangalore; but this is said to be only a quarter of the potential market for such products in the United States of America. A large extension of cashew cultivation is therefore likely to occur in this district in future. During the frying season, looking out from any eminence like the Court or the Edya hill towards the north, south and east, one would see large clouds of dark smoke rising up to the skies in very many places and would imagine that houses and trees were on fire, until assured that in those places numbers of men and women are engaged in frying cashewnuts for the market. Cashew arrack is one of the bye-products of the nuts and the people (especially the Roman Catholic Christians) seem to have a

Cashewnut
industry.

partiality for this beverage which they would even distil illicitly in defiance of the law; it is said that it has great medicinal virtues especially if used by women prior to or after confinement. Government is now trying to supply cashew arrack to the public through their licensed vendors.

Animal food.

Of persons who provide and sell animal food, fishermen are numerically the most important. There were 11,059 persons employed in catching and selling fish. The workers were mostly men, women only assisting in the sale of fish. The Mogers, Múkkuvans and many Máppillas have taken to fishing as their profession, as also the Mahrátti-speaking Khárvis.

Fish-curing

Next to fishing the most important industry is fish-curing. Though it is an ancient industry, the methods in use are crude and primitive and susceptible of great improvement in regard to the flavour, appearance, cleanliness and keeping quality of the products. There are at present 20 fish-curing yards in the district of which 18 are public and are open throughout the year and two are private and are opened only in the season. The chief indigenous curing practised was to salt fish without proper cleaning, and dress in the insanitary vessels, often a worn-out canoe, over night with salt or a mixture of salt and old smelly brine left over from previous curing operations and to sun dry them on the ground the next day. Long and patient endeavour to ascertain improvements in methods that are inexpensive to adopt has been made by the Fisheries department particularly at its experimental station at Tánúr in Malabar. To introduce the improved methods ascertained by the Fisheries department in the public fish-curing yards, Malpe and Mangalore yards were taken over by them from the Salt department in 1919. In 1924 on the bifurcation of the old Salt and Abkari departments all the yards in the district were transferred to the control of the Fisheries department. Improved methods of curing fish on approved hygienic lines are being gradually introduced in the yards, but progress has been necessarily slow owing to the abject poverty and innate conservatism of the curers. With patience and perseverance, these obstacles are being overcome and even now there is a notable improvement in the methods as well as in the quality of the products of these yards. White Tuticorin salt, the finest manufactured in the Presidency, is transported and supplied to the fish-curing yards though more expensive than the dirty Bombay salt generally consumed in the district with its high admixture of mud. The better quality of the cured fish resulting from the use of white salt has so increased the profitable trade with the high priced market in Ceylon, that curers are now disinclined to revert to the cheap Bombay salt. The thatched ill-ventilated curing sheds with sandy floor, and the objectionable insanitary curing vessels (old canoes) reeking

with the effluvia of fish cured year after year are steadily being replaced by properly constructed sheds with tiled roof, lattice sides for proper ventilation, cement floors and vats of approved design with drains and brine pits for the collection and prompt removal of waste brine and washings. Out of 352 curers 318 have reconstructed their sheds on the type design with the help of Government loans without interest.

Statement of fish cured and salt issued in the fish-curing yards of South Kanara district for the last five years.

Year.	Total quantity of fresh fish brought to the yards.		Total quantity of cured fish taken out of the yards.		Salt issued in maunds.	
	MDS.	SRS.	MDS.	SRS.	MDS.	SRS.
1930-31	233,183	19	143,959	22	39,906	34
1931-32	369,887	14	233,573	31	66,184	18
1932-33	363,412	35	224,486	27	61,234	5
1933-34	388,221	3	249,878	25	66,266	27
1934-35	384,132	3	252,966	5	69,366	14
Total ...	1,733,836	34	1,104,864	30	302,953	18
Average of last five years.	347,767		220,973		60,591	

The district has also to its credit the establishment of the first fish refrigeration factory in India. Packing fish in ice for transport to interior markets was the only form of refrigeration known in India till an enterprising fisherman of Malpe sought the advice and assistance of the Fisheries department and erected a modern fish refrigeration factory. He worked the factory from 1928 to 1932. As the plant (1½ ton) was too small for his purpose, he sold the plant and is endeavouring to form a limited company for constructing a large factory.

Next to fish-curing the manufacture of fish oil and guano is the most important industry connected with fisheries. Sardine and Mackerel are caught in such large abundance in favourable seasons that over and above their use as fresh and cured fish for edible purposes, the major portion of the catches is converted into manure and oil. Prior to 1908 when the Fisheries department commenced its research on the manufacture of these products, the amount of oil and guano produced was very small and its quality poor. The accepted indigenous method was to obtain the oil by allowing the Sardine to rot in dirty canoes or other receptacles. After decanting the oil the rotten fish was thrown into the sea and wasted. Similarly the Sardine or Mackerel when abundant, were spread on the sea sand for conversion into manure. This wasted large quantities of valuable oil and the resultant manure consisted of putrefied fish which had an undesirably high percentage of oil and sand. The researches of the department

Fish oil and
guano.

showed that a simple inexpensive plant was sufficient to separate the oil and manure profitably. The plant and its use was demonstrated to small capitalists from 1910 to 1919 who rapidly copied the methods. There are now 457 oil and guano factories in the district out of the 647 which formerly existed in the west coast on the model of the Government factory at Tánúr. They produce in a favourable year 12,000 tons of oil and 32,000 tons of guano worth Rs. 36 lakhs. On an average the manufacture amounts to 880 tons of oil and 6,900 tons of guano a year.

Fishery
schools.

In order to improve the fishing industry and the communities dependent upon it, the department has started fishery schools in which elementary education with a strong fisheries bias, including an elementary knowledge of pisciculture, the science of fish life, the wealth of the sea, weather conditions and navigation, is imparted, so as to suit the environment and actual requirements of fisher children. To train teachers for this special kind of work, a Fisheries Training Institute was started at Calicut in the year 1919. Since 1917 when the educational work among fishermen started 13 fisheries schools in fishing villages have been opened in the district, 3 in Coondapoor taluk, 5 in Udupi taluk, 2 in Mangalore taluk and 3 in Kásaragód taluk. Seven hundred and forty-five boys and 246 girls were on the rolls in 1934-35.

Butchers and
hunters.

There were only 29 butchers in the district of whom 13 were in Mangalore, which shows that the consumption of meat by the ordinary population is not enough to keep a butcher in regular employment. Thirty hunters for a district with such a large forest area is a poor return; apparently there are several people who follow hunting as a pastime but they would not admit that as an occupation even as subsidiary to some main occupation.

Printing
presses.

There are about 20 printing presses of some size in the district employing about 600 people. Four of them come under the Factory Act and give work to 300 persons. The census returns give 436 persons as printers of whom 230 are in Mangalore town alone, and the returns are only approximate as several printers must have had other avocations and preferred to omit any reference to printing even as a subsidiary occupation. The Basel Mission and the Jesuit Mission own presses of their own and a large amount of work is turned out in both of them. Attached to these presses are book-binding establishments in which a number of people are employed. These businesses appear to be worked at considerable profit. Among the newspapers and magazines published in the district are the *Navayuga*, *Swadéshabhimáni*, *Kantirava*—all Kanarese weeklies, and a few fortnightly, monthly and quarterly journals dealing with political, religious and social subjects.

14,277 persons were employed in the transport services. Of these boat-owners, bargemen and their employees numbered 3,626. With a long sea-board and great facilities for fishing and with a few ports of importance and no harbours close to the beach, boat-owning and rowing has naturally given work to a large number of the population. On transport services by road were employed 9,864 which included labourers employed on roads and bridges and those on motor and other vehicles. The extension of the railway line to Mangalore gives work to about 500 men in various capacities from pointsman to permanent-way inspector and porter to station-master. There has been a large expansion in transport services and motor cars and buses have multiplied largely, so that it is now easy to go from one end of the district to the other in a few hours. One of the biggest motor bus organization in South India is the Canara Public Conveyance Company with headquarters at Mangalore which owns a fleet of about 200 cars and buses and has an efficient system of service extending into Mysore, Coorg, North Kanara and Malabar and possesses one of the best-equipped motor workshops in the West Coast, entirely run by the enterprising Konkaneese middle-class people.

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Transport
services.

42,983 people were returned as engaged in some trade or other, either as workers or as working dependants or as people who have taken to it as a subsidiary occupation. There were 1,330 people working as bankers, or their agents and servants; 1,521 as traders in piecegoods, wool, cotton, silk and other textiles, 3,838 as hotel, café and restaurant keepers and their servants. Trade in sweetmeats, sugar and spices and in dairy products absorbed 10,749 of the population and this is the largest for any district in the Presidency. Apparently the people of the district have a pronounced partiality for sugared and spiced articles of food which they buy from the numerous bazaars and wayside stalls on the road-sides. Udiipi Brahmins' restaurants are becoming increasingly popular in other districts and threaten to oust the Malabar Brahmins' hotels there. Places so far away as Rájahmundry and Amalápuram possess these Udiipi hotels, and where the Palghat Pattar has not yet dared to enter the Udiipi Rao has gone and opened a successful business. It may be that they are better cooks than the local votaries of the art, but there is no denying the fact that the Udiipi man has learnt quickly what will suit the Tamilians' and Andhras' tastes and has lost no time in pandering to them and in setting up a successful business in the latter's own place, which goes much to enhance the reputation of the Kanarese Brahmin for enterprise.

Trading.

The census returns of 1931 showed that 22,941 persons were actual workers under the class known as "Public Administration and the liberal arts." Of these 684 were in

Administra-
tion and the
liberal arts.

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the police force, 3,839 were village officers and servants and peons in offices. The priesthood supported 2,888 persons and the subsidiary services connected with religion 3,253 individuals. There were 556 persons connected with law, either as certified lawyers or as their clerks or agents. There were 2,176 men devoted to medicine of whom more than half were unregistered practitioners of the allopathic or indigenous systems of medicine and there were about 300 midwives or dhais and nurses. Teaching afforded subsistence to 6,775 persons including teachers of all kinds and clerks and servants connected with schools. 1,243 returned their occupation as astrology, casting horoscopes and fortune-telling, 2,066 as musicians, actors and dancers or employees of places of entertainment.

324,772 individuals were returned as persons living on their income. Among these come 547 pensioners, and 284,072 domestic servants. The last figure may seem large, but considering that the houses in the district are isolated, there is need for one or more domestic servants for each house that can afford this luxury, there being 244,232 inhabited houses in the district.

**Manure
manufacture.**

There are two concerns manufacturing fertilizers, by mixing fish-guano, oil-cakes and chemical manures such as sulphate of ammonia and super-phosphates in suitable proportions and powdering them in disintegrators. The manure thus manufactured is sold to the coffee plantations in Coorg and Mysore. Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co., also manufacture and supply bone-meal to the same consumers.

**Saw-milling
industry.**

There is one saw-mill in this district, the Sri Lakshmi Mills, Kásaragód. It is at present engaged mostly in manufacturing packing cases for cashewnut factories.

Rice-mills.

There are three small rice-mills in the district. The work is seasonal and during the monsoon no work is done in the mills.

**Soap
industry.**

There are 10 small soap factories in this district the biggest of them employing 8 to 10 men. Most of these work only at intervals when the price of oil is low. The average quantity of soap manufactured in all the soap factories in a year is probably about 125 to 130 tons, and this is sold locally.

**General
engineering.**

There are two general engineering works, viz., the St. Joseph's Industrial Workshops and the Commonwealth Trust Engineering Works. The former has a big foundry and machine shop. Structural work, general repairs to machinery, repairs to motor cars, spray painting and electric welding are all carried on, as also manufacture of tile making machinery and iron rotary oil-mills. The adjoining workshops are engaged in the manufacture of footwear, and statues and other articles

of plaster of paris, clay, marble, etc. The statues, mostly of a religious nature, are in considerable demand particularly from Roman Catholics. The Institute is managed by the Roman Catholic Mission and about 170 men and boys are employed in its several departments. The Commonwealth Trust Engineering Works employs over 40 workmen and has a foundry and machine shop. The work executed by this concern is chiefly on account of the various establishments, e.g., tile factories, weaving establishments and hosiery works, under the same control. This concern also specializes in the manufacture of various sizes and patterns of very good quality steel safes.

A number of borings for drinking water have been put down in Mangalore town by the Municipality and by private concerns, the deepest being 373 feet. Owing to the heavy monsoon, irrigation works do not exist in this district and so borings are not needed for irrigation purposes.

The botanical name of this plant is *Vateria Indica*. It is known in Malayalam as "Pinay-maram" and in Kanarese as "Dúpa-maram." The trees are found in abundance in the Western Ghats in South Kanara district and they are also planted as avenue trees. The resin of the tree otherwise called white Dammar is collected in the usual way by incising the trunks. It is only slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves at once in turpentine. Like Copal it is chiefly used for making varnish. In South Kanara the oil extracted from the seeds is used for lamps and for flavouring food. It is also used as a medicine in cases of rheumatism. The wood is used for making small boats. The tree flowers in the months of February and March and seeds are obtained from May to July.

The Government Trades School, Mangalore, which is the only Government institution in the district under the control of the Industries Department was started in 1929. It provides instruction in wood-work and engineering trades. The classes consist of a part-time mechanics' course of five years duration and a full time wood-workers' course extending over a period of two years. A two-years' course in electric-wiring for the benefit of practical wiremen was also temporarily instituted, but, as a measure of retrenchment the course is now held in abeyance and it is proposed to revive it as soon as possible. Admission to the mechanics course is ordinarily restricted to *bona fide* apprentices and workmen who are engaged in the trade they wish to study. No fee is charged for tuition. Students who successfully complete the courses are awarded certificates. A Board of Visitors consisting of a few officials and influential local non-officials has been constituted to advise the department with regard to the conduct of the school. The school is growing in popularity and it is hoped that it will eventually be permanently established.

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Well-boring.

Dúpa-oil
industry.

Industrial
education.

The Commonwealth Trust Engineering Works, Mangalore, conduct works classes for the benefit of a small number of their own apprentices. The lads in attendance receive instruction in mechanical drawing and the theory of their trades. The classes are recognized by the department and a grant-in-aid is made towards their maintenance.

There are also workshops owned and managed by the Roman Catholic Mission and conducted as unrecognized industrial schools. The St. Joseph's Male Asylum Industries at Kankanádi provide instruction for a few boys in the wood-working and metal-working trades, shoe-making and sculpture, while the Female Asylum Industries provide instruction for girls in lace, embroidery and hosiery work.

River and
railway
traffic.

The advent of the railway for about 60 miles in the south of the district has led to an expansion of trade in traffic in and about that region. The line runs along the whole of the coast line to the south of Mangalore and ends there. There has been a steady increase in passenger traffic from the date of the opening of the line in 1906-07. It was 491,000 in 1911 (from which alone figures are available) and had nearly doubled in 1932-33. Goods traffic exceeded 2,000,000 maunds yearly between 1912-1917 but dropped to 1·3 millions in 1922-23 and rose again until it topped the two million mark between 1928 and 1933. In the early stages the railway had to offer a temporary reduction in rates to compete with several forms of traffic, especially the country boat. The chief articles of export are arecanut, pepper from the Kumari villages, and tobacco from the coastal villages. These are sent to Mangalore for sale and for export. Dried-fish and tiles are largely exported from Kásaragóð and Mangalore. The former goes mostly to Ceylon but the disappearance lately of fish shoals off the coast has depressed the trade in dried-fish, fish-manure and fish-oil resulting in many of the small fish-curing yards and guano factories found along the coast being ruined. In spite of the fact that sufficient paddy is raised in the district for local use, we find that rice is also imported by rail from Malabar and by road from Mysore and Coorg. Imported rice is purchased by the people for their consumption because it is cheaper than the local rice. The only oil-mill in Mangalore, Sri Krishna Oil Mills, imports a considerable amount of copra from Malabar for extracting oil. There is a large import of salt, and kerosene oil also comes in in a considerable quantity. The astonishing increase in the import of petroleum is a fair index of the remarkable rise and advance in motor traffic. Though the rivers are navigable only near the coast, a considerable amount of produce is conveyed by small country craft to the sea-port towns. It is, however, not possible to

give accurately the volume of exports and imports by land in South Kanara.

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There are seven recognized ports in the district, namely, Mangalore, Hangarkatta, Coondapoor, Kásaragód, Malpe, Baindúr and Mulki; the last two are open only to the *Pattamars* or country craft which sail up and down the coast while the others are frequently visited as well by steam-ships, except of course during the stormy and monsoon months. Mangalore is easily the most important port among them. The following table shows the marked expansion in sea-borne trade in the last 24 years * 1909 to 1933 :—

I. Exports.

		Coasting.	Foreign.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1909 to 1912 (average)	...	66,42,433	71,29,362	1,37,71,795
1930 to 1933 (average)	...	94,37,111	1,29,08,520	2,23,45,631

II. Imports.

1909 to 1912 (average)	...	65,44,637	4,50,866	69,95,503
1930 to 1933 (average)	...	1,04,58,368	8,09,458	1,12,67,826

The important articles of export are coffee, arecanut, bricks and tiles and fruits and vegetables. Cashewnut comes under "all other articles" and is exported in large quantities to America. While the value of exported tiles, bricks, coffee and arecanut has doubled, that of pepper and cardamom has increased to as much as seven times, pepper being responsible for most of this increase. In imports there is a large volume of coasting trade and apart from provisions and piece-goods, imported articles include agricultural implements and manures.

The situation of Mangalore port is an ideal one. On the shores of the Arabian Sea and within easy reach by sea from Bombay on the north and Cochin and Calicut on the south, it is the only important port for Coorg and Mysore and is connected with those territories by a number of excellent roads through passes in the Western Ghats. Coffee, paddy, rice and arecanut come in a steady stream into Mangalore from Coorg and Mysore. Two big rivers, the Gulpúr river and the Nétrávati which meet at Mangalore in a wide and busy salt water lagoon convey the produce and provisions by boats to and from the interior of the district. The port is also connected with Malabar and the southern districts by rail. It has attracted a large population of educated and enlightened people and there are in it several

The port of
Mangalore.

* These figures are taken from the Re-settlement Scheme Report at page 13 of B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934.

well-known trading firms and factories, workshops and markets. The town bustles with life and the trunk roads which converge on it are seldom free from heavy traffic.

Table XXI-A of this volume gives particulars of the various articles of export and import from the various ports in 1921-22 to 1925-26 and 1928-29 to 1932-33 and their value. Coffee is exported largely to England but a certain proportion goes to France, Persia and Arabia. A large quantity is also exported to other parts of India, especially Malabar, to be cured there for foreign markets. Rice comes second to coffee in point of value but it far exceeds the latter in point of quantity. More than half of the exports of rice goes to Malabar, and the rest to Persia, Arabia or Zanzibar. Arecanut is exported chiefly to Kathiawár and Cutch, Bombay taking the remainder. Bricks and tiles are carried to Bombay and so is sandalwood grown in Mysore and Coorg. Coir, a good quantity of which comes from the Laccadive islands, is exported to Bombay and Calcutta. The direct imports from foreign countries are coal, piecegoods and machinery from England, kerosene from New York, dates from Persia and salted-fish from Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Cotton piecegoods form the largest item of import, the other items in the order of importance being salt, copper and copperware, arecanut, tobacco, kerosene oil, twist and yarn and copra and agricultural implements. Mangalore is responsible for three-fourths of the sea-borne trade of the district. While the foreign import trade is almost stationary, coasting export and import trades have considerably increased.

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

*Page 159, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The total area of Government land in the district is 2,573,509 acres and there are no minor or whole inams or zamindaries in the district.

*Paragraph 2.—Add as new paragraph:—*The above paragraph deals with the conditions in 1892-93. The position in 1934-35 has shown a considerable advance. Of the total area of Government land 51.05 per cent or 1,329,291 acres are not available for cultivation being forest land, fallows and other waste land and lands occupied by roads, streams, village sites and the like. Of the area that remains, only 572,283 acres were actually under cultivation, the rest, that is 671,995 acres being still available for extension of cultivation. There has been a steady increase in the occupied area, and

though there was 0·9 acre of cultivable land per head of the population, only 0·42 of an acre was actually cultivated excluding from the computation the area under second and third crops. There is thus still much room for expansion of cultivation. Admittedly these lands are of inferior quality and it would require more expense than a poor unaided ryot could afford, to prepare bits of it for cultivation.

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Last paragraph ending in tabular statement at page 160.— *Substitute* :—Naturally enough the pressure of the population in each taluk varies. It is greatest in the coastal taluks and least in the inland taluks of Kárkál and Puttúr, depending as it does on the fertility of the soil and the extent which could be usefully utilized for cultivation. A study of Table IX at pages 23 and 110 of this volume will show how far this pressure has increased between faslis 1335 and 1342 in the taluks in question. There has been a steady increase in the occupied areas in all classes of land, dry, wet and garden, the total increase in fasli 1342 amounting to as much as 240,789 acres over the settlement figures of 1902-03.

Pressure on
taluks.

Page 161, paragraph 3.—Add :—It is no longer possible to give the rent roll of the district arranging the pattas under various amounts of land revenue payable on them, but there can be no doubt that more than half of the landholders pay kists of Rs. 10 and below and that half of them kists between Rs. 10 and 20. The extent of lands cultivated by the former must be very small indeed. More than three-fourths of the pattadars pay kists of Rs. 30 and below. The garden lands in the district were included in the wet area during faslis 1314 to 1323 and in the dry since fasli 1324. The increase of dry area has been rather great for this reason and also because extensive areas of assessed waste were brought under cultivation and large extents of kumaris in the Kásaragód taluk were brought under dry assessment.

The size
farms.

Page 161, last paragraph and pages 162 to 165.—Substitute :—Table IX of this volume gives the acreage under each kind of crop for faslis 1335 and 1342. Rice is the largest crop, 640,440 acres out of 769,168 acres (including lands cropped more than once) or 76·5 per cent. The other crops in order of importance are coconuts (48,389 acres), garden produce including arecanuts (22,413 acres), cereals and pulses including cholam, cumbu and ragi (52,504 acres) and condiments and spices including chillies and pepper (16,825 acres). Plantations of coconuts and areca-palm have been greatly extended.

Crops.

Page 166, paragraphs 1 and 2.—Substitute :—The total land revenue demand before the recent re-settlement was Rs. 25·77 lakhs, excluding cesses, an increase of 2·30 lakhs

Land
revenue.

over the figure at the re-settlement of 1902-03. The whole demand is from ryotwari lands. The largest increase was under dry crops and the smallest under wet, due to extensive assignment of poramboke land and the transfer of kumari land to dry. The total demand after the last re-settlement (1934-1935) was Rs. 28,53,257.

Collection of
revenue.

*Paragraph 3 and paragraph 1 of page 167.—Substitute :—*A statement of land revenue demand, collection and balance in fasli 1342 is found in Table XV at page 116 of this volume. The total demand which was Rs. 14½ lakhs in 1892-93, rose to Rs. 27·93 lakhs including cesses in 1932-33 of which 26·95 lakhs were collected during the year. This revenue was realized without much pressure on the ryots, only 74 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 143 being sold for arrears of revenue, which is indeed trifling compared with the total beriz of the district.

Remissions.

*Page 167, paragraphs 2 and 3 ending in page 168.—Substitute :—*Table XVI at page 117 of this book gives the actual amounts remitted from faslis 1336 to 1342. These remissions were mostly fixed remissions such as cowles and beriz deductions on account of religious institutions. Remissions on account of failure of season was not needed as a rule and even in the floods of fasli 1333 (1923-24) Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 11,000 were granted for submersions and inundations in faslis 1333 and 1334. The total land revenue demand for each taluk for faslis 1336 to 1342 is given in the same Table XVI at page 117 of this book.

Agricultural
stock.

*Last paragraph of page 168 and pages 169-171.—*The following table gives the agricultural stock for fasli 1344 :—

*Agricultural stock in 1934-35.**Working cattle—*

Bullocks ...	...	...	...	...	201,255
He-buffaloes ...	...	...	...	...	154,993

Breeding stock—

Cows ...	...	...	...	...	190,957
Bulls and heifers under 4 years	...	...	...	...	167,486
She-buffaloes ...	...	...	...	...	37,244
Young buffaloes	...	...	...	...	21,089
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	27,895

Dead stock—

Carts ...	...	...	...	...	7,526
Ploughs ...	...	...	...	...	264,258
Boats ...	...	...	...	...	6,711
Oil-mills ...	...	...	...	...	1,810
Sugar-mills	...	...	...	...	802

The common diseases of cattle are rinderpest and anthrax, but a large number of cattle is actually killed by wild animals. Rewards are no longer granted by Government which circumstance affects the accuracy of the figures of such deaths.

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CHAPTER X.

IRRIGATION.

There is nothing to add as there are still no Government works of irrigation in this district.

CHAPTER XI.

FORESTS.

Pages 173 and 174.—For the existing chapter, substitute :— General.
An account of the early history of forest conservancy in South Kanara is given in Chapter I of the first volume of this Manual. The district possesses very extensive forests which are roughly distributed in timber forests on the Ghat slopes and fuel and cutch forests on the plains. Sandalwood is found distributed over the plains, usually fairly near to the sea in the fields and unreserves with a little in some of the scrub forests.

In 1916 South Kanara forest district was split into two divisions, North and South. The former comprised the taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi, Kárkál and Mangalore and was divided into four ranges, Coondapoor, Udipi, Shankaranáráyana and Mangalore, the two former being the most important. In 1932 the part of Beltangadi range of Mangalore South division in the Puttúr taluk to the north of the Beltangadi-Chármádi road with the exception of Mundáje Káp reserved forest was transferred to the North division, increasing the forest area of that division by 3,727·55 acres. The forest area of the North division is 417·39 square miles.

Forest settlement in the South division has been completed. On 30th June 1934 there were 249,006 acres of reserve forest in this division or an area of 389 square miles. The Mysore-South Kanara boundary of which 188 miles adjoins the reserved forests of North and South Mangalore divisions has been finally settled and has been cleared by the Forest department to a width of 10 feet on the South Kanara side and inspected once every three years according to a fixed programme.

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Timber areas.

The timber bearing areas of the Ghat forests are scattered in vast areas of jungle which are largely regrowth from old *kumari* (shifting cultivation) and at present are more or less inaccessible until road systems are constructed as these Ghat forests are penetrated only by a few ghat roads such as the Nágódi, Hosangadi, Águmbé, and Chármádi ghat roads. In addition they are distant some 40 miles from either of the two main ports of export, Coondapoor and Mangalore.

Working
plan.

Since about 1900 the forests of the division were worked under various timber fuel and cutch schemes, but in 1932 all these old schemes were revised and brought up-to-date and put together in a working plan which includes all forest areas of the district.

Kumari or
shifting culti-
vation.

Kumari cultivation by jungle tribes results in the destruction of the forests so far as commercial interests are concerned; and this shifting cultivation was discouraged for many years and finally stopped in 1920. Since then the forest tribes (*Kudubies*) have been living by cultivation or coolie work like other people.

Many of them have however taken service under large landholders taking an "advance" from them and have become completely and permanently attached to their masters, as they can never repay their advances and "redeem" themselves.

During the years 1931-34 attempts were made to help them by giving them *kumari* work to do in forest areas such as Ganganád and Mégáni valley on the condition that in conjunction with their field crop they raised a forest crop under the supervision of the Forest department. This experiment has proved successful, as it not only provided congenial work for the *Kudubies* but greatly improved the existing forest which was the result of the old unregulated *kumari*.

Kumaki
rights.

Free felling for commercial purposes is not allowed even to holders of *kumaki* rights and in no way is the *kumakidár* allowed to make a profit directly out of his privileges. He cannot give, sell, barter, alienate or in any way make use of his *kumaki* produce for purposes of trade or profit. This ruling has however been relaxed in the case of fuel with the object of supplying fuel from *kumaki* to the larger towns. It is, however, subject to the levy of seigniorage fees.

A large proportion of the firewood used in Mangalore for domestic purposes is now brought from the villages of Mangalore and Kárcal taluks in carts and from Coondapoor taluk by sea by firewood-dealers who purchase firewood 'hadis' from *kumakidárs*. The Forest department also sells standing fuel in coupes each year in 7 felling series in Coondapoor taluk and one felling series in Mangalore taluk. The better fuel from these areas goes to Bombay and the poorer to Mangalore.

To meet agricultural demands for green and dry manure leaves and fuel and in the hope of helping simultaneously by freeing from the suppression of the low shade of softwoods the masses of young *Hopea* regeneration that is found in many of the reserves, the Chief Conservator of Forests in 1924 granted the following special concessions to ryots in almost all the reserved forests under the control of the Forest department.

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Concessions.

(a) Clearing of undergrowth in all reserves except those near the coast to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings.

(b) Clearing of undergrowth in all the reserves near the coast to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings.

(c) Free removal of

(i) green manure leaves of unclassified species and dry leaves of all species and

(ii) dead fuel.

These concessions were restricted by a few simple but necessary sylvicultural rules for the protection of good species. In practice however they were greatly abused and are now being gradually but progressively withdrawn on account of the abuses and for sylvicultural reasons. In cases where hardship is alleged, attempts are being made to establish manure leaf removal under control, but great difficulty is being experienced. The Agricultural department is attempting to educate the ryot to the use of green manure crop as has been done recently in other districts (e.g., Madura) but in a forest clad district of heavy rainfall such as South Kanara it is difficult to bring home to the ryot the disastrous effects of robbing the forests of their only manure. This removal of manure leaves has all the more effect as the forests have in general been much degraded in the past by *kumari* cultivation.

In 1931 it was realized that many unreserves contained hadis (small pure forests) of *Hopea parviflora* and that many of these hadis contained quite a large amount of timber that was mature or over-mature and thus was not only not being utilized but also was definitely retarding and spoiling the younger pole crop underneath it. Accordingly an unreserve sleeper scheme was proposed for the conversion of this mature and over-mature timber into railway sleepers. This scheme is at present being worked and is proving beneficial to the hadis as is seen at once from the areas already worked.

Unreserved
forests.

Acacia Sundra is more or less restricted to Coondapoor range. Till about 1920 Catechu was manufactured from the trees by the Forest department with the help of Kudubies and sold to merchants from Hassan in Mysore. Since then the trees have been sold standing. This system has been found to work

Catechu trees
(*Acacia*
Sundra).

satisfactorily and forms part of the working plan under which this species in both reserved forests and unreserved lands are annually marked and sold standing.

Sandalwood.

At one time sandalwood existed in fairly large quantities particularly in the unreserved lands of Kárkál and Mangalore taluks. Many private distilleries existed and illicit removal (or theft) of sandalwood went on. In 1915 theft had become so extensive that Government was forced to introduce Sandalwood Transit Rules in the district but two years' experience showed that they were inadequate to cope with the situation and thefts still continued. In consequence in 1918 a conference was held by the Forest Commissioner to discuss the rules and suggest improvements. At this conference a suggestion was made to license sandalwood stills and require them to keep accounts of receipts of sandalwood and outturn of oil but this was dropped as it required separate legislation. It was also felt that further restriction might stifle the local industry altogether. The outcome of the conference was the introduction of a special staff to protect sandalwood areas and check sandalwood in transit. In spite of their efforts theft still went on and in 1922 owing to lack of funds the special staff was disbanded. Since then thefts have again increased and many earn their livelihood by this "smuggling."

South Kanara is essentially a timber district and sandalwood is largely confined to the fields and unreserves and a few scrub jungle reserved forests near the coast. Elaborate attempts to protect the sandalwood in such places would involve great expense and dissipation of energy which would be more profitably employed in improving the timber forests. The policy of Government has therefore been to get rid of sandalwood as far as possible in all places except reserved forests (where it can be looked after) and with this end in view for the last 10 years the Forest department has been extracting from unreserves and *kumakies* such sandal as is profitable to extract, in the case of *kumakies* paying the *kumakidars* one-third of the seigniorage rates as compensation.* The operation is not intended to be and never can be final. In addition to this and in order to endeavour to protect private owners of sandalwood from the raids of smugglers Government now has offered to buy standing sandalwood from private owners who wish to sell and who can prove their right of ownership. The rate offered is the current Government sale rate less extraction charges and less 5 per cent. This is 200 to 300 per cent better than the private owners can obtain elsewhere and is being largely made use of.

* Government have since ordered in G.O. No. 1569, Development, dated 12th September 1936, that no such compensation will be paid to the *Kumakidars* as they have no legal claim to the trees on *kumaki* lands.

Under the new working plan sandalwood is also being propagated by means of centres and strips in reserved forests where it is likely to succeed.

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Since 1920, sowings on an extensive scale have been successfully carried out by the department in some of the important reserved forests, chiefly in Udipi Range. The principal species sown is *Hopea parviflora* (Kiralbhogi) and the total area sown is nearly 5,000 acres. The seedlings have in general done well and are now in the stage of a very valuable under-storey of small poles and saplings.

Agricultural
operations.

The present activities of the Forest department are being concentrated on (1) making the best economic use of the forests (2) trying to open up and make accessible the hinterland forests, and (3) in general trying to restore the forests proper to something approaching their original condition before they were subjected to the pernicious system of kumari and where this is impossible to replace them with something better and at the same time to provide congenial and useful work to the jungle people.

It is one of the common comments of visitors to South Kanara that game is very rarely seen. This is due partly to the fact that in the "civilized" parts usually visited game have been driven away by the enlightened and often well-armed ryot but it is mainly due to the fact that the game has taken refuge in the immense and largely inaccessible ghat and sub-ghat forests. In such places, if one takes the trouble, plenty of game is found.

Game.

Among the carnivoræ tiger is but seldom met with but panther abounds nearly all over the district. He is found essentially round the villages, rarely in the jungle proper and is of a small variety and much like the jackal in his habits. It is not uncommon for panther to turn man-eating and in recent years several bad cases have occurred.

Game is being protected as far as is possible in such large areas with a limited staff and such things as beating, shooting over waterholes or with spot lights are forbidden.

Several swampy areas (fit for rice cultivation) inside the reserved forests of South Mangalore forest division had been disforested with a view to make them available for cultivation and incidentally to secure labour, it being impossible to work an entirely deserted forest. Owing to growth of population and cultivation, areas containing tree growth in the neighbourhood of villages and cultivation have been laid bare and turned into grassy plateaus and this process is on the increase. On these grassy laterite plateaus which seem fit to produce nothing but grass, the Agricultural department have opened "Demonstration Plots" by planting coconut and this is gradually being followed up by ryots.

Coconut
plantations.

In the North Forest Division Kiralbógi "Hadis" in Kárkal taluk and in the neighbourhood of Beltangady are eloquent indications, that the value of Forests was well understood by private owners. These Hadis are pure topes of Kiralbógi (*Hopea parviflora*) formed by private agency by merely protecting from grazing, hacking and fire, areas containing *Hopea* mother trees. They vary in extent from a few acres to a few square miles. Some of them contain marketable timber, worth thousands of rupees and more an acre.

Bamboos (*Bambusa arundinacea*) are found extensively at the foot of the ghats in the district. These began to flower gregariously from about the year 1915. The flowering has since, more or less, ceased and young growth of bamboos is coming up profusely everywhere. There is yet a large quantity of bamboo in the wetter portions of the Ghats available for sale.

The right of collecting the minor forest produce from reserves and unreserves is sold by public auction every year by the Forest department. The more important of the minor forest produce are given below :—

Ramapatri (*Myristica malabaricum*), Kasarakai (*Strychnos nuxvomica*), Shigekai (*Acacia concinna*), Gerubeeja (*Anacardium occidentale*), Dhupa (*Vateria indica*), Soapnut (*Sapindus amarginata*), Dalchini (*Cinnamomum seylanicum*), canes, reeds and cardamoms.

Cardamom grows in cool places on the ghat reserved forests. Areas containing cardamom are leased for long periods of 30 years and more. Among canes there are many varieties and of these the well-known *Naga* cane is found only in some ghat reserves of Puttúr taluk adjoining Subramanya, a temple dedicated to Nága, the snake God. The cane derives its name from serpent, Nága (*Cobra de capello*) because of its peculiar black marks.

The sub-joined statement shows the extent of forests in each taluk in 1934 :—

Taluk.	Area of taluk in square miles.	Extent of reserve forest.
Coondapoor	619	201
Kárkal	629	152
Udipi	357	5
Mangalore	412	2
Kásaragód	762	32
Puttur	1,239	417
Total excluding the Amindivis.	4,018	809

The receipts and charges of the department for the last five years are shown below :—

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Revenue and
expenditure.

North Division.

Year.		Receipts.	Charges.
		RS.	RS.
1929-30	...	1,02,828	95,577
1930-31	...	86,836	1,00,774
1931-32	...	87,757	79,979
1932-33	...	1,11,324	87,253
1933-34	...	51,582	79,294

South Division.

1929-30	...	1,89,260	1,95,524
1930-31	...	1,82,093	1,42,632
1931-32	...	1,14,052	1,34,356
1932-33	...	2,63,854	1,38,697
1933-34	...	91,018	1,24,353

The permanent establishment for the department consists of, in the North division, a District Forest officer, four rangers, 15 foresters, 61 forest guards and 12 watchers. In addition there is an office staff of 11 clerks and 8 peons. In the South division, the staff consists of a District Forest officer, three rangers, 14 foresters, 48 forest guards and 17 watchers. In addition there is an office of 12 clerks and 7 peons.

The following is an abstract of offences against the forest laws during the past five years :—

Year.	Injury to forest by fire.	Un-authorized fellings.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Total.
<i>North Division.</i>					
1929-30	39	306	28	38	411
1930-31	81	357	37	28	503
1931-32	72	396	28	45	541
1932-33	73	341	33	60	507
1933-34	81	339	54	28	502
Total	346	1,789	180	199	2,464

South Division.

1929-30	208	289	44	22	563
1930-31	254	246	42	29	571
1931-32	314	264	56	43	677
1932-33	355	186	57	48	646
1933-34	166	223	36	16	441
Total	1,297	1,208	235	158	2,898

The common diseases of cattle are rinderpest and anthrax, but a large number of cattle is actually killed by wild animals. Rewards are no longer granted by Government which circumstance affects the accuracy of the figures of such deaths.

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CHAPTER X.

IRRIGATION.

There is nothing to add as there are still no Government works of irrigation in this district.

CHAPTER XI.

FORESTS.

Pages 173 and 174.—For the existing chapter, substitute :— General.
An account of the early history of forest conservancy in South Kanara is given in Chapter I of the first volume of this Manual. The district possesses very extensive forests which are roughly distributed in timber forests on the Ghat slopes and fuel and cutch forests on the plains. Sandalwood is found distributed over the plains, usually fairly near to the sea in the fields and unreserves with a little in some of the scrub forests.

In 1916 South Kanara forest district was split into two divisions, North and South. The former comprised the taluks of Coondapoor, Udipi, Kárkál and Mangalore and was divided into four ranges, Coondapoor, Udipi, Shankaranáráyana and Mangalore, the two former being the most important. In 1932 the part of Beltangadi range of Mangalore South division in the Puttúr taluk to the north of the Beltangadi-Chármádi road with the exception of Mundáje Káp reserved forest was transferred to the North division, increasing the forest area of that division by 3,727·55 acres. The forest area of the North division is 417·39 square miles.

Forest settlement in the South division has been completed. On 30th June 1934 there were 249,006 acres of reserve forest in this division or an area of 389 square miles. The Mysore-South Kanara boundary of which 188 miles adjoins the reserved forests of North and South Mangalore divisions has been finally settled and has been cleared by the Forest department to a width of 10 feet on the South Kanara side and inspected once every three years according to a fixed programme.

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Timber areas.

The timber bearing areas of the Ghat forests are scattered in vast areas of jungle which are largely regrowth from old *kumari* (shifting cultivation) and at present are more or less inaccessible until road systems are constructed as these Ghat forests are penetrated only by a few ghat roads such as the Nágódi, Hosangadi, Águmbé, and Chármádi ghat roads. In addition they are distant some 40 miles from either of the two main ports of export, Coondapoor and Mangalore.

Working
plan.

Since about 1900 the forests of the division were worked under various timber fuel and cutch schemes, but in 1932 all these old schemes were revised and brought up-to-date and put together in a working plan which includes all forest areas of the district.

Kumari or
shifting culti-
vation.

Kumari cultivation by jungle tribes results in the destruction of the forests so far as commercial interests are concerned; and this shifting cultivation was discouraged for many years and finally stopped in 1920. Since then the forest tribes (*Kudubies*) have been living by cultivation or coolie work like other people.

Many of them have however taken service under large landholders taking an "advance" from them and have become completely and permanently attached to their masters, as they can never repay their advances and "redeem" themselves.

During the years 1931-34 attempts were made to help them by giving them *kumari* work to do in forest areas such as Ganganád and Mégáni valley on the condition that in conjunction with their field crop they raised a forest crop under the supervision of the Forest department. This experiment has proved successful, as it not only provided congenial work for the *Kudubies* but greatly improved the existing forest which was the result of the old unregulated *kumari*.

Kumaki
rights.

Free felling for commercial purposes is not allowed even to holders of *kumaki* rights and in no way is the *kumakidár* allowed to make a profit directly out of his privileges. He cannot give, sell, barter, alienate or in any way make use of his *kumaki* produce for purposes of trade or profit. This ruling has however been relaxed in the case of fuel with the object of supplying fuel from *kumaki* to the larger towns. It is, however, subject to the levy of seigniorage fees.

A large proportion of the firewood used in Mangalore for domestic purposes is now brought from the villages of Mangalore and Kárcal taluks in carts and from Coondapoor taluk by sea by firewood-dealers who purchase firewood 'hadis' from *kumakidárs*. The Forest department also sells standing fuel in coupes each year in 7 felling series in Coondapoor taluk and one felling series in Mangalore taluk. The better fuel from these areas goes to Bombay and the poorer to Mangalore.

To meet agricultural demands for green and dry manure leaves and fuel and in the hope of helping simultaneously by freeing from the suppression of the low shade of softwoods the masses of young *Hopea* regeneration that is found in many of the reserves, the Chief Conservator of Forests in 1924 granted the following special concessions to ryots in almost all the reserved forests under the control of the Forest department.

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Concessions.

(a) Clearing of undergrowth in all reserves except those near the coast to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings.

(b) Clearing of undergrowth in all the reserves near the coast to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings.

(c) Free removal of

(i) green manure leaves of unclassified species and dry leaves of all species and

(ii) dead fuel.

These concessions were restricted by a few simple but necessary sylvicultural rules for the protection of good species. In practice however they were greatly abused and are now being gradually but progressively withdrawn on account of the abuses and for sylvicultural reasons. In cases where hardship is alleged, attempts are being made to establish manure leaf removal under control, but great difficulty is being experienced. The Agricultural department is attempting to educate the ryot to the use of green manure crop as has been done recently in other districts (e.g., Madura) but in a forest clad district of heavy rainfall such as South Kanara it is difficult to bring home to the ryot the disastrous effects of robbing the forests of their only manure. This removal of manure leaves has all the more effect as the forests have in general been much degraded in the past by *kumari* cultivation.

In 1931 it was realized that many unreserves contained hadis (small pure forests) of *Hopea parviflora* and that many of these hadis contained quite a large amount of timber that was mature or over-mature and thus was not only not being utilized but also was definitely retarding and spoiling the younger pole crop underneath it. Accordingly an unreserve sleeper scheme was proposed for the conversion of this mature and over-mature timber into railway sleepers. This scheme is at present being worked and is proving beneficial to the hadis as is seen at once from the areas already worked.

Unreserved
forests.

Acacia Sundra is more or less restricted to Coondapoor range. Till about 1920 Catechu was manufactured from the trees by the Forest department with the help of Kudubies and sold to merchants from Hassan in Mysore. Since then the trees have been sold standing. This system has been found to work

Catechu trees
(*Acacia*
Sundra).

satisfactorily and forms part of the working plan under which this species in both reserved forests and unreserved lands are annually marked and sold standing.

Sandalwood.

At one time sandalwood existed in fairly large quantities particularly in the unreserved lands of Kárkál and Mangalore taluks. Many private distilleries existed and illicit removal (or theft) of sandalwood went on. In 1915 theft had become so extensive that Government was forced to introduce Sandalwood Transit Rules in the district but two years' experience showed that they were inadequate to cope with the situation and thefts still continued. In consequence in 1918 a conference was held by the Forest Commissioner to discuss the rules and suggest improvements. At this conference a suggestion was made to license sandalwood stills and require them to keep accounts of receipts of sandalwood and outturn of oil but this was dropped as it required separate legislation. It was also felt that further restriction might stifle the local industry altogether. The outcome of the conference was the introduction of a special staff to protect sandalwood areas and check sandalwood in transit. In spite of their efforts theft still went on and in 1922 owing to lack of funds the special staff was disbanded. Since then thefts have again increased and many earn their livelihood by this "smuggling."

South Kanara is essentially a timber district and sandalwood is largely confined to the fields and unreserves and a few scrub jungle reserved forests near the coast. Elaborate attempts to protect the sandalwood in such places would involve great expense and dissipation of energy which would be more profitably employed in improving the timber forests. The policy of Government has therefore been to get rid of sandalwood as far as possible in all places except reserved forests (where it can be looked after) and with this end in view for the last 10 years the Forest department has been extracting from unreserves and *kumakies* such sandal as is profitable to extract, in the case of *kumakies* paying the *kumakidars* one-third of the seigniorage rates as compensation.* The operation is not intended to be and never can be final. In addition to this and in order to endeavour to protect private owners of sandalwood from the raids of smugglers Government now has offered to buy standing sandalwood from private owners who wish to sell and who can prove their right of ownership. The rate offered is the current Government sale rate less extraction charges and less 5 per cent. This is 200 to 300 per cent better than the private owners can obtain elsewhere and is being largely made use of.

* Government have since ordered in G.O. No. 1569, Development, dated 12th September 1936, that no such compensation will be paid to the *Kumakidars* as they have no legal claim to the trees on *kumaki* lands.

Under the new working plan sandalwood is also being propagated by means of centres and strips in reserved forests where it is likely to succeed.

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Since 1920, sowings on an extensive scale have been successfully carried out by the department in some of the important reserved forests, chiefly in Udipi Range. The principal species sown is *Hopea parviflora* (Kiralbhogi) and the total area sown is nearly 5,000 acres. The seedlings have in general done well and are now in the stage of a very valuable under-storey of small poles and saplings.

Agricultural
operations.

The present activities of the Forest department are being concentrated on (1) making the best economic use of the forests (2) trying to open up and make accessible the hinterland forests, and (3) in general trying to restore the forests proper to something approaching their original condition before they were subjected to the pernicious system of kumari and where this is impossible to replace them with something better and at the same time to provide congenial and useful work to the jungle people.

It is one of the common comments of visitors to South Kanara that game is very rarely seen. This is due partly to the fact that in the "civilized" parts usually visited game have been driven away by the enlightened and often well-armed ryot but it is mainly due to the fact that the game has taken refuge in the immense and largely inaccessible ghat and sub-ghat forests. In such places, if one takes the trouble, plenty of game is found.

Game.

Among the carnivoræ tiger is but seldom met with but panther abounds nearly all over the district. He is found essentially round the villages, rarely in the jungle proper and is of a small variety and much like the jackal in his habits. It is not uncommon for panther to turn man-eating and in recent years several bad cases have occurred.

Game is being protected as far as is possible in such large areas with a limited staff and such things as beating, shooting over waterholes or with spot lights are forbidden.

Several swampy areas (fit for rice cultivation) inside the reserved forests of South Mangalore forest division had been disforested with a view to make them available for cultivation and incidentally to secure labour, it being impossible to work an entirely deserted forest. Owing to growth of population and cultivation, areas containing tree growth in the neighbourhood of villages and cultivation have been laid bare and turned into grassy plateaus and this process is on the increase. On these grassy laterite plateaus which seem fit to produce nothing but grass, the Agricultural department have opened "Demonstration Plots" by planting coconut and this is gradually being followed up by ryots.

Coconut
plantations.

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Kiralbógi
Hadis.

In the North Forest Division Kiralbógi "Hadis" in Kárkal taluk and in the neighbourhood of Beltangady are eloquent indications, that the value of Forests was well understood by private owners. These Hadis are pure topes of Kiralbógi (*Hopea parviflora*) formed by private agency by merely protecting from grazing, hacking and fire, areas containing *Hopea* mother trees. They vary in extent from a few acres to a few square miles. Some of them contain marketable timber, worth thousands of rupees and more an acre.

Bamboos.

Bamboos (*Bambusa arundinacea*) are found extensively at the foot of the ghats in the district. These began to flower gregariously from about the year 1915. The flowering has since, more or less, ceased and young growth of bamboos is coming up profusely everywhere. There is yet a large quantity of bamboo in the wetter portions of the Ghats available for sale.

Minor forest
produce.

The right of collecting the minor forest produce from reserves and unreserves is sold by public auction every year by the Forest department. The more important of the minor forest produce are given below :—

Ramapatri (*Myristica malabaricum*), Kasarakai (*Strychnos nuxvomica*), Shigekai (*Acacia concinna*), Gerubeeja (*Anacardium occidentale*), Dhupa (*Vateria indica*), Soapnut (*Sapindus amarginata*), Dalchini (*Cinnamomum seylanicum*), canes, reeds and cardamoms.

Cardamom grows in cool places on the ghat reserved forests. Areas containing cardamom are leased for long periods of 30 years and more. Among canes there are many varieties and of these the well-known *Naga* cane is found only in some ghat reserves of Puttúr taluk adjoining Subramanya, a temple dedicated to Nága, the snake God. The cane derives its name from serpent, Nága (*Cobra de capello*) because of its peculiar black marks.

The sub-joined statement shows the extent of forests in each taluk in 1934 :—

Taluk.	Area of taluk in square miles.	Extent of reserve forest.
Coondapoor	619	201
Kárkal	629	152
Udipi	357	5
Mangalore	412	2
Kásaragód	762	32
Puttur	1,239	417
Total excluding the Amindivis.	4,018	809

The receipts and charges of the department for the last five years are shown below :—

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Revenue and
expenditure.

North Division.

Year.		Receipts.	Charges.
		RS.	RS.
1929-30	...	1,02,828	95,577
1930-31	...	86,836	1,00,774
1931-32	...	87,757	79,979
1932-33	...	1,11,324	87,253
1933-34	...	51,582	79,294

South Division.

1929-30	...	1,89,260	1,95,524
1930-31	...	1,82,093	1,42,632
1931-32	...	1,14,052	1,34,356
1932-33	...	2,63,854	1,38,697
1933-34	...	91,018	1,24,353

The permanent establishment for the department consists of, in the North division, a District Forest officer, four rangers, 15 foresters, 61 forest guards and 12 watchers. In addition there is an office staff of 11 clerks and 8 peons. In the South division, the staff consists of a District Forest officer, three rangers, 14 foresters, 48 forest guards and 17 watchers. In addition there is an office of 12 clerks and 7 peons.

The following is an abstract of offences against the forest laws during the past five years :—

Year.	Injury to forest by fire.	Un- authorized fellings.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Total.
<i>North Division.</i>					
1929-30	39	306	28	38	411
1930-31	81	357	37	28	503
1931-32	72	396	28	45	541
1932-33	73	341	33	60	507
1933-34	81	339	54	28	502
Total	346	1,789	180	199	2,464

South Division.

1929-30	208	289	44	22	563
1930-31	254	246	42	29	571
1931-32	314	264	56	43	677
1932-33	355	186	57	48	646
1933-34	166	223	36	16	441
Total	1,297	1,208	235	158	2,898

CHAPTER XII.

SALT AND ABKARI REVENUE.

Salt.

Pages 175 to 180.—For the existing chapter, substitute:—
There are no salt factories in South Kanara and all the salt required for consumption in the district is obtained from Bombay. The inhabitants prefer the Bombay salt to the Madras article because the former is both cheaper and lighter than the latter. Attempts were made to produce light salt in Madras without loss of chemical purity, so that Madras salt could get into favour in the district but the attempt proved unsuccessful. 316,478 maunds of salt were imported from Bombay in 1892–1893 and the quantities imported in the preceding three years were in 1891–92, 322,514, in 1890–91, 326,859 and in 1889–90, 331,155 maunds. The whole of the salt imported in these years was not, however, consumed in South Kanara itself. Mysore and Coorg received their supply from this district, though the exact quantity could not be ascertained. The average consumption per head in the West Coast was 13·06 lbs. and for the Presidency 16·39 lbs.

The quantity of salt imported in the three years 1931–32, 1932–33 and 1933–34 was respectively 334,146, 335,390 and 336,744 maunds. Salt for the provinces of Mysore and Coorg is now supplied direct from Bombay and from some of the factories in the Madras Presidency so that the consumption of salt per head of the population in South Kanara district was 20·04, 20·11 and 20·19 lbs. in the three years noted above, the Presidency average in these years being 18·57, 17·02 and 17·84 lbs. The average price of salt in the district during the year 1892–93 was 11·12 seers per rupee and the retail price in 1933–34 was Rs. 3–12–5 per maund or 10·6 seers per rupee.

Salt earth.

“Salt earth” has been declared “contraband salt” in the Kásaragóð taluk, the Mangalore taluk except the Bantvál deputy tahsildar’s division, and the Coondapoor, Udipi and Kárkál taluks with the exception of certain specified villages. Saline soils are common in the district and at many points along the sea-coast, salt forms spontaneously. The swamps are patrolled by special preventive parties during the hot season every year.

Salt for fish-curing.

The department supplies at cost price salt for curers of fish. There are at present 20 fish-curing yards in the district where salt is supplied free of duty for curing fish. Of these the most important is the yard at Malpe. The total quantity of fish cured in 1934–35 (July to June) was 384,132 maunds, and 69,366 maunds of salt were issued free of duty for curing.

Abkari.

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs are regulated by law and their consumption is restricted by the

imposition of a tax. The revenue derived from this source is called "Abkari" or Excise revenue.

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Originally the mode of administration prevailing in the district as regards arrack or country spirit, was, the renting system. Under this system, the exclusive privilege of manufacture was disposed of by auction. The number of stills was limited as far as possible; also the strength at which liquor might be sold was restricted to 20°, 30° and 60° under proof, the minimum prices also being fixed. From 1st October 1891, a special scheme was introduced with a view to concentration of manufacture and the rural parts of the district were divided into manufacturing and non-manufacturing areas, the renters of the former having the privilege of manufacture and sale in respect of their own farms as well as the privilege of supplying spirits to the non-manufacturing areas at particular rates. The vend-area renters had the privilege of sale only in their own area and they made their own arrangements with shop-keepers to whom they were obliged to supply liquor at particular rates. From 1st October of the following year, the privileges of manufacture and sale were separated and the number of manufacturing areas was reduced and the vend-areas were abolished, the shops being sold separately. The renters of the manufacturing areas were then given the privilege of manufacture only, each of them supplying a certain number of independent shops at a fixed rate of Rs. 2 per gallon of 30° under proof. Eleven of the areas were allowed one sub-still each for the manufacture of weak liquor to be transported to the main still for re-distillation. Issues to shop-keepers from the sub-distilleries were forbidden and the liquor was allowed to be removed only in the presence of an Abkari officer. For the convenience of the shop-keepers certain distillers were required to keep depots to which liquor was consigned from the stills for issue to shops. There were in all twelve depots in the district. The privilege of manufacture in the tree-tax areas was subject to the payment of tree-tax upon the trees from which the toddy required for distillation was drawn while in the rest of the district part of the tax was collected in the form of a licence fee imposed on each toddy-drawer.

Present
systems.
Arrack.

The Mangalore town area was under the contract distillery supply system. Under this system the exclusive privilege of manufacture and supply of country spirits in the town was disposed of by tender while the shops were sold separately. The contractor was bound to obtain the toddy required for distillation from marked trees on which tree-tax was paid and was bound to supply shop-keepers at a fixed rate per gallon which was termed still-head-charge and the exclusive privilege

of manufacture and supply was granted to the approved tenderer who offered to Government the largest share of such still-head charge in the form of duty.

The contract distillery system is now in force throughout the district. The successful tenderer has the monopoly of supply of liquor of his own manufacture to retail vendors in the district. The arrack now supplied is distilled from molasses. The duty on arrack is Rs. 4-3-7 per gallon of 35° U.P., the prescribed strength at which it is to be sold. The retail shops are disposed of individually by auction every year. The number of such shops in 1935-36 was 303. The sale of molasses arrack in sealed bottles is also being tried as an experiment in Mangalore town. The arrack is issued in bottles of 4 drams capacity and kept for sale in shops along with the arrack to be sold on draught. The contract suppliers are allowed to charge an extra fee for bottle to cover the cost of labour of bottling, etc.

Foreign
liquor.

The privilege of the sale of foreign liquor and beer in taverns for consumption on the premises is sold by auction annually as in the case of arrack shops; other kinds of licences are issued on payment of fixed fees. The duty levied on foreign liquor imported by sea forms no part of the excise revenue, but is credited to customs revenue which is imperial. In the case of such liquors the excise revenue is realised in the form of vend fees only. In the case of Indian made foreign spirits however both the duty and vend fees form part of the provincial revenue. Coconut toddy arrack manufactured in the Government distillery at Chowghát in Malabar district though excised at a lower rate of duty than the tariff rate, viz., Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon is for all practical purposes considered as Indian made foreign spirit and its sale is permitted under the foreign liquor licences only. In addition to the fixed fees a fee is levied quarterly on the volume of sales of all liquor under the fixed fee retail licences. Spirituous medicinal preparations, spirit essences, perfumes, toilet preparations; etc., are manufactured in bond by a licensed firm at Udipi which gets the alcohol required from Nellikuppam distillery at a concessional rate of Rs. 5 per proof gallon.

Toddy.

The toddy revenue is raised on the tree-tax system, by which a tax is levied upon each tree tapped for fermented toddy and the right to open shops is sold annually by auction. Toddy is generally drawn from coconut, sago and palmyra trees. Licences to tap trees are issued half-yearly in the case of coconut and sagoes and yearly in the case of palmyras on the application of toddy shop-keepers or tappers when countersigned by renters for sale in licensed shops and of tree owners who require toddy for their own consumption but not for sale,

after payment of the prescribed tree-tax. The current rates of tree-tax on coconuts and sagos are Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 9-0-0 respectively per half-year and that on palmyras is Rs. 3 per annum. Tapping of trees for sweet toddy is not controlled in the district. Malpractices are very common. Toddy is often drawn in lime-coated pots, but is made to ferment for purposes of unlicensed sale or illicit distillation or mixed with licit toddy in shops to supplement stock.

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The sale of opium and hemp drugs is controlled in the usual way, the right to open shops being sold annually by auction. The shops get their supplies of opium from the taluk cutcherries and hemp drugs from the ganja storehouse, Veta-pálem. There were 19 ganja shops and 6 opium shops in the district during 1935-36.

Opium and
hemp drugs.

The district is at present divided into three preventive circles, under charge of Inspectors with headquarters at Mangalore, Kásaragód and Udupi. Two assistant inspectors, 31 sub-inspectors, 9 clerks and 179 peons form the subordinate staff employed in the district. The average expenditure per annum on account of the preventive force is about Rs. 77,000.

Establish-
ment.

The total abkari revenue of the district in 1934-35 was about Rs. 11 lakhs of which Rs. 3.67 lakhs was derived from arrack, 6.53 lakhs from toddy, Rs. 4,816 from foreign liquor, Rs. 12,100 from opium and Rs. 38,400 from hemp drugs and the rest from miscellaneous sources.

Revenue.

Cashew arrack is a liquor peculiar to South Kanara. It is distilled from the fruit of the cashew tree which grows in wild profusion in Mangalore and Kásaragód taluks of South Kanara and also in other areas of the West Coast districts. It is the traditional drink of the Roman Catholic community in South Kanara and also of some other castes. The consumption is mainly in Mangalore, Kásaragód and Kárkál taluks and though the manufacture of cashew arrack has been prohibited for a very long time it cannot be claimed that any real success has attended the preventive activities of the Excise department. It was impossible to keep this class of offence in check and legalization of its manufacture was recommended in 1891. The question was, however, deferred until some advance had been made towards the introduction of excise, that is, until the obsolescent still-head system under which licences were granted for the manufacture and sale of arrack in particular areas was replaced by the contract distillery system and the matter was dropped. In 1915, the Collector of the district Mr. Couchman, I.C.S., strongly recommended that the distillation of cashew arrack should be legalized. He said: "I am in favour of the experiment being tried. A long succession of different authorities have given it as their opinion that the

Cashew
arrack.

manufacture of cashew arrack will never be suppressed. The attempt to suppress it merely gives rise to a great volume of abkari crime, with all its attendant friction and ill-feeling against Government. Its legalization would add considerably to the cultivation of the tree, and give a value to the fruit, which is at present a waste product and increase the production of the nut, already a valuable article of commerce. It would also remove a longstanding grievance". The Board was inclined to agree to the proposal but experimental distillation at the Government Chowghát distillery was found impossible owing to the difficulty of getting copper during war time.

The Roman Catholic community and some of the Hindu castes also are convinced that cashew arrack has peculiar medicinal properties. It is widely used for women before, at and after child-birth. For these and other reasons it had been for many decades, perhaps centuries, the habitual drink of these communities. The Catholic Association of South Kanara passed a resolution recommending to Government the early issue of a licence for the establishment of a distillery in South Kanara district which in their opinion would be the most effective measure for checking the illicit manufacture of arrack prevailing in the district and would add a new industry utilizing the cashew fruit mostly going to waste, promoting the cultivation of cashew trees on waste lands now yielding no income and providing employment to a large number of persons and thus affording some relief in these days of economic depression and would further provide a new source of revenue by diverting to Government the profits going to illicit distillers of arrack. The Association was against the establishment of the distillery outside South Kanara. In pursuance of these and other representations an experiment was sanctioned by Government under which it was arranged with Messrs. Parry & Co., the contract suppliers for the district, that they should distil as much cashew arrack as they could during the cashew season March to May 1935 in the Chowghat distillery and supply it through their warehouse at Mangalore for sale in the arrack shops of Mangalore town and taluk side by side with molasses arrack. The issue strength of the cashew arrack was prescribed as 30° u.p. and the duty was fixed as Rs. 4-8-10 per gallon of that strength. Under this arrangement a total quantity of 10,917 gallons of 30° u.p. was manufactured by the distillers and made available for sale. The demand for licit cashew arrack was heavy during the early part of April 1935 when it was more or less a novelty, but the demand decreased considerably after that and the extension of the arrangements for the sale of such arrack to certain other taluks of the district produced no appreciable effect on the disposal of the large quantity of cashew arrack in stock. The demand for molasses

arrack continued to be as keen as ever and the expectations with which the experiment was undertaken were not realized. With a view to stimulate the sale of cashew arrack by marketing it at the same strength and price as molasses arrack the issue strength was subsequently reduced to 35° u.p. and the duty was fixed as Rs. 3-12-4 per gallon. The demand, however, continued to be poor which rendered it unnecessary to undertake further distillation of cashew arrack during the cashew season of 1936. The consumption in the Mangalore circle which amounted to 1,346 gallons of 30° u.p. in April 1935 decreased to 110 gallons of 35° u.p. in March 1936. The introduction of cashew arrack has also had no effect on illicit distillation crime in the district and there is little prospect that cashew arrack will become so popular as to be preferred to molasses arrack. The sale of such arrack from the old stock is however being continued in the year 1936-37.

CHAPTER XIII.

INCOME-TAX AND STAMP REVENUE.

Pages 181 to 184.—For the existing chapter, substitute:— General.

The Income-tax Act of 1886 was passed with a view to relieve Government of the great deficit which resulted from the Burmese War and various other causes, and all incomes of Rs. 500 a year and upwards were made liable to taxation. There were in 1888-89, 1,301 persons assessed to the tax in the South Kanara district and the amount realized from them was Rs. 30,896. The number of assesseees rose in the following year to 1,407 and the amount of tax also advanced by about Rs. 3,500. In 1892-93, the total assessment was Rs. 37,939 and the number of assesseees 1,605. This increase at the end of five years was probably due to greater care in assessment and not obviously to increased prosperity.

The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919. This was reduced to Rs. 1,000 in 1931 and was again increased to Rs. 2,000 in 1936. The maximum rate of tax was 5 pies in the rupee till 1916 when it was raised to 12 pies. In 1921 the maximum was raised to 16 pies in the rupee. In the meanwhile a Super-tax Act had been passed in 1917 by which an additional tax varying from one anna in the rupee to three annas was levied on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000. In 1921 the maximum rate of super-tax was raised to 4 annas.

The Income-tax Act was amended in 1918 and the Super-tax Act in 1920. The law relating to income-tax and super-tax as further revised and consolidated by the Income-tax Act of

1922 which with minor alterations is now in force. The rates are not now laid down in the Act but are prescribed from year to year by the Finance Act. In 1922 the maximum rate of income-tax was 18 pies in the rupee and super-tax 6 annas. These were raised to 19 pies and 6 annas 1 pie in 1930, and to 26 pies and 6 annas 3 pies in 1931 which rates still continue. In addition to the above there is also a surcharge in respect of incomes over Rs. 1,999. This was introduced in 1931 at one-eighth of the ordinary rates for 1931-32. For 1932-33 and the following two years the rate of surcharge was one-fourth of the ordinary rates. In 1935-36 it was reduced to one-sixth and in 1936-37 to one-twelfth of the ordinary rates.

The income-tax revenue was till 1922 administered by the Madras Board of Revenue subject to the control of the Local Government. It is now administered directly by the Government of India through the Central Board of Revenue at Delhi and a Commissioner for the province.

Figures relating to Income-tax will be found in Table XXXIII of this volume. There is an Income-tax Officer at Mangalore who has jurisdiction throughout the district.

Classes
assessed.

Of the different classes of people assessed to the tax, the most important are naturally the money-lenders and changers. There were 375 people in Mangalore town and in the rest of the district with money-lending as their principal occupation. There were, of course, several others who had money-lending as a subsidiary occupation besides some principal occupation like agriculture or trade. Of the remaining classes of assesseees, Government employees and servants of local boards and companies are apparently the next most numerous class. There were also several firms assessed to income-tax, though in 1892-93 there was only one company in the district so assessed, the Basel Mission Company at Mangalore.

It is not possible, however, to divide the assesseees now (1936-37) into various classes as several of them follow more than one occupation.

Incidence of
the tax.

The total number of assesseees in 1892-93 was, as stated already, 1,605 which gives one assessee in every 658 of the district population, the ratio for the Presidency as a whole exclusive of the capital town being one in 577. The incidence of the tax then was 6·8 pies per head of the population against 8·2 pies for the Presidency outside Madras. The number of assesseees for the Presidency as a whole in 1934-35 was 83,705 and the amount of demand Rs. 92·58 lakhs. The number of assesseees in that year in South Kanara was 1,800 and the amount of demand Rs. 2,61,631. The district ranked 23rd in regard to the number of assesseees, 16th in regard to the total income-tax demand and 9th in regard to the total super-tax demand among the districts in the Presidency. The

incidence of the tax per head of assessee taking into account the income-tax and super-tax demand was Rs. 145 for South Kanara district while for the Presidency as a whole it was Rs. 156. The incidence of tax is naturally the highest in Mangalore taluk which contains the principal town in the district, which is a port and a place of great trade. The next most important taluk is Kásaragód which has also a large port. Coondapoor taluk comes next; and the remaining three taluks have more or less the same rate of incidence which for the whole district is 3 annas 1 pie. In 1892-93 the incidence per head of the population was 4'9 pies.

In 1934-35, 1,520 assessees paid the tax in the district. Of these 564 or 37·1 per cent had incomes ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,499 and 296 or 19·5 per cent between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,999. There were 159 assessees with incomes ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 and 307 assessees between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000. There were 108 persons with incomes between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 and 26 persons with incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000. There were 12 assessees with incomes ranging from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 and 8 between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000. There were only 9 assessees with incomes ranging from Rs. 25,000 to a lakh and above. These figures indicate the absence of great personal wealth in the district, a feature which is common throughout Southern India. It is true that incomes derived from agriculture are not taxable but even if they were included, the number of persons possessing large incomes would not be appreciably increased.

Very little difficulty is experienced in collecting the tax. In 1892-93 as many as 521 assessees failed to pay the tax within the time allowed but only 3 defaulters neglected to pay after receipt of a formal notice of demand and the highest amount of arrears was only Rs. 90; and only in one case was any property sold for arrears. Coercive processes had to be taken in about 181 cases in 1934-35 and in only 63 cases action under Section 46 (2), (3) and (5) was called for. Government used to pay originally a small commission to companies for collecting the income-tax payable by their employees and remitting the same to Government. There is no provision in the Income-tax Act of 1922 for payment of any such commission.

The statistics of stamp revenue are compiled for periods of three years and the figures for three such periods ending in 1893 are given below:—

	RS.
1884-87	6,24,741
1887-90	6,14,701
1890-93	6,46,516

It will be thus seen that receipts from stamp revenue rose by Rs. 18,827 between the first and third periods. The stamp revenues for three similar periods 1925-28, 1928-31 and 1931-34 were Rs. 21,44,922, Rs. 22,35,673 and Rs. 21,04,858. The average annual receipts during the last three years thus amounted to Rs. 7,01,619, as against Rs. 2,14,523 for the three years 1890-93. In 1931-34 the sale of judicial stamps, that is, stamps for use in courts was as usual in other three year periods, higher than that realized from the sale of non-judicial or general stamps, that is, stamps on documents like sales, mortgages and so on. Rs. 4,99,193 was derived from the sale of judicial stamps for a year on an average during the years 1931 to 1934 and Rs. 2,02,273 from the sale of non-judicial stamps, the small balance consisting of miscellaneous items.

CHAPTER XIV.

SPECIAL FUNDS AND ENDOWMENTS.

Village Ser-
vice Fund.

*Pages 186 and 187.—Delete the paragraph under "Receipts and Charges of the Fund" and substitute the following:—*The ryotwari village service cess levied under Madras Act IV of 1893 was abolished with effect from 1st April 1906. The expenditure on ryotwari village establishments has ever since been met from provincial revenues. The ryotwari village service transactions were thus included in the general revenues and do not constitute separate funds, though they are termed "special funds", for the purpose of the rules in the Special Fund Code and are checked and audited in the manner laid down in Article 213 of that Code. The administration of the funds is vested in the Collector subject to the general control of the Board of Revenue. The tahsildars or deputy tahsildars in independent charge are in immediate executive charge of these funds within their respective jurisdictions.

In 1920, the Government on the recommendation of the Salaries Committee sanctioned increased scales of pay to village establishments at the uniform rate of Rs. 15 to village officers, potels and karnams and Rs. 10 to village menials, talayaris and ugranis. Fixed allowances to meet the expenses of travelling for jamabandi were also sanctioned. At the same time a reduction was effected in the village establishment by amalgamating and re-grouping villages as a matter of retrenchment.

The village offices which were abolished were restored in pursuance of Madras Act IV of 1926. At the same time the pay of the headmen in ryotwari areas was reduced by Rs. 2,

that of the karnam by Re. 1 and that of the menial by annas 8 but the pay of the headmen and karnams who were getting Rs. 15 prior to the revision of pay sanctioned in 1920 was left unaltered. The jamabandi allowance paid to karnams and headmen was abolished and it is now paid only to one menial for each ryotwari village situated beyond a radius of five miles from the place where the jamabandi accounts are checked. The pay of the village establishments was further reduced with effect from 1st May 1932, potels getting Rs. 12-8-0, karnams Rs. 13-8-0 and menials Rs. 9-4-0. This revised scale has been made applicable to new entrants and not to existing incumbents. The strength of the establishment for the district after the passing of the Village Officers' Restoration Act IV of 1926 was 705 potels on Rs. 13, 4 karnams on Rs. 15 and 356 karnams on Rs. 14 and there were 908 talayaris on Rs. 9-8-0 and 358 ugranis on Rs. 9-8-0.

The statement in the margin gives the expenditure on establishment during the three years ending 1934-35.

	RS.	A.	P.	
1932-33 ..	3,11,651	12	0	Besides the pay of the establishment
1933-34 ...	3,12,672	2	0	there are other items of charges, viz.,
1934-35 ...	3,12,451	0	0	jamabandi allowance to village menials,

cost of construction and repairs to village chavadis, supply of new furniture to village chavadis and service postage stamps to village panchayat courts. All these charges are debited to Village Service Fund. The following statement shows the expenditure under the above heads for the past three years :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Jamabandi allowances including travelling allowance to village officers (karnams) ...	636 2 0	630 0 0	632 0 0
Petty construction and repairs of village chavadis ...	370 9 3	1,994 2 0	2,016 11 0
Other miscellaneous expenses including supply of service postage stamps to village panchayat courts ...	248 8 0	200 0 0	236 6 6

Pages 187 and 188, Paragraph dealing with Canal and Ferry Fund.—Delete, as the provisions relating to the constitution of this special fund have been repealed and the Act amended accordingly.

Page 188.—For the second paragraph *substitute* the following :—The only other special fund in the district is the Pound Fund. The number of cattle pounds in the district is shown in the margin. Thirty-four of these pounds are in buildings provided by the Government. The remaining cattle pounds are being maintained by the pound-keepers, who are generally the village headmen. All the pounds were reported to be in good

The Pound
Fund.

Year.	No.
1932-33...	258
1933-34...	255
1934-35...	257

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condition. Two hundred and fifty-four pounds were provided with both water-troughs and feeding racks and two with feeding racks only. All the Government pounds are in repair. The monsoon repairs are met by the Government as a recurring expenditure every year. All the pounds are roofed structures.

The scale of fines prescribed in section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act as it stood prior to the amending Act XVII of 1921 was enhanced by 50 per cent and the percentage of the commission payable to the pound-keepers was reduced from 50 to 33½ per cent with effect from 1st July 1932.*

The statement in the margin shows the receipts and charges under cattle pounds for the three years ending 1934-35.

Year.	Receipts.			Charges.			
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1932-33...	3,777	10	9	2,322	0	3	The increase in the receipts from 1933-34 is due to the enhancement of the rates of fines.
1933-34...	4,453	12	0	3,114	5	6	The charges include the expenditure for the maintenance and repair of Government pounds. The increase in the charges for 1933-34 is due to the construction of a new cattle pound at Ullal at a cost of Rs. 420.
1934-35 ..	4,964	0	8	3,088	6	8	

Religious
endowments.

Page 189.—For second sentence of first paragraph substitute:—The amounts falling under these two heads at the end of fasli 1344 are—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Beriz deductions	78,891	5	5
2. Assignments of land revenue...	31,806	13	3

Educational
endowments.

Paragraph 2, line 3.—For “Rs. 53,” read “Rs. 47-11-2”.

Charitable
endowments.

Paragraph 3, line 7.—For “Rs. 124-14-9 at end of fasli 1302” read “Rs. 120-9-11 at the end of fasli 1344.”

Paragraph 4, last sentence.—Substitute:—The amount of these inams at the end of fasli 1344 was Rs. 9,832-5-4 as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Assignment of land revenue ...	2,361	7	11
2. Beriz deductions	7,470	13	5
	9,832	5	4

Endowments
and irriga-
tion works.

Last paragraph.—Add:—The inams for maintenance of irrigation works were enfranchised at the re-settlement of 1902.

* B.P. Ma. No. 1443 (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 10th May 1932.

CHAPTER XV.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

*Pages 193 to 202.—Substitute :—*The superior civil tribunals in the district include the courts of the district judge, subordinate judge and six district munsifs, and these take in and dispose of disputes in regard to claims ordinarily in excess of fifty rupees and to all kinds of civil rights. The village and panchayat courts constituted under the Village Courts Act V of 1920 dispose of petty civil litigation. The ordinary pecuniary jurisdiction of the district judge and the subordinate judge is unlimited, while that of district munsifs extends only to the trial of suits where the value of claims does not exceed Rs. 3,000. Village courts including panchayat courts are empowered to try suits only up to Rs. 50 in value, but with the consent of the parties they can try suits valued up to Rs. 200. Though the district munsifs exercise control over these petty courts and can modify, alter and rescind their decrees, this is done only in exceptional cases, and the general superintendence of these courts is vested in the Collector of the district.

Civil Justice.

The territorial jurisdiction of the district and subordinate judges extend throughout the revenue district of South Kanara. That of the various district munsifs is not however conterminous with the revenue taluks bearing their names. The reason is that the district had to be divided among these munsifs in such convenient extents as may provide sufficient work for each officer and as may be within easy reach of the station where the court is located. The local jurisdiction of the six district munsifs is given in the following table:—

District munsif of	Jurisdiction.
1. Mangalore ...	One hundred and thirteen villages of the Mangalore revenue taluk and seven villages in the north of the Kásaragód taluk.
2. Kásaragód ...	The whole of the revenue taluk of Kásaragód with the exception of the 7 villages included in the Mangalore munsifi, and 4 villages which are under the district munsif of Puttúr.
3. Udipi ...	The entire revenue taluk of Udipi with the exception of 33 villages in the north of the taluk which are attached to the district munsif's court of Coondapoor and 14 villages on the east and south-east which have been placed under the district munsif of Kárkál.

	District Munsif of	Jurisdiction.
4. Coondapoor	...	The revenue taluk of Coondapoor and the 33 villages of the Udipi taluk referred to above.
5. Kárkál	...	The revenue taluk of Kárkál, 42 villages of the Mangalore taluk and 14 villages of the Udipi taluk.
6. Puttúr	...	The whole of the revenue taluk of Puttúr (formerly known as Uppinangadi), 4 villages of Kásaragód taluk and 24 villages of the Mangalore taluk.

Being the lower of the two courts of unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in the district, all suits of value in excess of Rs. 3,000 are instituted in the court of the subordinate judge of Mangalore. This court was permanently established here in 1913, and has since been empowered to entertain petitions in insolvency and under the Guardian and Wards and Land Acquisition Acts, to entertain and dispose of disputes arising out of elections to local boards, under the amended Local Boards Act, and, as a court of small causes, to dispose of such claims to money as arise on accounts or pronotes or for rent up to the value of Rs. 1,000 and arising within the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Mangalore. The ordinary small cause jurisdiction of district munsifs extends up to Rs. 100 of such money claims as are described above, but munsifs of sufficient seniority in service are specially authorized to try such claims up to Rs. 300 as small cause suits, with a view to giving finality to their judgments on such claims and to limit the number of appeals to higher tribunals. All district munsifs (except the one at Mangalore) have jurisdiction to entertain applications for succession certificates under Act XXXIX of 1925. As a result of an increasing number of petitions in insolvency to the courts of the subordinate judge and district munsifs, an officer called the official receiver has been appointed for the district to assist these courts in the disposal of such petitions and in the realization of assets of insolvent debtors and distribution of dividends among their creditors. Whenever the file of any of these permanent munsifs' courts shows an increase, an additional munsif is appointed (under the amended Civil Courts Act) to assist them in the speedy disposal of suits and such additional munsifs had been appointed in Mangalore, Kásaragód, Puttur and Coondapoor at various times. Appeals lie from the decisions of munsifs in ordinary (as opposed to small cause) suits and from those of sub-judges in suits whenever the claim does not exceed Rs. 5,000 to the district judge; and this judge can transfer cases of appeal against munsifs' orders to the subordinate judge for disposal. Appeals against the subordinate judge's judgments

in other cases and against the judgments of the district judge lie only to the High Court.

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The district was found to be the most litigious in the Presidency, after Malabar, one suit being filed for every 48 people in 1932, as against one suit for every 41 people in Malabar. The average has no doubt been affected by the large number of suits filed before village panchayat courts (17,575), it being the largest figure with the exception of Malabar (29,710) and Coimbatore (18,702). The number of suits before the higher tribunals was not large (9,286); in fact it was the smallest figure after the Ceded districts and Nellore and Chittoor. Appeals to the district court and High Court were not numerous and only 4.51 per cent of the decisions against which appeals might have been preferred were actually appealed against.

Incidence of
litigation.

Taking the figures from the published report for a normal year (1932) we find that there were 178 village courts and 132 panchayat courts exercising civil jurisdiction in the district and these disposed of 1,401 and 16,865 suits respectively. The disposal of such a large number of disputes about petty claims below Rs. 50 in these village tribunals is a sign of growing wisdom among litigants, as it is less expensive to have them settled in these courts which are situated in the villages themselves and charge no court fees, and much less time is wasted in going to and coming from higher courts situated in the taluk headquarters and no money is spent in paying travelling expenses to parties and witnesses. Elsewhere the reverse is the case owing to factions in villages and the partiality of the members constituting the panchayats. The conditions here are however better. It is no doubt open to the parties to go to the munsifs' courts, paying court fees and engaging lawyers, but with a view to discourage resort to them, the courts have been empowered to transfer such suits to the village courts at once or to disallow costs to the successful party unless he shows good grounds for not going to the village court for redress.

The village
tribunals.

About 4,000 ordinary and 5,000 small cause suits were disposed of in the munsifs' courts in the district. The latter class of suits were only for money, ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300, but of the former more than half related to title to immovable property. It appears that litigation in respect to them was often hotly contested apparently due to the high value placed on agricultural lands by the litigants who are mostly Bants who will give up no bit of ancestral land easily. Writing in 1895, Sir Harold Stuart said that there was less tendency to litigation in South Kanara than in the Presidency as a whole; this can no longer be true in view of what has been

The munsifs'
courts.

stated above. A smaller proportion of small cause suits was contested before the district munsifs. The average duration of a contested ordinary suit was 430 days and of a small cause suit 102 days and about a third of the ordinary suits had been pending for more than a year and a sixth for more than two years.

Appeals.

The district court is the principal court of appellate jurisdiction and on an average about 350 appeals against decrees and 100 appeals against miscellaneous orders of the subordinate judge and district munsifs are filed in it. In 1893 the figures were 403 and 74, so that it must be said that parties now are more prone to accept the decisions of the courts of first instance. If any reason can be suggested for this phenomenon it is this that we have now a better class of civil judicial officers in whose impartiality litigants have great faith. No other explanation suggests itself, especially as there has been a great increase in the number of courts, pleaders and suits and a larger number of appeals of both kinds should naturally have been expected. There were about a hundred appeals of various kinds to the High Court which is not remarkable seeing the numerous appealable orders passed by the district and subordinate judges in their ordinary or appellate jurisdictions.

The bulk of the civil work of the district judge lies in his capacity as a judge of appeal over the subordinate judge and district munsifs, on an average about 300 appeals a year. He also tries a few original suits which he takes over from the subordinate judge's court. Much of his time is, however, devoted to work as a judge in criminal cases.

Criminal justice.

The highest criminal court in the district is that of the sessions judge, who holds sessions once a month for the trial of grave crimes, hears appeals from the decisions of magistrates of the first-class and has certain powers of supervision in respect of all the subordinate criminal courts. The real work of supervision, however, vests in the district magistrate, who is also the Collector of the district. He is a first-class magistrate and so are the revenue divisional officers of Coondapoor, Mangalore and Puttúr whose criminal jurisdiction is co-extensive with their revenue subdivisions. Below them again are the subordinate magistrates of the second-class of whom there are at least two in each taluk, the tahsildar-magistrate and a stationary or deputy tahsildar-magistrate. The bulk of the criminal work in the district is done by these magistrates who are generally of the second-class or, when just appointed, of the third class. A few of these second-class magistrates have in recent years been raised to the first-class, with a view to train them to be subdivisional first-class magistrates. There are besides benches of honorary magistrates of the first and second-classes in Mangalore and in certain taluk centres who assist the

regular stipendiary magistrates by trying a large proportion of the cases that are instituted before the latter. The honorary magistrates are non-official gentlemen or ladies of standing in society or retired Government officers and are selected by the district magistrate for such distinction. Certain clerks in the running for regular magistrateships are also invested with third-class powers prior to appointment as such, and try petty criminal cases transferred to them by the subordinate magistracy. Besides these there are the village magistrates who have powers to punish in petty crimes and the village panchayats who are sometimes allowed to hear criminal complaints alleging minor offences against the accused persons.

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Taking the village courts first there were eight cases only before the four village magistrates and 551 cases before the 117 panchayats functioning in the district in 1932, the number of accused persons concerned in them being respectively 10 and 954. Five of the former and one hundred and eleven of the latter were actually convicted of the crimes alleged against them, though before the panchayats 664 persons had sought permission to compound with the complainants and live in peace with them, which was no doubt granted. That is a special feature of these courts which must be deemed to reflect popular opinion in the village and the accused persons are naturally averse to courting trial where they had actually committed the crime alleged against them, for they know that they cannot hoodwink the panchayatdars.

Work in the
magistrates'
courts.

Benches of magistrates were at work at Mangalore and Udipi, and in 1932 they disposed of 1,577 cases and had convicted 67.76 per cent of the persons that came before them for trial, after examining 773 witnesses. These honorary benches were of great help to the stipendiary magistrates of various classes who had to try in that year 3,854 cases. The statistics of criminal cases in these courts show that the district was one of the least criminal districts in the Presidency, having contributed only 1.48 per cent of the total number of criminal cases in the Presidency as a whole, the Nilgiris and the Agency tracts of the Circars alone returning a lower percentage.

Appeals against the orders of second and third-class magistrates were generally very few, 113 only in a year, Bellary and the Nilgiris only showing smaller figures, and 55 appeals were filed against the judgments of first-class magistrates to the sessions court. The figures were 121 and 17 in 1892. There was then it seems less tendency to appeal against the convictions of first-class magistrates than at present for the number had increased over 200 per cent. About 25 per cent of the appellants succeeded in the sessions court. Among appellants to the first-class magistrates there were reversals in about 33

Appeals.

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per cent; these facts indicate that the magistrates as a whole did their work with care.

Sessions
court.

In the sessions court, the judge had to try 52 cases involving serious crimes in 1932 in which 132 persons had been brought to trial, and examine 532 witnesses. In the trials he was aided by juries in cases involving robbery, theft or misappropriation of property and by assessors in cases of grievous hurt, murder and forgery. A few petitions by way of revision against orders of magistrates are also filed before the sessions judge and the district magistrate but in only a small proportion of such cases are the orders of the lower courts interfered with.

Police.

The present police force consists of a district superintendent of police, 6 inspectors, 1 motor-vehicles inspector, 1 charge sergeant, 3 sergeants, 30 sub-inspectors, 1 havildar major, 56 head constables and 456 constables. The headquarters of the district superintendent of police are at Mangalore. The district is divided into five circles each in charge of a circle inspector. The circle is further sub-divided into stations in charge of sub-inspectors. There are altogether 19 police stations and 7 out-posts. The Armed Reserve Force is stationed at Mangalore in charge of a charge sergeant. The whole force is provided with 166 swords, 259 fire-arms and 557 lathies. All officers and men are literate with the exception of 2 men. There are no criminal settlements in this district. The Thottia Naicks of this district have been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Jails.

The jail at Mangalore, which was formerly a district jail, was converted into a special sub-jail with effect from 1st October 1908. Prisoners sentenced to one year and below are confined in the sub-jail, as also under-trial prisoners. A special sub-jail is an intermediate jail, i.e., between an ordinary sub-jail and a district jail—and comes under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, unlike an ordinary sub-jail which is under the control of the district magistrate of the district in which it is located. Accommodation is available in the Mangalore special sub-jail for 116 male and 4 female prisoners, including temporary accommodation for about 30 more. Ordinarily 100 to 125 prisoners are actually confined in it.

CHAPTER XVI.

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REGISTRATION.

Pages 203 to 209.—For the existing chapter *substitute* the following:—

Besides the office of the District Registrar at Mangalore there are 17 offices for the registration of assurances in South Kanara. The places at which the sub-registrar's offices are situated are as follow:—

Baindúr	Kárkál	Sankaranáráyana
Bantvál	Kásaragód	Sullia
Beltangadi	Manjéshwar	Trikárpúr
Brahmawár	Mudabidri	Udipi
Coondapoor	Múlki	Vittal.
Hosdrug	Puttúr	

Number of
offices.

The total area of the district is 4,021 square miles and there is thus one registration office to every 223 square miles, the average for the Presidency as a whole being one to every 209 square miles.

The number of documents registered has risen from 19,215 in 1892-93 to 23,858 in 1934. Of the latter figure 17,222 were documents, of which registration was compulsory. Nearly 90 per cent of the total number of documents relate to immovable property, sales and mortgages forming a prominent portion.

Documents
registered.

The total value of the property concerned was nearly 171 lakhs of rupees in 1934. The value of immovable property sold was nearly 43.2 lakhs, which gives an average of Rs. 935 for each sale deed; the average for the Presidency is Rs. 399. The total number of such documents was 4,618 and of these 843 were for sales of property valued at less than Rs. 100. The average value of sales of property valued at less than Rs. 100 was nearly Rs. 45, while in the case of sales of property valued at Rs. 100 and above, the average value of each deed was Rs. 1,134. There were 5,842 mortgages of immovable property, the aggregate value being nearly Rs. 50½ lakhs and the average value Rs. 860, the corresponding figure for the Presidency being Rs. 385. The average value of all documents registered was Rs. 725; for the Presidency the average was Rs. 417. Taking the total value of all registered transactions, the rate per head of the population is Rs. 12.5 against the Presidency average of Rs. 11.2; all these averages tend to show that South Kanara is a comparatively wealthy district.

Value of
property
dealt with.

The total receipts of the registration department in the district amount to Rs. 97,250 in 1934 while the expenditure was Rs. 81,400. There was thus a profit of Rs. 15,850 but it

Financial.

must be remembered that there are many items of indirect expenditure not included in the charges. The average annual excess of income over expenditure during the past five years was nearly Rs. 17,800.

CHAPTER XVII.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

General.

*Pages 210 to 222.—Substitute :—*Outside the limits of the municipalities of Mangalore and Udipi local affairs are managed by the district board and 150 panchayat boards. The district board has jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of South Kanara with the exception of the two townships mentioned above. Under the Madras Local Boards Act as revised by Act I of 1920 and prior to its last amendment in 1934 (that is until 1st April 1934), there were also six taluk boards one in each of the revenue taluks, besides 96 panchayat boards, the functions of each class of boards being different and limited to work in the areas specially allotted for them. The district board consisted of 44 members all elected and the taluk boards had each from 16 to 24 members all of whom were elected, special provision being made in regard to the election of members to them from Europeans, Muhammadans, Indian Christians and the depressed classes and from women. The total strength of the boards was 164 members. Forty seats had been specially reserved for the classes referred to above. The presidents and vice-presidents of all the boards were elected non-officials. Forty years earlier in 1893 there were besides the district board only five taluk boards with a total strength of 24 members in the district board and 60 members in the taluk boards at the rate of twelve for each, and there were no unions in the district, as the rural population which was mainly agricultural resided in their own holdings and it was not possible to form unions in the so-called revenue villages of this district.

Panchayat boards were constituted under the Local Boards Act of 1920 as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930. There were in 1933-34, ninety-six such boards out of a total of 802 villages in this district and two district panchayat officers had been appointed with a view to organize panchayat boards in as many suitable villages as possible. There were, in 1934-35, 140 panchayat boards, a substantial increase, in view of the general apathy of the villagers to submit themselves to be taxed to however small an extent, for any common purpose. The district board had to take over from 1st April 1934 all the functions of the taluk boards which were abolished from that

date, and as these taluk boards had been financially weak, the district board was obliged to undertake a great financial responsibility by the absorption of the taluk boards into it.

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The strength of the district board was 44 members all of whom were elected. There were eleven seats reserved for the special classes and interests already mentioned and the president and the vice-president were elected by the members from among themselves. Elections for most of the seats in the district board were hotly contested in the year 1935-36. The largest number of panchayats were in the Puttūr taluk due chiefly to the exertions of a previous local taluk board president Mr. Shiva Rao; and their activities were confined to the running of elementary schools, improvement of village communications, rural water supply and the opening of rural libraries; and some panchayats in the Puttūr taluk also opened new roads with the aid of Government grants. The district panchayat officers with the help of Mr. Shiva Rao started about 50 boards in taluks other than Puttūr in the last two years.

Constitution.

The important item of receipts continues to be the land-cess which is levied throughout the district at the rate of one anna six pies in the rupee of assessment. The whole cess goes now to the district board except in regard to areas where there are panchayat boards to whom one-third of the cess levied in the area under them is transferred for expenditure on local needs. Tolls had formed the next largest item under receipts, but their abolition by the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1931 and the substitution of a contribution by Government to the district board from the tax on motor vehicles has in a way crippled the resources of the board from which it has not yet recovered. Licence fees from motor vehicles, lease of markets and ferries and the sale of avenue products yield, however, a fair income. An important source of revenue for the panchayat boards is (besides the land-cess) profession-tax and licence fees and their chief functions are the lighting of roads and streets within their limits, sanitation, conservancy, water-supply and drainage and to some extent, education.

Receipts.

The district board is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all important roads within the district, the bridges, culverts, road dams and causeways across them, of all travellers' bungalows and rest-houses; and on these and on elementary and secondary education, public health and sanitation, the district board expends the bulk of its receipts. Taking the year 1934-35 for which figures are available there were under the board 656 elementary schools (91 of which were for girls) with a total strength of 44,458 of whom 6,269 were girls) and eight secondary schools with 1,766 pupils. The total expenditure on both classes of schools was Rs. 5.77 lakhs

Expenditure.

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of which Rs. 3.29 lakhs came from Government grants for elementary and Rs. 13,180 for secondary education and the rest mainly from the general revenues of the board and school fees. On roads, bridges, ferries and buildings the board had to spend Rs. 3 lakhs for which the Government contributed about 50 per cent. The total length of all classes of roads was 1,481 (35 miles of which are under panchayats), but the expenditure on them was heavy owing to the large number of motor cars, buses and lorries using them, especially during the non-rainy months of the year. Besides maintaining four hospitals and eight regular and fourteen allopathic rural dispensaries, the board has had seven ayurvedic dispensaries in which patients are treated with indigenous remedies. Midwives are attached to the board medical institutions and they attended to 3,648 labour cases among the people. Nearly three lakhs of patients were treated at these board dispensaries. On the side of preventive medicine, the District Health Officer is assisted by eight health inspectors and they have been responsible for vaccination and for conducting a health propaganda by celebrating health weeks and baby shows and delivering lectures on health subjects. They also make sanitary arrangements and provide protected water-supply in local fairs and festivals under the supervision of the District Health Officer.

Mangalore
municipality.

Mangalore was constituted a municipality in 1866 under the old Town Improvements Act of 1865 and included in it Mogár, Kasba Bazaar, Attávar, Kadri, Kodlalbail, Jeppu and Bólár. The members were all nominated at first. The strength in 1893 was 20 members of whom only 15 were elected and of the total strength 8 were officials. The total income was then Rs. 39,217 and the expenditure Rs. 47,005, but the difference did not exceed the opening balance. At present the town covers a greater area (5.23 square miles), its greatest length being 3½ miles north to south and the width 3 miles. Its strength under the Act of 1920 was 28 members of whom seven were nominated and its present strength is 32 members of whom all are elected, six of the seats being reserved for ladies, Muslims, depressed classes and Indian Christians. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected by the members and a Commissioner has been appointed to assist the council in its administration of the municipality. The elections are often contested and disclose a healthy rivalry for civic work among the rate-payers. The income of the municipality had increased to Rs. 2,11,067 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,57,868.

From its inception the municipality has been spending large sums of money on the improvement of the roads and lanes, on public health and sanitation and on providing for the education of its children. Elementary education has been made

free but not compulsory. The Wenlock Hospital was originally under the municipality and Government has taken it over; the council, however, runs municipal Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries and has been organizing health and baby weeks and holding exhibitions for propaganda purposes. Its income consists of taxes on houses, vehicles, animals and carts and on professions, fees from markets and slaughter houses, school fees, ground rents and Government grants for education and medical relief. Its expenditure is mainly on road construction and repairs, lighting, schools, hospitals and dispensaries and conservancy. The total expenditure on communications in 1934-35 was Rs. 60,911 and receipts from licence fees on vehicles Rs. 27,428. The town's main roads are now lit by electricity by the Mangalore Electric Supply Company. Twelve elementary schools for boys and nine for girls are run by the council.

The city is a great industrial centre and has numerous factories for curing coffee and cashewnuts and for making tiles. "It enables the coffee of Mysore and Coorg to reach Persia and Europe and the cashewnuts of Mozambique to reach the hotels of New York, while the clay of its fields helps to roof houses in lone corners of Kenya and Tanganiyaka."* The town boasts of no Town Hall. Attempts are being made to construct one from several public funds available with the Collector and from private subscription. Enteric fever is said to be endemic in the town and to claim a heavy toll. A protected water-supply is lacking but necessary surveys have been undertaken though no satisfactory scheme has yet been evolved. The allied problem of drainage is also unsolved. A preliminary survey has, however, been made and the council proposes to launch on a net-work of cemented drains to carry sullage water from all parts of the town and dispose of it in as safe a manner as possible. Tuberculosis is another disease whose incidence in the city in parts where the roads are not metalled or tarred is very great. The council proposes to cement-concrete some of these main roads to the total length of about 10 miles.

Udipi, one of the chief pilgrim centres of the district, was made a municipality from November 1935. Soon after the abolition of taluk boards, the civic administration of the town came under the district board. On the recommendation of the Collector, proposals were afoot for organizing the town into a municipality and a preliminary notification was published by Government calling for objections. There was strong opposition from the public of Udipi against the proposal. The

Udipi
municipality.

* Taken from the Municipality's address to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Government, however, after considering the objections, saw no reason to abandon the proposal and constituted this a municipality with effect from 1st November 1935. The area of the municipality is about 3.77 square miles.

The strength of the council is fixed at 16 councillors. In order to make arrangements for the election of councillors and chairman and to exercise the powers and functions of the municipal council, a special officer was appointed to look after the town's affairs till the council was formed. The investigating officer has estimated the income of the municipality at Rs. 51,480 and expenditure at Rs. 46,822. To meet the expenses connected with the inauguration of the municipality, the Government have been pleased to advance a sum of Rs. 20,000 as a loan from provincial funds, to be repaid in five annual instalments with $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest. Notification to levy the following taxes have been issued: (1) property tax, (2) scavenging tax, (3) profession tax, (4) tax on carriages and some animals and (5) tax on carts. The area fixed for the municipality is more than the town area and its population may be roughly taken at 18,000. The number of houses occupied and under construction is 3,604. There is good scope and need for development of municipal administration in Udipi and signs of industrial and economic progress are visible. Elections have been held and the new councillors elected their chairman in August 1936.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

The co-
operative
movement.

Page 231.—Add at the end of the chapter the following :—

As an agency for affording financial assistance to agriculturists to meet their cultivation expenses, to pay kist or to pay off old debts and for granting loans at fair rates of interest to middle and lower classes of the population, there is nothing comparable to the urban and rural banks started under the Co-operative Societies Act. The movement is both popular and useful. It was first introduced in this district in the year 1909. As a result of the enthusiasm of a few pioneers of Puttūr, a rural co-operative society at that place was registered under Act X of 1904 (India) and began work in October 1909. Till the second Act namely Act II of 1912 (India) was passed, the progress in the formation of societies was very slow and by the end of the year 1912-13, only fifteen agricultural credit societies on the unlimited liability basis, one urban credit society and one agricultural grain bank had been working in the district.

The South Kanara Central Bank was established in 1914. Till then the primary societies were financed by the Coimbatore District Urban Bank. The South Kanara Central Bank has had a fairly prosperous career ever since its start. Its paid-up capital rose from Rs. 8,460 in 1914 to Rs. 1,28,059 in 1935, its deposits from Rs. 56,287 to Rs. 7,77,670, its loans from Rs. 50,900 to Rs. 5,90,772 and reserve fund from Rs. 7,259 to Rs. 64,837.

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Finance and
membership.

A number of societies had to be liquidated, however, in recent years in accordance with the policy pursued by the department of weeding out all thoroughly bad societies which are beyond revival. There has also been a reduction in loan transactions as a large number of affiliated societies are defaulters to the Central Bank and are not therefore eligible to borrow. The repaying capacity of the borrowers has been affected by the economic depression and the Bank has been following a cautious policy in the matter of granting fresh loans. There has been a drop in profits also as substantial amounts have had to be retrenched from profits for strengthening the bad debts reserve of the bank, which amounted to Rs. 29,365 on 30th June 1935.

At the end of June 1935 there were besides the central bank 391 societies of all classes (328 agricultural and 54 non-agricultural societies and 9 unions). The total number of members in all societies excluding the unions and the central bank then was 29,862 or 76 per society. Classified according to occupations they were—non-cultivating land-holders 1,514, cultivating land-holders 4,674, tenants 7,122, field labourers 1,020, non-agriculturists 11,143, and those that came under more than one class 4,389.

The progress of primary credit societies ever since the establishment of the central bank has been marked. Among agricultural societies, membership rose from 3,666 in 1914 to 20,767 in 1935, share capital from Rs. 9,063 to Rs. 1,82,689, deposits from Rs. 80,467 to Rs. 2,72,296 and reserve fund from Rs. 1,558 to Rs. 2,35,650 and they had lent out about 25 lakhs of rupees during these 20 years. In the case of non-agricultural societies also, their membership rose from 321 to 8,133 in 1935, share capital from Rs. 5,928 to Rs. 2,15,611; deposits from Rs. 53,292 to Rs. 7,49,799 and reserve fund from Rs. 12 to Rs. 1,45,422.

The total of working capital and reserve fund of all societies in the district at the end of June 1935 was as much as Rs. 33.57 lakhs and Rs. 3.94 lakhs.

From their inception, the societies were under the supervision of the Central Bank. Local unions were started in 1919 and a district council of supervision was organised in 1923.

Supervision.

The object of this council was to control the several unions and co-ordinate their activities and conduct training classes for the education of non-official co-operators. The council was liquidated in 1931, the Central Bank having once again undertaken through its administrative committee to do the work of that council. The supervision fund to which all societies subscribe has since gone into the Central Bank and the supervisors working in the unions are paid by it.

Depressed
and backward
classes'
societies.

The Labour Department first started work in the district in 1923 and one of its main activities was the organization and working of co-operative societies for the depressed and backward classes. At the end of 1926-27 there were 80 such societies with 1,806 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,605. At the end of 1934-35 there were 93 societies. Of these, 14 are exclusively for fishermen and are under the direct supervision of the Fisheries Department, through a special co-operative inspector deputed for their supervision. The remaining 79 societies are now under the direct control of the co-operative department to which supervision of Adi-Drávida societies has been transferred from the Labour Department.

Non-credit
societies.

Some of the consumers' societies or stores had to be closed down. The labour unions intended to provide work on road contracts for the poor classes and also to secure for themselves all the profits of their labour by eliminating the contractor or the middlemen, worked well for sometime but all of them had to be liquidated in due course, as the labourers were not well organised and could not execute the works to the satisfaction of the local board authorities. Building societies were established for helping the people to re-build their houses which were washed away by the devastating floods of 1923 and 1924 and to relieve the congestion in Mangalore and Puttúr. On 30th June 1935, there were 4 building societies and one mutual benefit fund society for the taluk board servants. Only two of the building societies are at present indebted to Government.

Purchase and
sale societies.

The Kótashéry Loan and Sale Society for the benefit of pepper-garden owners was registered and started work in 1932-33 and it advanced loans on the pledge of produce to the extent of Rs. 47,370 during the year 1934-35. The Bantvál Loan and Sale Co-operative Society which was dormant for a long time was revived and it advanced loans on the pledge of produce to the extent of Rs. 10,000. The Puttúr Agricultural Co-operative Wholesale Society started a branch office and engaged a godown in Mangalore. It sold goods to the value of Rs. 60,974 during 1934-35 to the purchasing agents of the merchants of Bombay. All these societies were

financed mainly by the Central Bank. It is expected that members of the Loan and Sale Societies who held up their produce for a better market effected savings to an appreciable extent. The sense of independence from the unscrupulous middlemen gained by recourse to transaction through the Loan and Sale Societies is valued generally by the producers and there is therefore greater demand for the establishment of similar loan and sale societies elsewhere.

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The Udipi Agricultural and Industrial Society is working at Kalianpūr in the centre of an extensive sugarcane growing area. A departmental inspector was put in charge of the society, for supervising its business and maintaining the accounts. The business of the society showed an increase both in value and quantity of jaggery produced. Cane worth Rs. 6,800 was crushed in 1933-34 and in 1934-35 the cost of cane crushed rose to Rs. 12,160; and jaggery produced rose from 3,940 maunds to 6,079 maunds in these years.

Production
and Sale
Society.

The movement has been in existence for 26 years, during which co-operative societies started in the several parts of the district have afforded increasing financial assistance to the agriculturists, mainly to meet the annual expenses of cultivation and to repay old debts. Apart from other benefits which are claimed by co-operators, with the starting of co-operative societies, deserving persons have obtained loans at reasonable rates of interest for productive purposes and for their legitimate needs. The total amount of loans issued during 1934-35 by agricultural societies was Rs. 6,18,636 and people who some years ago paid interest at the rate of 15 to 20 per cent are now able to obtain loans at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent per annum, so that even the most sceptical persons must admit that to this movement must go the credit of reducing the rates of interest throughout the district and rescuing many respectable middle and labouring class people from the clutches of professional money-lenders.

Their
benefits.

CHAPTER XIX.

GAZETTEER.

Amindivi Islands.¹

Page 232, paragraph 1.—Add :—Byramgore, Permullee and Cheriyaṇi are other isolated reefs besides Bitra. Of these

¹ There is a special Gazetteer for the Laccadives and Minicoy written by Mr. R. H. Ellis, I.C.S., and published by the Government Press, Madras, in 1924 and the reader who may want detailed information about the Amindivi group of islands is referred to that publication.

the first two are submerged and the last has sandbanks on its north and east sides. Bitra, alone of all these reefs has a few families of recent settlers in it.

The Laccadives stand on a common bank which nowhere is deeper than 1,200 fathoms. This group of islands consists of seventeen small banks which rise almost precipitously from this common bank. Soundings just outside these islands show a sheer drop from about 25 fathoms to 400 or 500 fathoms or even more. On the seaward side, what is termed a reef-platform slopes gradually, often in a series of terraces, from the reef-flat until a depth of 20 fathoms is reached. Here a precipitous drop commences. Soundings increase suddenly, within perhaps not more than a ship's length to 160 or 200 fathoms. This precipice lies on an average only 400 or 500 yards from the reef-flat and it is easy to see how dangerous the islands are to approach and what difficult anchorages they afford. There are in fact only one or two places on each reef where a ship can safely anchor and even at these it is no unusual occurrence for the anchor to slip off a terrace in six fathoms into perhaps 20 fathoms. From a depth of about 200 fathoms the bottom slopes very much more gradually until the level of the common bank is reached.

The lagoon is a shallow saucer-shaped depression. Its depth is not usually more than two or three fathoms in these islands. The southern end of the lagoon is sometimes much silted up. In the deeper water of the lagoon great bosses and beds of coral grow up from the bottom to within a foot or two of the surface with a luxuriance unknown on most coral islands where coral growths inside the lagoon are usually very rare. Seen through a water-glass these masses of coral appear a veritable wonderland of beauty, with fishes of marvellous colouring darting in and out of their fairy grottoes. It appears to be probable that all the lagoons will in course of time fill up through the combined action of the sea in depositing sand, and of the shallow water corals. The island proper is usually a narrow bank of sand piled up by the action of sea and wind against the inner side of the eastern arc of the atoll. On all the islands the sand is increasing steadily, but at varying rates, on the lagoon side, and the islands are in consequence growing. The growth is particularly marked at Kiltan where the cutcherry which was once on the edge of the beach is now several yards inland.

A few theories have been put forward to account for the formation of coral islands, both based upon the now well-known fact that reef-building corals only grow between a depth of about 30 fathoms and the surface. Professor Stanley Gardiner's view which now holds the field is that the reefs and

atolls have been formed by the upgrowth of corals from a common plateau, which the reef-building corals found at a depth favourable to their existence. This plateau perhaps represents portions of that old continent which is supposed to have existed in the Jurassic and Cretaceous ages between India and Southern and Central Africa and which, it is supposed, was broken up by the mighty changes in early tertiary times to which also the upheaval of the Himalayas was due. Actual upheaval might have occurred about the same time that the Malabar Coast below the ghats was raised above the sea.

Page 233, paragraph 1.—Add the following:—Among Flora. trees the coconut is found on all the islands. There are also a few bread-fruit trees, banyans, tamarinds, the *puvarasu* (*Thespesia populnea*), the *punna* (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), the wild almond (*Terminalia catappa*) and the horse-radish tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*). Limes were formerly cultivated very largely in Amini, but the trees have now nearly all died out. On the beach in the uninhabited portions of the islands are dense thickets of *chonam*, a small shrub, from which a sort of tea is made, *cheruthalam* (*Pemphis acidula*), a bushy shrub used for firewood and a few other varieties of shrubs. The *keyam* is a small tree found on the Amindivis from the wood of which the tholepin of the oar is made. The screw pine grows everywhere and with a luxuriance unknown on the main land; on the uninhabited islands its growth is from 20 to 30 feet high. In the tottams on the islands little coarse paddy, ragi, varagu, cholam, beans and sweet potatoes are grown, while round their houses the people cultivate patches of *chembu*, a kind of yam.

For details as to the various kinds of fish, etc., found here, Zoology. reference is invited to Mr. Ellis' book and to Prof. Gardiner's Fauna and Geography of the Maldives. Cowries of all kinds from the small money cowry to the large handsome spotted varieties, giant clams (*Tridacha*) and huge specimens of the giant *pinna* are common on all the reefs. Hermit crabs (*Coenobita*) abound and almost every suitable dead shell on the beach will be found occupied by one. Ocypode crabs, greyish in colour, with the eyes placed at the end of short stalks, are also very common and are caught for food. They grow to a comparatively large size and the sand excavated from their burrows gives the beach an extraordinary appearance, rather as if countless pails of sand had been emptied at irregular intervals all over the beach. Grapsoid crabs, barred green and brown, will be found crawling over every rock. Fish are abundant and many of the small kinds found in the lagoons are wonderfully coloured. Bitra, when Sir William Robinscn visited it in 1845, was the breeding ground of enormous

numbers of sea birds, but none have been known to breed there in more recent times. The crow is found only on Amini and two other islands. It is said that a saint prohibited them from ever coming to any of the other islands because one once defiled his head.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*Owing to their proximity to the Indian coast the islands are influenced by both the monsoons. The north-east monsoon becomes established about the end of November and continues until March. During this period the prevailing winds are northerly with long calms and but little or no heavy weather. Often, however, the wind blows strongly for days at a time from the east or north-east. The south-west monsoon usually becomes definitely set towards the end of May and continues regularly until September. During the months intervening between the two monsoons, cyclonic storms or hurricanes are liable to occur. Hurricanes are said to visit the Laccadives at intervals of about 12 years; and the Amindivis have suffered severely from them. The most disastrous storm on record is that which burst upon them on 15th April 1847. It burst upon Kiltan about an hour after sunrise on the 16th April.

Rainfall.

The rainfall on the islands decreases from south to north. There is a rain gauge at Amini which records on an average just below 60 inches of rain in a year. The greater part of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon in June and July. During the rest of the year except November and December when the north-east monsoon brings heavy showers, there is but little rain. The highest recorded rainfall at Amini for 24 hours has been 10 inches. The temperature in the shade varies between 70° and 90° F. and on some of the islands the weather is so unbearable that the people prefer to sleep at nights in the open on the beach. The mosquitoes are another source of great discomfort to the islanders. Epidemics like cholera have been common and, until the establishment of the dispensary, carried off large numbers of victims. The general diseases treated in the Government dispensary are those relating to the stomach and bowels, worms, diseases of the skin and eyes and rheumatism. The last is probably the effect of constant exposure in fishing or looking after the soaking of the coir. Ophthalmia and other eye diseases were once the chief diseases, the effect of the intense glare of the white coral sand, but they are now less common because of skilled treatment and advice. Even after the appointment of a midwife the people have remained very ignorant and prejudiced and availed themselves of her services but seldom. The methods of their own midwives are crude, and infantile mortality is in consequence very high.

Page 234, paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The powers of the Monegar have been gradually increased. He has police duties and the duties of a civil judge and decides cases with the assistance of Káranavars or the Kházi. In certain classes of civil cases he has still to associate with himself some of the elders and get their opinions on record.

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Adminis-
tration.

The islands have been declared "Backward" tracts and were excluded from the operation of the Legislative Councils. Besides the annual inspection of the islands, a yearly scrutiny of the accounts is held in April or May. The Monegar attends the Collector's office at Mangalore for the check of his accounts and collections and he is further required to remain there during the fair weather months to assist in receiving and paying for the shipments of coir. Inspections are held annually by a gazetted revenue officer, generally a covenanted civilian. In 1909 the same officer was asked to inspect both the South Kanara and the Malabar islands but the system has since been discontinued.

Page 235, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—Amini is one of the islands supposed to have been peopled first by the shipwrecked people who had left in search of Cheraman Perumál. The upper classes called Kóyas here still claim to trace their descent from Náyar or even Nambúdiri families on the mainland and the island is called in consequence a "tarawad" island in distinction to the other, or "Melacheri" islands. The Melacheri class is said to be descended from Tiyyas and Mukkuvas who settled on the islands later as servants of the better classes. The appointment of two Melacheries as *Muktessors* in Amini in 1935 is resented by the Kóyas as an infringement on their privileges.

The people.

Kiltan, Chetlat and Kadamat appear to have been occupied only recently, for Lieut. Bentley in 1795 found only about 100 people on each of the two former islands, while Kadamat was then still uninhabited and unplanted. These three islands were probably occupied by settlers from Amini. The people of Amini enjoyed at one time a priority over them, traces of which may be seen in the custom only recently abolished, of deciding cases on the other three islands with the help of Amini *Muktessors*, and in the authority still possessed by the Amini Kházi over the Naib Kházis of the other islands.

The original Hindu islanders seem to have been converted to Muhammadanism at some time probably in the fourteenth century under the influence of Arab traders. Tradition ascribes the conversion to an Arab saint named Ubaid-ulla commonly known as the first *Mussaliyar*. He is said to have

come to Amini first but being unable to convert the inhabitants went to the other islands where he seems to have succeeded. He returned to Amini three years later and this time he was more successful and converted the whole island. Jamath mosque at Androth which contains his tomb is held in the greatest veneration in consequence. It is said that he did not visit Kiltan, Chetlat or Kadamat but that the people of these islands hearing of the conversion of Amini came to that island and were converted by the saint's agent there. To this circumstance popular tradition ascribes the present subordination of the smaller islands to the Kházi of Amini in religious affairs.

The people.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The total population at the census of 1931 was 5,302 as against 3,722 in 1891. The people are all Mussalmans and like the Máppillas of the neighbouring coast of Hindu descent. They however display a better physical development than the Máppillas of the mainland. There were only four Hindus in 1931, apparently goldsmiths from the mainland for the islanders do not work on gold and precious metals and so get their goldsmiths from the mainland who return home after two or three years with substantial earnings.

Religion.

The islanders all belong to the Shafi school of the Sunni sect and are very strict in their religious observances and have a great reputation for orthodoxy. Each island has generally three public mosques to which all the islanders resort on particular occasions. These are the Jamath, Moidin and Ujira mosques. There are also several private mosques out of all proportion in numbers to the inhabitants, each with its little tank and grave-yard. Some of the richer families on Amini have small private mosques for women to which women of the neighbouring houses come, the Imam in these mosques being also a woman.

For a description of the Zikkar, a curious religious practice by the islanders in honour of a Muslim Saint see Ellis' Gazetteer. Mr. Seshadri, I.C.S., says in regard to it in his inspection report of 1933; "Except self-hypnotism induced by faith and suggestion, the unexplored reserves of which are charged with potentialities aught of which we know not, there is no other explanation I can think of." For the origin of the various divisions among the people, their marriage customs and birth and death ceremonies, see Mr. R. H. Ellis' Gazetteer.

Divorce.

Divorce is very common and in most cases it appears to be the woman who wants it. If the wife does not want the husband, he is bound to divorce her, but may take back all the clothing and jewellery which he has given her and also a portion of the *bir*. If the husband wants the divorce, he has

to relinquish to the wife all that he may have given her, including the mahar or dowry paid by him at the time of marriage. Either party can divorce for any reason whatever. With these facilities for divorce on both sides, very few men have more than one wife and there are very few men or women who have not been married and divorced several times.

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Page 236, paragraph 1, line 1.—For “2,150”, substitute Amini. “2,500 in 1931.”

*Add at the end of the paragraph:—*The island is situated about 190 miles south-west from Mangalore and is the headquarters of the monegar and sub-assistant surgeon. It has an area of 622 acres and has a very small lagoon on the west. The beach on all sides is free from any bank of coral debris. There are good anchorages off the reef on the west and four main boat entrances on the western side.

The houses which are scattered all over the island are constructed of slabs of coral limestone. The cutcherry is a small two-roomed building with a porch situated about 150 yards from the sea near the middle of the western face of the island. Close beside it on the south are the Monegar's quarters while a little distance to the east are the dispensary, the sub-assistant surgeon's quarters, the school and meteorological station. On a platform on the sea-shore opposite the cutcherry are mounted two old cannons said to have been taken from the “Mahomed,” a pilgrim ship wrecked at Amini in 1854. Traces of what was once a Portuguese fort are visible just north of the cutcherry. The Portuguese were all poisoned as the result of a conspiracy hatched in the mosque, still known as the Pambupalli. The school had a strength of 129 in 1935 of whom 19 were girls.

There are a few rich families but the majority of the people are poor and destitute. On occasions of drought the islanders join and re-thatch the Nercha-Palli as it is believed that such a procedure will bring in the desired rain. Kadamat is six miles to the north and is clearly visible. The Amini islanders obtained some control over Kadamat and refused to allow settlers there to hold trees of their own or to build their own *odams*. Even now the trees on the southern portion of Kadamat are owned by certain rich Amini families and Amini *Muktessors* claim the right to sit in cutcherry at Kadamat while the Kadamat Muppans have to stand there.

*Paragraph 2.—For “338” read “907 in 1931”.—For the third sentence substitute:—*The island is five miles 150 yards long by 600 yards wide at the broadest point, along the eastern side of a magnificent lagoon $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide.

*Add at the end of the paragraph :—*The main boat entrances are at the southern end of the reef. A high ridge of sand runs down the western side of the island. The southern third of the island which belongs to the people of Amini is uninhabited and was originally covered with thick jungle and contained few coconut trees but it has now been fully planted. The few houses in the island are scattered round the cutcherry on the western side about two miles from the southern end. Except for a few small huts, the northern half of the island is uninhabited and portions still remain unplanted. It is less fertile than the southern half but is in the possession of the Kadamat islanders themselves. The people are all Melacheries and very poor.

In 1907 the Amini Kházi's authority over the Kadamat Kházi began to be openly questioned. The dispute aroused bitter feelings on Kadamat and led to a crop of criminal cases and appeals. The Amini Kházi claimed that the Kadamat Kházi was and had always been his deputy and that as such his approval was required to the appointment of the Naib Kházi of Kadamat. The Monegar decided in favour of the Amini Kházi and his decision was confirmed by the Inspecting Officer in 1908 and by the Collector. But the people refused to accept this decision and in 1909 when the Amini Kházi performed the Kutba in the Kadamat mosque as being the principal Kházi of Kadamat in accordance with the decision, the people refused to attend and the Kadamat Kházi resigned. The islanders then erected a cadjan mosque and appointed one of themselves to read the Kutba. The Monegar prohibited this but several islanders disobeyed him and many more seemed inclined to set authority at defiance. Feelings ran high for some years but a satisfactory compromise has been arranged by which the Kadamat congregation makes the selection but the candidate has to obtain the Amini Kházi's approval before he is finally appointed by the Collector. There is a school in the island (strength 60) with two teachers and a night class is also held for the elders.

The lagoon provides excellent fishing and the Amini islanders regularly resort to it for that purpose.

Kiltan.

*Paragraph 3.—For the first two sentences, substitute:—***Kiltan**, population 1019 in 1931. This is situated some 30 miles north-east of Amini. The island is 2 miles 100 yards long by about 650 yards wide at its broadest point and has an area of 397 acres.

*Add at the end as a separate paragraph :—*The lagoon is approximately the same length as the island and about 950 yards wide. The island is steadily extending by accretion of

sand on the lagoon side, so much so that the cutcherry which was once on the edge of the beach is now some 50 yards inland. There is a boat entrance through the reef off the northern point of the island but as the reef is left high and dry at low tide this can only be used during high water. The bar requires clearing by the islanders, who keep a sort of light house by burning a lantern on the top of a dead coconut tree several feet high. There is a good landing place on the sea beach on the eastern side of the island just opposite the cutcherry but this also is rather difficult at low water, although the reef in this position is not actually exposed. There is no unoccupied land on the island and no jungle. The people who are all Melacheries, though not so industrious as the Chetlat islanders, are better off and there are few destitute persons among them. There is a school on the island (strength 49) which lacked Government recognition in 1935.

Page 237.—For the first two sentences substitute :— Chetlat.
Chetlat, Population 876 in 1931 lies some 35 miles almost due north of Amini and is a long, narrow island about 1 mile, 1,150 yards long by 650 yards wide at the broadest point, 255 acres in extent and occupies the eastern arc of the atoll.

Add at the end of the paragraph :— Along the whole eastern side of the island is a wide belt of coral debris, evidently the result of some severe storm. This belt broadens out at the south till it covers the whole southern end of the island. The reef is more perfectly circular than is the case in the other islands. The lagoon is three-fourths of a mile wide. The best anchorage for steamers is off the northern end of the reef.

The soil is poor and the yield of coconut trees in consequence not so good as on the other islands. The people who are all Melacheries are poor but at the same time the thriftiest and most hard-working of all the islanders. The island itself is a model of neatness; no rubbish or debris will be found lying about. Every fallen nut and every fallen coconut leaf is utilized for some purpose. The result of this industry is shown in the large export of plaited cadjans to the mainland. The average Chetlat coir is equal to the first-class coir of the other islands and Chetlat first-class coir is considerably superior to any coir produced on any of the other islands. The islanders are said to climb trees like monkeys, "if anything more swiftly and more surely, without loops of ropes round their feet."

The cutcherry is about half way down the western side of the island, near the shore. It is a small incommensurable building. A school was opened close by in 1929 and it had a strength of 58 pupils in 1935. In the same part of the island are the scattered houses of the inhabitants, the northern and southern

ends being uninhabited and not very fully planted with coconut trees. South of the cutcherry on the eastern side of the island is the tomb of Carpenter Primrose of the *Vizier*, wrecked on Cheriya-páni in 1853, who died on Chetlat while waiting to be taken off. The roughly carved stone was erected by the crew of the "General Simpson" wrecked on Chetlat in 1863.

Bitra.

Paragraph 2.—Add at the end of the paragraph the following:—This island situated some 43 miles north-west of Amini and 30 miles from Chetlat is the most northerly of the Laccadive islands. Although several attempts have been made to settle families from the other islands upon it, it is still not inhabited throughout the year, for in 1935 the five families of grantees of coconut trees on the island were known to leave it before the outbreak of the monsoon. It is about 1,150 yards long by 200 yards broad at the widest point and some 26 acres in extent. It is situated at the north-east corner of the reef. The island is extending gradually on the northern shore and along the eastern arc of the reef, but is at the same time being washed away to the south inside the lagoon. Its whole shape appears to have altered very considerably within the last fifty years. The reef encloses a magnificent lagoon, 7 miles long by 3 miles wide.

There are about 1,200 coconut trees on the island of which some 350 are in bearing. Excluding 75 trees set apart for the use of pilgrims visiting the island (of which 32 had been since washed away) the remainder are leased out for three years at a time, with a condition requiring the planting of a certain number of young trees each year. There is demand for land and trees here, but the Monegar has been instructed to insist on the grantees living permanently on the island on pain of resumption of the grant. A small shrine contains the tomb of a Pir or saint to which pilgrimages are frequently made from the other islands.

* Coondapoor Taluk.

General
description.

Page 238, paragraph 4, first three sentences.—*Substitute:*—The Coondapoor taluk is the most northern taluk in South Kanara. It is bounded on the north by North Kanara; on the east by Mysore, the line of boundary being, except in a few places, the summit of the Western Ghats; on the south by the Udupi and Kárkál taluks and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The area of the taluk is 619 square miles.

* For historical notes in the Taluk Gazetteers in this chapter the Editor is much indebted to that excellent school history of the district in Kanarese by Mr. M.G. Aigal (1923).

*Paragraph 8.—Substitute for the first sentence :—*The taluk has the largest area (201 square miles) of reserved forests in the district except Puttúr which has a little over double this area under them; and on the laterite plateau and slopes to the north of the taluk there are large numbers of catechu trees (*Acacia catechu* and *Acacia sundra*).

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Forests.

Page 239, paragraph 1, third sentence.—Substitute :— The average annual rainfall at Coondapoor (for the sixty-one years 1870 to 1930) was 141·60 inches and at Baindúr (from 1901 to 1930) 153·43 inches. It is more in the interior and at the foot of the ghats, as the rain-charged clouds get closer to the mountains and are sharply intercepted by them.

Climate.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—For “Taluk Board” read “district board.”

*Last sentence ending in page 240.—Substitute :—*The coast road is kept in a fair condition and is now very much used notwithstanding the numerous rivers and backwaters that are unbridged. Arrangements have been made to ferry passengers, goods and even cars and carts across them by boats and jungars. An efficient service of motor buses runs along most of these roads so that all the important villages in the taluk can be reached without much difficulty from its headquarters.

Communica-
tions.

Page 240, paragraph 5, line 1.—For “Head Assistant Collector’s” read “Sub-Collector’s”

Administra-
tion.

Line 3.—Delete the words “(salary Rs. 150)”.

*Fourth sentence.—Substitute :—*There is no separate circle inspector of police for this taluk, the inspector of Udipi being also in charge of this taluk. There are police stations at Coondapoor and Baindúr and outposts at Kollúr and Sankara-náráyana. There is not much crime in the taluk.

*Page 241, paragraph 1.—Add :—*Details as to population, religion and literacy are found in Tables I, V, VIII and XXIV of this volume.

Population.

*Paragraph 2.—Add :—*Details as to the various crops grown in the taluk and the extent of land on which they are raised can be found in Table IX of this volume.

The land.

*Paragraph 4.—Add :—*The agricultural stock of this taluk as found at the census of 1934-35 was as follows :—

Bullocks	...	...	...	26,073
He-buffaloes	...	...	...	15,486

Cows	...	...	...	25,418
Bulls and heifers	under	four		
years	...	...	...	23,351
She-buffaloes	...	...	...	4,770
Young buffaloes	...	...	...	2,346
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	515
Horses and ponies	...	...	...	3
Carts	...	...	...	1,439
Ploughs	...	...	...	24,188
Boats	...	...	...	1,979

Coondapoor.

Page 242, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—Population in 1931 had more than doubled—8923 (7128 Hindus, 997 Muhammadans and 798 Christians). The hospital is now under an assistant surgeon paid by Government. There is a district munsif's court here having jurisdiction over the whole taluk. The board high school is one of the best in the district and some of its old boys have risen to high positions in Government service. The travellers' bungalow stands opposite the sub-collector's office and near it are the taluk office and the munsif's court. There is a Shandy here every Saturday, which is well attended. There is a panchayat board to look after the civic affairs of the town and it runs an elementary school. The Sisters of the Apostolic Carmel maintain an orphanage with a well-attended girl school attached to it. This and the board higher elementary school for girls cater for the education of girls in this place. On Tippu's redoubt and facing the river is a mosque built by him which receives a *tasdic* of Rs. 308 a year and in front of the high school an *Idga* for the Faithful to pray on important days. The fort (of which ruins exist now) was built in the middle of the seventeenth century for the protection of Sivappa Náyaka's kingdom against Portuguese incursions; the same reason accounts for the building of the Bennagiri fort there.

Basrúr.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The population in 1931 was 3652 (3073 Hindus, 417 Muhammadans, 162 Christians and no Jains). The village is no longer a sea-port. The outer walls of the old town are still visible in parts, as also an inner fort with a deep moat all round. This inner fort is overgrown with trees and shrubs. There are no Jains in this place and it looks probable that the temple to their chief Tírtánkara Adi-nátha was, after the downfall of the Jains, converted into a Hindu temple; and one of the seven water gates led to what was once the Jain quarter and is still called Basthi-kéri. There is a Munrowell, apparently constructed early in the nineteenth century when Sir Thomas Munro was in charge of the district; and he is believed to have fixed his camp in the grounds now owned by the Protestant mission. Big vessels used to go direct to

Basrúr until recent years, but with the recedence of the sea, the port has had to be removed to Lower Basrúr as it was called then, that is the present town of Coondapoor. The Portuguese had been given permission to build a fort here in 1631 under their treaty with Vira Bhadrappa Náyaka (1629-1645), the Ikkéri king. When the Mahráttas under Siváji plundered Goa, several Christians took refuge in Basrúr, which was also pillaged by Siváji. Bhadrappa's successor Sivappa Náyaka (1645-1660) had to capture the fort of Coondapoor when the Portuguese gave trouble. Sômasêkhara Náyaka (1715-1740) visited Basrúr early in his reign in 1722 and later about its close in 1737. Dévaràya II of Vijayanagar (1419-1446) gave endowments to the Kótésvara and Mahalingésvara temples at Basrúr and also built a choultry there. One of his successors Mallikàrjuna (1446-1467) gave another grant to Mahalingésvara temple. An inscription of his successor Virúpaksha (1467-78) is also found here. Krishnadéva Ràya built and endowed an Anna-chatram or choultry. An inscription in Shântésvara temple shows that in 1534 Tirumala Ràya gave an endowment to Tirumala-déva and three inscriptions of Sadàsiva Ràya (1542-65) are found here. Three big tanks were attached to the temples and these are still used by villagers for irrigation and for bathing. A Brahmin of Basrúr by name Chennakésavayya or Chennappayya of Halsnádumane who was a kinsman of Mádappayya, son of Súrapayya, a *karnic* under the Keladi chiefs Sômasêkhara and Chennammàji (who were subordinates of the Vijayanagar kings) built the golden *stupe* over the Mahábalésvara temple at Gókarnam in North Kanara and built the Mukhamantapam in front and repaired the inner sanctuary or *garbhagraham*. He also built an agraharam in Gókarnam and gifted it to Brahmins, so says an inscription at Gókarnam. Their family house is still at Basrúr with a small shrine in it to which worship is still offered, and representatives of the family are still found in Halasa.

Page 243, paragraph 1.—Add :—The records of the port *Baindúr* show that it was in existence in 1862. The port is now open only to coasting trade, and the local merchants are asking for it to be opened to foreign trade also. The bar at the mouth of the river is known as the Kiralva, and Kóte-bagal is the name of the village close to it. There are the remains of a fort said to have been rebuilt by Tippu Sultan close under a laterite hill overlooking the sea on which there is a ruined temple to Sômeswara. Vessels of more than fifteen tons which call at this port have to anchor outside the bar for there are submerged rocks outside the entrance to it. Shirúr, a coast village about three miles north is included in the port limits. There are

two Government wharves at Baindúr and four private wharves at Shirúr; of the former one is for landing kerosene oil and the other for exporting salted fish, and all the others for firewood. The trade of Baindúr is with the ports in Bombay Presidency, Malabar and South Kanara; firewood and forest produce are sent to Bombay ports and Mangalore and fish to Mangalore and the Malabar ports. There are half-a-dozen firms and the total value of imports and exports in 1933-34 was Rs. 43,000 of the former and Rs. 58,000 of the latter. There are no Jains here, the few in the taluk living in the Honnár-mágáne on the plateau above the ghats. In the middle of the village is an ancient Siva temple with inscriptions dated 1507 and 1523 of the times of Narasimha Ráya and Krishnadéva Ráya of Vijianagar who were apparently overlords of this part of Kanara at the time; it is recorded in the former that Keladi Basvappa Ráya Wodeyàr had been made chief of Barkúr at the time with instructions to restore an inn founded here by certain merchants of Nagara.

Kandávar.

Paragraph 2, first line.—For “Population 1,011” read “Population 1,263 in 1931.”

Kótéshwar.

Paragraph 3, first line.—For “Population 1,568” read “Population 2,795 in 1931.”

*Add at end :—*It gives its name to a community of Brahmins and lies three miles south of Coondapoor on the coast road. There is a temple to Kótilingésvara which receives a *tasdic* of Rs. 2,600 a year from Government and owns besides some landed properties. A bath in the sea about a mile from this place on certain holy days in the year is said to give the bather special religious merit. There is a fine large tank a few yards to the north of the temple in which crocodiles are said to exist; they are said not to have harmed any bathers till now. This is one of the seven holy places in Kanara, of which three more are found in this taluk—Kollúr, Sankaranaráyana and Kumba-Ási.

Shirur.

Paragraph 4, lines 1 and 2.—For “Population 748” read “Population 4663 in 1931.”

Hosangadi.

*Paragraph 5.—Substitute :—***Hosangadi**, at the foot of the ghats, is four miles west of the Mysore border. This was the seat of the Honneya-Kambli chiefs who were subordinates of the Rajahs of Nagar (Bednóre). The place came into prominence in the last two Mysore Wars when General Mathews attacked the Mysoreans at this place.

There are the ruins of an old fort here. There was an inner fort surrounded by a moat and an outer wall. Two gates

on the east lead into the outer enclosure one of which was the water-gate. Portions of these two sets of walls can still be seen, some with musket holes in them. The tank to the east of the fort has rough stone revetment on all sides and its water is used for irrigation of the lands to the south of the old fort. To the east of the tank the town must have extended in olden days for there are numerous basements of houses and circular wells spread over an extent of 2 or 3 square miles. The old ghat road, very largely used in the last two Mysore Wars, lay a few yards to the east of this tank and though supplanted by the new one, is traceable by the existence of two parallel lines of huge trees, especially the *dhupa* trees one on either side of it. Among the ancient temples here are the Virúpáksha temple, which contains several inscriptions on stone slabs, the Sántésvara temple, two Venkataramana temples and one Vittal temple.

The population mainly consists of Konkans, Kudubis, Bants and a few Brahmins. The only Sárasvat family here is an ancient one which claims that its ancestors as village headmen helped General Mathews when he was camping here prior to his launching an attack on the Mysore army. Five miles from Hosangadi is the village of Kamalashile noted for its temple to Brahmi-Durgá-Paramésvari and to the small cave in a laterite hill about half a mile from the temple. The bed of the cave slopes downwards and stops at a well called Nágathírtam. Being dark, the cave is the abode of numerous bats, but it is possible to go as far as the well with the aid of lighted torches, and the water for use in the temple during its car-festival is said to be taken from this well.* The temple owns lands and pays a kist of Rs. 3,000 and gets a *tasdic* of Rs. 500 from Government. The *pujari* is a Kóta-Brahmin and during Sankramanam and car-festivals in April several pilgrims from above the ghats attend.

There is a stone bull on the road just outside the village of Hosangadi and its head has been cut off. Either it was in a Lingáyat temple (as a Lingáyat matam-site and well are found close by) or was in a Siva temple. There was a large Kudubi population in this *magane* formerly (Adi-malai *magane*), but with the stoppage of cultivation on hill slopes, they have had to migrate coastwards in search of agricultural work, and now only a few families are left here. Six miles from Hosangadi and three miles from the district border is a peak of the western ghats called Balebaré on which the Mysore Government has erected a platform reached by a flight of steps and from this

* In Kérádi village, 14 miles from Hosangadi is a similar cave but smaller with an idol in it surrounded by water for the greater part of the year.

Vol. II. platform the best view can be had of the country below the
CHAP. XIX. ghats and the sea.

Uppunda. Paragraph 6, line 1.—*Substitute*:—Population 4,099 in 1931 of whom 3,898 were Hindus.

Sankara-nārāyana. Paragraph 7.—*Add*:—The population remained almost the same (in 1931) 2,785 of whom 2,758 were Hindus, 21 Muham-madans and 6 Christians. The police station has been reduced to the status of an outpost. A sub-registrar's office and a rural dispensary were newly opened here. This is the headquarters of a forest ranger, and the higher elementary school newly opened here attracts numerous children from the neighbouring villages. The local temple is dedicated to both Siva and Vishnu (Sankara and Nārāyana), is one of the *Saptakshetras* or seven important holy places in Tulu-nādu, and is referred to in the Skandapurāna. There is a large bell (weight 1,860 lbs. and slightly cracked) in the front yard of the temple bearing in Portuguese the following inscription:—

BITAPELOMESTRE

BODV

1743.

with the figures of Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin on its surface and on opposite sides. The temple trustee says that this had been a church bell and had been handed over to the temple by Tippu's officers when they destroyed the churches in the neighbourhood and that the bell had belonged to the church at Petrie. This bell when rung can be heard to a distance of five miles, and is said to be used during worship. At the entrance of the inner *prakara* was a hall called Purāna-mantapam with very fine images in wood in the ceiling, depicting the stories in the Purānas, but the mantapam had to be pulled down a few years ago as it was in a dangerous condition. The wood-work (a small part of which has been eaten by white ants) has been all taken out and preserved in the first round of the temple for use, if possible, when the hall is rebuilt. There are a few inscriptions in this temple one of which records that Sōmasékharā Nāyaka renovated it in S.S. 1485 (1563 A.D.). The village is called Króda after a rishi of that name who lived close by and worshipped both Siva and Vishnu.

Kirimunesh-war. Paragraph 8.—*Add*:—Population in 1931 was 2,770, of whom 2,617 were Hindus and 147 Muslims.

Kodachadri. Page 244, paragraph 1.—*Add*:—The thick forest at the foot called Ambāvāna and said to be the abode of a goddess called

Durga, has not been explored and is said to be impenetrable. The Huli-deva or Tiger God is worshipped mainly by the hill tribes.

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*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*Population in 1931 was 1,294. Kódi or Kóni
There is a large colony of Hindu and Christian fishermen in the village.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—***Gangoli**, population 5,376 in Gangóli.
1931 of whom 3,792 were Hindus, 1,095 Muhammadans and 489 Christians, is the village at the mouth of the river of that name on the north bank and almost opposite to Coondapoor from which it is about a mile and a half away across the estuary. Tippu had a dock here.

The port of Coondapoor which lies in this village is the most northerly port but one on the west-coast of this Presidency. The custom-house is at Gangóli and easy water communication is available from this port to the interior parts of the taluk so that forest and other inland produce are easily transported to it from the interior. There is a light-house (500 candle power) at Kódi on the Coondapoor side, and nearly a mile from the custom-house and close to the bar. There are rocks on the Gangóli side but these are not dangerous to navigation as there is a depth of 5 to 10 feet of water over the bar. Steamers generally anchor two to three miles out; but native craft up to 80 tons draught can enter the river through the bar. The currents are, however, very strong in the river within the port limits and great caution has to be exercised while navigating especially when there is much shipping in the port. There are seven wharves of which two belong to Government. The B.I.S.N. Company has erected a jetty for the convenience of passengers to their steamers. There is sufficient depth of water in the wharves to enable shallow draught vessels to ship or discharge their cargo on to them direct.

The original port was at Basrúr, 4 miles up the river. It was an important port during Portuguese times and during the reigns of Hyder and Tippu and it carried on a busy trade with the western countries. Rice, coconuts, sugar-cane, ginger, cashewnuts, timber and firewood are produced in the taluk and the chief manufactures are coir, coir-yarn, jaggery, copra and cinnamon-oil. Several tile factories and rice-mills have sprung up in recent years on the banks and mouths of several rivers in this district so that we have now fewer imports of tiles, but paddy is imported from outside to feed the rice-mills in the taluk as local produce is insufficient. The B.I.S.N. steamers call here regularly on Sundays going towards Mangalore and on Tuesdays and Saturdays going to Bombay. Goa and the ports of Cutch and Kathiawár are the chief Indian

ports with trade connection with Gangóli, and vessels from the ports of Arabia bring in dates. Kerosene-oil is imported from Goa and petrol from Bombay, and the Burmah-Shell Company has a depot here. Nineteen Indian merchants and firms deal in timber, jaggery, coir, fish and firewood. The value of imports in 1934-35 was Rs. 2,875 foreign and Rs. 10,87,459 coasting, but of exports, there was nothing to foreign countries while those to inland ports were worth Rs. 8,41,885, with a total customs revenue of Rs. 8,480. There was a church in this village in the seventeenth century but it was destroyed by Tippu Sultan and the present church was built long afterwards.

Kumbha-ási.

Add at the end of the chapter the following:—**Kumbha-asi**, also known as Kumbha-Kási, is a revenue village, five miles to the south of Coondapoor noted for its shrine to Mahalingésvara. This shrine is surrounded by a tank and *púja* is merely offered to a shallow pit in which there is water which they call Bágíra^{thi} (or Ganges). The temple is claimed by its priests to have existed in all the four *yugams*. At the close of third *yuga*, there was an *asura*, or giant by name Kumbha who prevented Goutama-muni from having his *tapas*. At his request Bhíma killed the *asura* by means of an *asi* or sword which he obtained by doing *púja* to an Anai (or elephant) on the Nágáchala by which he obtained a sword. The *asura* was killed and the *muni* was pleased. The right side of the tank is called Súrya and the left Chandra-pushkarani. The *pujaris* are Shivallis. There are on the banks of the tank shrines to Chennakésava, Lakshmináráyana and Suryanáráyana and a branch of the Sóde-mutt. The muni's *yaga-kundam* is said to be the present tank from the bottom of which they say that *vibhuti* ash can still be obtained.

Kollúru.

Kollúru (ancient name Kólapura), population 457 in 1931 is one of the most important places of pilgrimage on the west-coast attracting pilgrims from all over India. The temple is dedicated to Sri-Múkambika and stands on a spur of the great Kodachádri peak. The principal idol or Múlasthan is a linga on which appears a line of yellow colour which divides the head into two unequal halves, the greater representing the three goddesses Umá, Lakshmi and Saraswati and the smaller Brahma, Vishnu and Mahésvara. It is said that a rishi called Kóla was doing *tapas* here and was obstructed by a *rakshasa* (demon) who was also doing great *tapas* to get his desires fulfilled. To prevent him getting his desires fulfilled Sakthi made the Rakshasa dumb (meaning Múka) and when God appeared before him he could ask for nothing. He got enraged soon after and began troubling Kóla-rishi who thereafter prayed to the Sakthi (or goddess) for deliverance and she

appeared and killed the demon. At Kóla's request Sakthi stayed here to be worshipped perpetually and so did the Gods, in the form of a common Lingam. Later Sri Sankarácharya appeared here leading Sri Saraswathi with a view to finding a place for enshrining her. He stopped at this temple, fixed a Sríchakram and on it installed the idol of Múkambika which is the central idol behind the lingam. On either side of this are idols to Káli or Párvathi and Saraswati. The place where this sage stayed and did penance and the gate by which he left are at the back of the Múlasthan and to the north respectively. Votaries to the temple are allowed the privilege of sitting at that place and passing under that gate for a fee. The temple has been patronized by ancient Hindu kings and several parts in it are still believed to contain valuable treasure. This was the State temple for the Nagara or Bednóre Rajas and many of the jewels now adorning the idol are said to have been presented by them and by their overlords of Vijayanagar. During the Mahratta raids in this district in the eighteenth century, these freebooters are believed to have carried away gold, silver and gems worth £150,000. Even so late as 1894 a Punjabi robber is said to have come and resided here for two months posing as a Brahmin and after learning the inner working of the temple collected a band and raided the temple treasury. Fortunately he was arrested with the booty within a few days in Lahore and brought to book. The temple jewels are made of gold and set with precious stones and are still worth several lakhs, and include two pieces of emerald, perhaps the largest of their kind in India, the bigger at least as large as the palm of the hand and worth Rs. 1,50,000. There is a necklace of gold coins, most of them European, of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The temple gets a *tasdic* of over two thousand rupees from the local Government and a few small sums from the Bombay and Mysore Governments and from the Sringéri mutt. Close by is a Chandramoulésvara temple built by the first Sankarácharya whose mutt pays for its daily worship.

There are some inscriptions in the temple two of which state that Pandari Déva Wodeyar and Bukka Déva, Kambli kings of Honnár, gave in 1522 the first endowments to this Guddadévata or hill-goddess. The date of the second is not clear, but it must be sometime later. Venkatappa Náyak of Ikkéri (1582 to 1629) after he had subdued the country around visited the temple and made extensive repairs to it in 1616 and gave endowments. The fine brass-plated deepasthambam here and in front of the Mahálingésvara temple at Basrúr must have been set up by him as he is said to have introduced special worship by lights in all temples in his kingdom. The *karnik* of the Nagar Rajahs, the Brahmin Mádappayya of Halasinádu

referred to under Basrúr seems to have also helped in the renovation and there is a special shrine to a lingam installed by him in the compound. Venkatappa's son Virabhadra (1629-45) appears from copper-plate grants to have made an endowment to this temple in 1641. Sivappa Náyaka's son Bhadrappa (1661-68) also visited the temple and gave endowments as also queen Chennamáji (1672-1698) some years later. The Angria freebooters who invaded the country for plunder are said to have carried away from this temple jewels worth 4 lakhs of pagodas.

Karkal Taluk.

General
description
and boun-
daries.

The district had originally only five taluks. A sixth taluk was formed with Mudbidri as the headquarters in 1910 which included in it 41 and 68 villages taken respectively from the Uppinangadi and Mangalore taluks. Two years later this arrangement was found unsuitable and abandoned and a new taluk with Kárkal as headquarters was constituted with 63 villages of the Mangalore taluk (which had been included in the Mudbidri taluk) and 42 villages of the Udipi taluk. The total area of the taluk is 629 square miles and its boundaries are on the north, Coondapoor taluk of this district; on the east, the top line of the Western Ghats and Mysore; on the south, Mangalore and Puttúr taluks and on the west Mangalore and Udipi taluks. This is one of the two inland taluks in the district and its greatest length north to south is 55 miles and its greatest breadth east to west is 25 miles.

Hills.

The eastern part of the taluk is full of long forest clad spurs from the Western Ghats and is covered with dense vegetation and a bewildering variety of fauna and flora changing to scrub jungle as we approach the west into an undulating country of broken laterite studded with scattered hills and interspersed with ravines and valleys containing numerous plantations of areca palms. There are good specimens of these palms in the forest-fringed villages of Durga, Mala and Kabbínále.

Rivers.

The upper reaches of Palguni (or Gulpúr river), the Mulki or Sánúr river, the Udyávára-Holé, the Swarnánádi (the Madisal-Holé) and the Sítánadi lie in this taluk, as all these rivers rise in the Western Ghats, its eastern boundary. The Múlki or Sánúr river, the Udyávára-Holé and the Madisal-Holé, all take their sources from one or other of the spurs of the Western Ghats in this taluk.

Soil.

The surface of these laterite hills and the numerous valleys enclosed between them contain broken laterite and red ferruginous loam. There are also patches of granite rock

in the plateau. Boulders of rock and upheavals of granite gneiss are used for quarrying black stone. The valleys in the midst of laterite elevations are studded with patches of wet cultivation which depend for their irrigation on rains for their first crop and the springs and canals drawn from banded streams and hills and Holés for subsequent crops. Soon after the rains the surface of the taluk presents a most pleasing landscape, but with the coming in of summer, the tall grass of the lands under kumaki cultivation get parched up or are cut down or burnt, with the result that the whole countryside barring valleys covered with areca-palms presents an arid and parched up appearance. The out crop of gneiss in the neighbourhood of the taluk headquarters are particularly marked.

This is the third taluk in point of area under forests (152 square miles), Puttúr and Coondapoor taluks having respectively 416 and 200 square miles of forests within their limits. Besides the reserves there are a few inferior forests under the control of panchayats and numerous patches of forest cultivation in private estates near which there are plots of varying extents under wet cultivation. The cultivators get their leaf manure from certain prescribed limits in the reserves for a small fee and from kumakis.

The taluk does not contain the same mileage of roads as Puttúr or Kásaragód. The roads are under the district board and the principal of them and their lengths within the taluk are given below :—

	MILES.
1. The Agumbé ghat road from Míjár to Sómésvar	42
2. The Kárkál-Udipi road	12
3. Kárkál-Padubidri road	12
4. Kárkál-Guruvayanakeré road	27
5. Mudbidri-Guruvayanakeré road via Vé-noor	28
6. Mudbidri-Sangabettu road	6
7. Mudbidri-Nellikár road and on to Ida on the Kárkál-Beltangadi road	12
8. Mudbidri-Kadandále road	7
9. Mudbidri-Aikala road	11
10. Hosangadi-Sangabettu road	5

The first road is part of the main line of through communication from Shimóga to Mangalore and is kept by the district board in a fair condition, as also the two roads to Udipi. These and roads Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 9 are well bridged. Most of them are in good condition for motor and cart traffic and in view of the heaviness of the former method of transport both for passengers and goods, they have to be kept in very good

condition. But for the availability of road metal close to the roads and in certain localities of gneiss, the condition of these roads would have been far from satisfactory. There are avenues in the margins of the main roads, but the tendency has been to grow fewer avenue trees in view of the damage they cause to the road surface during the long rainy season.

Administration.

The taluk is in the Coondapoor sub-collector's division. The local revenue officer is the tahsildar and he is also a magistrate though the bulk of the magisterial work in the taluk is attended to by the stationary sub-magistrate. There is only one circle inspector of police in the taluk with headquarters at Mudbidri. There are police stations at Kárkal and Mudbidri and an outpost at Hebri. Except for a few villages in the north which are attached to the Udipi munsif's court the rest of the taluk is under the district munsif of Kárkal, who has also a few villages in the north of the Mangalore taluk under his jurisdiction.

Population.

For figures relating to the population, sexes and the religions to which they belong, reference is invited to Tables I, V and VIII of this book.

The land.

The extent of land under ryotwari cultivation in the taluk is 139,330 acres. There are no inams, major or minor, or zamindaries. 98,167 acres are under forest, 24,035 acres are not available for cultivation and 140,365 acres of assessed waste lands are available for extension of cultivation. 61,343 acres are said to be current fallows, that is assessed lands which could not be cultivated for some reason or other. The net area cropped in 1934-35 was 78,464 acres. Including the area cropped more than once, the extent under cultivation was 101,343 acres in 1934-35.

Rice is the principal crop and the normal area under it is 93,600 approximately; the other important crops raised are *ragi* (900 acres), pulses (3,221 acres), oil-seeds and gingelly (400 acres), coconuts (3,000 acres), condiments and spices (2,300 acres) of which nearly two-thirds were under chillies, arecanuts (1,760 acres), betel-vines (270 acres) and fruits and vegetables (4,860 acres). The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 3,45,913 inclusive of cesses.

The staple food of the people is rice which is grown as a first crop on most of the wet lands, and a second crop of pulses is grown on such lands on which it is not possible to raise another crop of rice. Arecanuts are grown in the shaded valleys near the ghats and in the midst of laterite hills. Sugar-cane is grown only to a small extent and *ragi* on about a thousand acres.

The following table gives the stock of agricultural cattle and tools taken at the census of 1935 :—

				Vol. II. CHAP. XIX.
				Agricultural stock.
Bulls and bullocks	...	...	36,933	
Cows	...	...	27,481	
Male buffaloes	...	...	27,981	
Cow do.	...	...	4,355	
Young stock	...	...	34,461	
Sheep and goats	...	...	327	
Ploughs	...	...	51,067	besides 20 iron ploughs.
Carts	...	...	930	carts and 41 boats.

For the notes on Kárkál at page 264 add the following :—

Population in 1931 was 7,179 of whom 761 were Muhammadans, 758 Christians and 110 Jains. In the hamlets adjoining the town the population was 2,400 of whom 149 were Muhammadans, 399 Christians and 33 Jains. There is a local fund hospital here and a fine travellers' bungalow almost opposite the Gumta hill and in view of the colossal statue of Gumta-ráya. The district munsif's court is close to this bungalow and the town consists of one main street starting from this court and running for about two miles and having a few cross streets of short lengths. The taluk office is at the other end of this long street. The town is a big centre for motor buses which take off to all parts of the district from here and is noted for the large colony of Konkaneese or Gauda Sarasvats whose temple to Venkataramana is perhaps the biggest in the district. The board high school here is well patronized and popular. Among industries must be mentioned the making of stone idols and pillars for temples by a few masons. Small stone models of the Gumta-ráya can be made to order though the charges are rather high.

Places of interest.
Kárkál.

Not far from the travellers' bungalow and standing on an ideal site of about 40 acres covering a valley between two laterite hills is the "Srinivása Ásramam," a unique institution so far as this district is concerned. The Ásramam was opened in 1869 by the late Mr. Padma Kámath, a Gauda Sárasvat Brahmin (who donated Rs. 40,000 for it) and includes a Vidyálaya called after their caste guru. The Vidyálaya or school is housed in an excellent building and the site was the gift of the Venkataramana temple of the place to the institution. Education is given in Sânskrit, Kanarese and English and students (of whom there were about fifty in 1935) are trained for the Oriental Titles Examinations of the Madras University. Some of the boys are free-boarders and are provided with

rooms and a Mandir or prayer-house where Sri Krishná's image is worshipped. There is a fine stone-revetted tank in front of the Mandir and the boarders bathe in the tank and attend prayers both in the morning and evening at the Mandir on its bank. Vocational training in weaving, bakery and horticulture is also given. The local Harijan Sévak Sangh sends several depressed class school-children to this boarding house for food and for prayers at the Mandir. These children belong to the Ranar or Holeya caste. It is proposed to open a settlement for this and other lower classes in the neighbourhood of the Asramam. There is a stone mantapam close to the tank referred to above to which the idol in the Venkataramana temple is taken on new-moon day (in November) when four to five thousand people of the Gauda Sárasvat community assemble here for worship and are given a big feast.

Kárkál is famous as the capital of Bairasa Wodeyárs who held this part of the district for about five centuries. The actual capital was at a hamlet Hiriangadi or Pándyanagar where there is now a famous basthi. Close to the basthi are the ruins of the Wodeyár's palace. The Bairasus are said to be the descendants of one Jínadatta Ráya, who ruled at Humcha near Kalasa in the Mysore State. This Jínadatta escaped from his father's kingdom as the king, to please a junior wife, wanted to kill him, and founded the town of Humcha and married the two daughters of Vira-Pándya of Madura who bore him two sons, Párswachandra (or Bhairava Pándya) and Némichandra and they were all Jains. Bittidéva or Vishnuvardhana, the Hóysala king, defeated (so says an inscription in Sravana-Belgóla) in 1123 A.D., the Jain king of Humcha, since when the Jain kings became their feudatories. Bhairava Pándya seized Kárkál and built the palace at Hirangadi close to it near the famous basthi and called the place Pándyanagar. From inscriptions in the Narasimhaswámi temple at Coondapoor dated 1262 and in the Vira-Bhadra temple at Kótésvara dated 1261 it appears that a Pándya-Déva-Arasu was king of the northern part of this district and that he constructed the Anakarai tank at Kárkál. From another inscription in the western wall of the Guru-Basthi of Kárkál dated 1334, it appears that Lókanátha-Déva-Arasa was king in that year and a feudatory of the Hoysalas. His army seems to have contained many Tamilians and the place where they lived at Kárkál was called Thingalarakéri (now known as Vibert road). During the next reign, that is of Vira-Pándya-Déva-Arasa, the country passed under the Vijianagar kings who had their viceroy at Bárkúr. Rámanátha-Arasa was the next king and his overlord was Vira Prathápa Wodeyár at Bárkúr. This Rámanátha constructed the reservoir near Kárkál called Rámasamudra after him. Bairasa Wodeyár was the next king according to

an inscription dated 1418 at the gate of the Hirianemésvara basthi at Kárkál. His son Vira Pándya Bairása Wodéyar who succeeded was a devout Jain who had in his youth visited several Jain holy places. He had the Gumta cut out of a rock and installed on the granite hill near Kárkál. The statue was carried in a cart of 20 wheels and was set up with great pomp, Déva Ráya II of Vijianagar attending the function. The inscription on it dated 1431-32 says that the Gumta or Bhuja-Bali was installed by Vira-Pándya. He also erected the stone pillar in front of the Gumta. Hiria-Bairava one of his successors gave endowments to the thousand-pillared basthi at Mudbidri in 1462 A.D. as recorded in an inscription at the Gaddigemantap of that basthi. About this time the power of the Bhairava Ráyas began to decline. Immadi Bairava Ráya the next king withheld the usual tribute to the Vijianagar which was then under Vira Narasimha, who had to invade Kárkál with a large army and put down this recalcitrant chieftain. It was about this time (1510 A.D.) that several Gauda Sárasyats from Goa left their homes because of the religious persecution by the Portuguese invaders who had taken possession of their country. The Kárkál chiefs gave them shelter and also erected for them the Venkataramana temple there in 1537. On the suppression of the Bairasa Wodeyárs and the ruin of their palace the stones there were utilized for the construction of the mantapam in the Venkataramana temple and the tank in front of it.

The religious toleration shown by the Bairasa Wodeyárs is exemplified in the Wodeyár chief handing over a basthi which he had just constructed in 1584 A.D. to Narasimha Bháráthi Swámi of Sringeri mutt who happened to visit Kárkál in that year. The *swami* was allowed to halt in that new basthi and helped to instal in it a fine idol of Anantéswar lying on a serpent bed, that lay buried in a tank in Nellikáru village. This is the present Ananthéswara temple at Kárkál. The Jain guru Lalitha-Kirthishattáraka was much enraged at this procedure and charged the chief with being a traitor to the Jains but the chief said that as a king he had to respect all religious beliefs in his territory and he built on a hillock near the Gumta hill the Chathurmukha-basthi which has openings on all four sides and has all the twenty-four Tirthánkaras in it. During the time of one of the later chiefs Immadi Bairava Ráya, Timmanna Ajala of Vénoor desired to instal a Gumta statue in his place. To this Bairava objected and a fight ensued in which Bairava was worsted. This Bairava appears to have been a self-willed and cruel man for he defeated the Chowter queen Tiramalá-Dévi in battle and had her head cut off and impaled, for which act the Banga-Arasa of Nandávar refused to give him his daughter in marriage, and was driven out.

The Chowter queen's son Chikka-Ráya then sought the help of the Ikkéri chief Venkatappa Náyaka and avenged the murder of his mother, and Kárkál was taken by the allies. Two other chiefs of Kárkál are mentioned in the inscriptions, ■ Rámanátha Wodeyár who married the Ajala queen of Vénoor as an inscription at the Tirtánkara-basthi at the latter place shows, and a Vira Pándya opposed the performance of an *abhishekam* to the Vénoor Gumta by the Ajalár queen and obtained Nárávi Sávara Mágáne from her to buy his peace.

Nellikár.

Nellikár.—Population 866 in 1931. Good granite stones are quarried in the neighbourhood. This village contained an idol of Anantésvara reputed to have been set up here by sage Atri. It was buried in a tank in the village, and was taken out by order of a Bhairava-Ráya of Kárkál and installed by Sri Narasimha Bháráthi Swámi of Sringéri mutt in a basthi in Kárkál and the village which is said to be a hamlet of Neléru (population 2,452) was given as an endowment to this temple. The temple gets a *tasdic* of Rs. 400 from Government.

Nárávi.

Nárávi.—Population 1,300 in 1931, of whom 268 are Christians. It is noted for its baskets and soap-stone vessels.

Nárole.

Nárole.—Fifteen miles to the east of Kárkál, is the headquarters of a Jesuit mission. All round is thick forest and the chapel here was built in 1860. Father Corti was the pioneer missionary here and he converted the jungle tribes by giving up his European habits and leading the simple life of these tribes. He defended the depressed classes and strove to raise them from their low level amidst great opposition from the land-owners. Bishop Perini visited Nárole in 1910 and baptised large numbers of Pariahs or Koragas. Father Corti's mission started in 1905 and within about twenty years had gathered 4,000 converts. He was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal on 1st January 1918 and died in 1926.

Durga.

Durga.—(Population 1,438 in 1931) is noted for its areca cultivation by a class of Mahrátta Brahmins. It is said that these Brahmins are now deteriorating and are slowly giving up areca cultivation which is very regrettable.

Hebri.

Hebri.—(Population 1,828 in 1931) a village on the eighth mile on the Agumbé-Udipi road is noted for its rattan baskets and leaf mats woven by certain low caste weavers. There is an old temple to Anantha-Padmanábha with a tank in front whose walls are built of cut laterite stones. Four miles below Hebri at Sivapuri on the Udipi road, the Madisal-Holé is crossed by a bridge. There is good paddy cultivation under this Holé. There is a police outpost here.

Sóméshwar.

Sóméshwar.—Is an insignificant village at the foot of the Western Ghats in the north-east corner of the taluk and is

29 miles from Udipi. The ghat road leading to Agombé at the head of the hills on the Mysore side starts from this place. From the top of this ghat road, the finest view of the district is obtained. The ghat section has several abrupt curves and driving up the ghat road, which is narrow in several sections, is difficult for most motorists. This section is nine miles long and the district borders are crossed at the fourth mile sixth furlong. Except for its position at the opening of the ghat road through which salt, pepper and other produce from the coast goes to Mysore State and the products of that State are brought down to the coast, the village has no importance. There are two temples in the village: one, a mean looking building to Sóméswara (from which the village gets its name) and the other to Venkataramana and belonging to the Konkanis. The former is the more ancient of the two and was built by one of the Bârkûr chiefs, while the latter which must have been built about two or three centuries ago looks richer and is said to serve the Konkanis living in about a dozen neighbouring villages. There are a few houses of Ranadévs, a low caste, lower than the Holeya, who weave baskets out of reeds obtained from the forests on the ghat slopes.

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Venoor or Yenur.—Population was 805 in 1931. The account of this place at pages 259-60 of the Gazetteer, must come under this taluk. Add to these notes the following:—

All that remains of the old palace are only foundations of buildings and two stone elephants. The Gumta statue was cut in a village called Nittáde. There are eight Jaina basthis in the village. The last *abhishekam* to the Gumta was done in 1926.

The village is noted as the capital of the Ajalárs, who were Jain chieftains with palaces at Vénoor, Alatangadi, Kéla and Báraya. The Vénoor palace which is now entirely in ruins was in the eastern esplanade of the Gumatéswara-basthi. The two stone elephants still standing there stood at the gates of the palace which tradition says was seven storeys high. To the south-east of the palace was the Mahabáléshwar temple which is still there. Behind the Gumta is the Pârswanátha-basthi and the Jain-péta lies about half a mile to the east of this basthi. The idols in the Tírhánkara-basthi are well carved and are the best of their kind in South Kanara. Close to the Chandra-nátha-basthi is the stone inscription which says that it was built by the queen of Timmanna Ajala. The Binnani-basthi was built in 1604 by another queen of Timmanna, so says an inscription near this basthi. Hoysalas reduced the Jain kings of Kanara to subjection in the eleventh century A.D. Timmanna Ajala I (1154 to 1180 A.D.) tried to throw off his yoke, repaired the old palace and constructed the seven storeys in its front tower. A Bant named Punja (1180 to 1186 A.D.)

Vénoor.

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succeeded as both the nieces of Timmanna were childless, and the local Bants selected one of their own number as chief of Vénoor. Káma Déva, a Kadamba king suppressed this revolt of the Bants at Vénoor and restored, to one of the nieces large portions of the Ajalár country. She thereupon seized Vénoor and then came to Alatangadi and built there a palace and close to it a basthi and a temple to Ardhanáriswara-Sómanátha. Her son Ráya Kumára I reigned 1186 to 1204 A.D. and the *Vamsavali* mentions the names of 8 kings who succeeded him and reigned down to the year 1550. It was Vira Timmanna Ajala IV (1550 to 1610 A.D.) that got a statue made to Gumta-*ráya* with a view to instal it at Vénoor. When news of its proposed installation reached Bhairava Ráya of Kárkál, he objected to the installation and wanted the statue to be sent on to him at Kárkál. This was not done and so Bhairava Ráya proceeded with his army to Nárávi, plundered the country and set fire to temples and basthis. The Gumta-*ráya* had been buried in the bed of a river to prevent its removal to Kárkál. Bhairava Ráya got worsted in the struggle and driven back and then the statue was taken out and installed. The inscription on the statue states that it was installed by Timma-Rája of the Chámunda family at the request of Guru-Charukírthi of Sravana-Belagóla on 1st March 1604. On the decline of the Vijianagar empire, the Ajalárs agreed to pay 3,000 pagodas as tribute to Venkatappa Náyaka of Ikkéri. Madurakka-Dévi II (queen from 1610 to 1647 A.D.) had married Rámanátha-Arasu of Kárkál, the builder of the Rámasamudram tank there and the latter made grants to the basthis at Vénoor. His queen performed a *mahá-abhishékam* for the Gumta statue and to meet the objections by Bhairava Ráya of Kárkál and have a peaceful celebration, she had to give the village of Nárávi to the latter. The last Ajala was Timmanna V (1721 to 1765), during whose time Hyder Ali overran the district and exacted from the Ajalár an annual tribute of 7,000 pagodas as against 3,000 paid to the Ikkéri Rajahs. In 1761 Sheik Ali, younger brother of the Ali-Rájah of Cannanore brought Vénoor and the countries of the Bangárs and Chowters under his control. The palace at Vénoor was plundered and Timmanna Ajala was put in prison. Hyder restored Timmanna to his chieftainship raising the tribute to 11,000 pagodas at which the Ajalár died of grief. His nephew Pándyappa had the Ajalár's private lands restored to him and died in 1786. The descendants of the Ajalárs are now living in the Alatangadi palace and are in receipt of a malikana allowance from Government.

Mudbidri.

The notes at page 257 about Mudbidri should be read here. Add to that the following :—

The populations of Prántiya and Puttigé were 2,531 and 3,119 respectively in 1931. The paintings on the walls of the

old palace no longer exist. The Jain antiquities of this place are unrivalled throughout the Presidency as detached works and are truly Egyptian in size. The main building of the great Chandranátha-basthi and its beautiful pillared hall are in a very good state of preservation. There are no less than 17 old basthis or temples at this place and Chandranátha, the 8th Tirthánkara appears to be the most popular saint to whom the biggest basthi here is dedicated. The tombs of the Jain priests of which there are 23 in various stages of decay are situated in the open grass land close by the road side about a mile to the east of Mudbidri. Two of the tombs stand on the north side of the road and all the rest on the south side, all close together. The two solitary tombs are said to be those of two wealthy Jain merchants but the others are those of priests. They are built of carefully cut laterite stone and were originally ornamented with tall granite finials most of which have fallen down and are now set up in the compounds of temples or in private houses as curios. The palace itself looks insignificant from the outside and was used as the deputy tahsildar's office. Four beautifully-carved pillars, a carved wooden ceiling and a fine old carved wooden door leading into a passage to the inner court-yard are the only objects of interest. The carvings are Hindu in origin and workmanship and Chálukyan in style. In the palace resides (1936) Mr. Dharmasamrájya, a representative of the old Chowter chiefs, whose history is briefly summarised below.

The Chowter Rájah who had his capital originally at Ullál was one of those South Kanara chieftains who were taken prisoners to Halebid in Mysore State by the Hoysala king, Vishnuvardhana in 1117, as recorded in an inscription at Halebid. Tirumala Ráya Chowter I (1160 to 1179 A.D.) was residing at Sóméshwar, a village near Ullál, and their family deity was Sómanatha. The Chowter built temple to this deity and a fort at Thokkota near Ullál both of which are now in ruins. His nephew Chenna-Ráya I (1179 to 1219 A.D.) who succeeded to the chieftaincy annexed the Míjár-mágáne to his territory and built the palace at Puttigé to which he subsequently removed. Ruins of this palatial building can still be seen there. The next Chowter Dévaráya (1219 to 1245 A.D.) was succeeded by a devout Saivite who used to get daily *prasadhams* from the Sóméshwar temple at Ullál, and built in 1255 A.D. another temple to Sómanátha near the palace. Abbakka-Dévi I (1283 to 1316 A.D.), Bhója-Ráya I (1316 to 1335 A.D.), Padumala-Dévi I (1335 to 1382 A.D.), Chinnamma-Dévi I (1382 to 1403 A.D.) and Chenna-Ráya II (1403 to 1470 A.D.) are the next chiefs in succession. The last helped the Bangar Raja of Nandávar against the Kolattiris of Níléshwar for which the Bangar gave him certain villages including Péjavar. This

The
Chowters.

is recorded in inscriptions on certain stones near a banyan tree at Pallipadi bearing date 1410 A.D.

He had visited Mijár and granted endowments to the temple of the local goddess Jaladurgi and a visit to Pólali Rájarájés-wari temple was followed by the grant of endowments to it. He went to Ammembála across the Nétrávathi and had the Sómanátha temple there repaired and endowed. The fort at Arkula now in ruins was built by him. The Tribhuvana Tilaka Chaityalaya of Mudbidri was built by Jain Settis of the place in 1429. The *mantapam* in front of the basthi was built in 1451 by Bhairava-Dévi the queen of Bhatkal and daughter of Bhairava-Ráya of Kárkal and is called Bhairavadévi-mantapam after her. The second and third storeys on this basthi were built later. Bhója Rája II (1470 to 1510 A.D.) visited Krishnadéva Ráya of Vijianagar and returned with valuable presents and built the temple of Máriamma at Mudbidri to placate his palanquin bearers and another temple at Kadandalai to the idol of Subbaráya which he had brought with him from Vijianagar. With the appearance of Portuguese trouble at the end of his reign, Ullál's importance as one of his capitals began to decline.

His nephew Tirumala Rája III (1510 to 1544 A.D.) entered into an alliance with neighbouring chiefs to protect themselves against the Banga Rája, Bairasa Wodeya and Kunda Hegede. This is recorded in a copper-plate grant in the temple at Nandalike dated 1528 A.D. Krishnadéva Ráya of Vijianagar made several endowments to the temples in this district in his time. Tirumala's niece Abbakka-Dévi II was chief from 1544 to 1582 A.D. She had married Banga Rája Lakshmapparasa. She stayed at the Ullál palace and her husband in his capital at Mangalore. He died in 1566 A.D. and was succeeded by his nephew Káma-Ráya. There were frequent disputes between Káma-Ráya and Abbakka-Dévi. The former sought the help of the Portuguese who then began levying customs from all ports, but Abbakka-Dévi (whom they called Bukka-Dévi) declined to pay any tribute and the Portuguese officer came with an army of 3,000 men in 7 ships and anchored off Ullál. These boats were attacked by Abbakka-Dévi's men and driven away. During a later incursion, the Portuguese succeeded in capturing Ullál and setting fire to the town. Abbakka-Dévi fled to her hill fort at Uchchila-Talapádi and concluded a treaty in 1569 A.D. with her enemies. The Portuguese set fire a second time to Ullál in 1581 because the queen failed to pay her tribute. Abbakka's daughter Tirumalá-Dévi (1582 to 1606 A.D.) had her own disputes with Bairava-Ráya, was defeated by him and killed and her head was carried to Kárkal and presented to him. To avenge her death Chandrasékhara-Chikka Ráya I (1606 to 1628 A.D.), her son, sought the help of Venkatappa Náyaka, king of Ikkéri. The Chowter kingdom

was greatly extended during Chikka Ráya's time. His niece Chennamma Dévi II succeeded him in 1628 A.D. and had a short reign of two years. Her son Bhója Ráya III (1630 to 1644 A.D.) failing to pay his tribute, was summoned to Ikkéri and imprisoned. As the palace at Puttigé had become old, a new one was built at Mudbidri and opened in 1643 A.D. Ullál magane with the exception of Sóméshwar was attached to Ikkéri. A few other kings and queens were in power till 1726 A.D. when Abbakka-Dévi III succeeded to the throne. Sómasekhara Náyaka of Ikkéri came to Mudbidri and stayed at the Ponnacháru-mutt. There was some misunderstanding between him and the queen who left her country with her daughter and grandson for Chirakkal leaving the administration in the hands of ministers. On Sómasekhara's death (1740 A.D.) she regained her kingdom and at the coronation of her grandson Chandrasekhara Chikka Ráya III as Chowter, Basavappa Náyaka of Ikkéri was present. In 1763 A.D. Hyder Ali took possession of the Ikkéri kingdom and came to Kárkál where Chikka Ráya visited him. Sheik Ali, the governor of Mangalore, was ordered to annex the provinces of the feudatory chiefs and he increased the Chowter's tribute from 13,792 to 21,215 pagodas. Hyder came to Mudbidri in 1766 on his way to Mangalore and at Chikka Ráya's representation reduced the tribute to 18,000 pagodas. Finally Hyder sequestered the Chowter's territory and gave him an allowance of 455 pagodas a year.

The family continues to remain in the palace, now almost in ruins. Its site measures 8 acres and is surrounded by mud walls and a moat. There is a temple to Sómanath to the west of the palace and a Máriamman temple to the north-west of the fort. On the British Government acquiring this district the Chowter's allowance was fixed at Rs. 793-12-0 which the Chowter is still drawing.

Aldangadi, is famous as the seat of the old Jain chiefs known as Ajalárs. The palace in Aldangadi was built by Madurakka-Dévi who also built the Ardhanáriswara and Sómanátha temples and a basthi close to that palace. This was at the close of the 12th century. Their other capital was Vénoor.

Sivapuri, lies on the road leading to Agumbé ghat from Udipi and is noted for its bamboo baskets.

Kásaragód taluk.

Page 244, paragraph 4.—*Substitute* :—The Kásaragód taluk is the southernmost taluk of the district and is bounded on the north by Mangalore and Puttúr taluks; on the east by the Puttúr taluk and the province of Coorg; on the south by

General
Description.

Malabar ; and on the west by the Arabian sea. The sea-board is about 50 miles in length and the greatest breadth from the sea to the Coorg frontier is 26 miles. The area of the taluk is 762 square miles. The northern and north-eastern parts of the old Kásaragód taluk (which had an area of 1,032 square miles) were added to the Mangalore and Puttúr taluks respectively which accounts for the area of the taluk suffering a reduction of 270 square miles.

Rivers.

*Paragraph 6.—Add :—*These rivers are, from the south, the Ariakaduva-Holé and the Nílëshwar river both of which fall into the backwaters to the south of Nílëshwar village which run into the Malabar district ; the Chandragiri river which falls into the sea at Kásaragód ; the Kannúru-Holé which enters the sea at Mográl ; the Shriya which joins the Arabian sea at Kumbla ; and the Uppala which meets the sea at Manjéshwar.

Soil.

*Paragraph 7.—Substitute for the first two sentences the following :—*Along the sea-board there is the usual low-lying sand intersected by backwaters or estuaries, with the usual narrow strip of sand between the backwaters and the sea. Then come the laterite hills or plateau which near the coast, are like swelling downs, but further inland are specially high and often ridge-like with deep valleys to correspond, thus affording great facilities for arecanut cultivation which is carried on successfully in the north-eastern portion of the taluk, though not to the same extent as in the valleys around Vittal (now included in the Puttúr taluk) or in the Honnár mágáne of Coondapoor taluk).

*Page 245, paragraph 1.—Add :—*Large patches of partly sandy soil near the coast are utilized for the cultivation of tobacco and vegetables after the paddy crop in them is harvested, and the Máppillas seem to excel in the cultivation of these crops, and, as the Shánar cultivators of South Tinnevely do, irrigate them with water from temporary wells sunk on the sandy soil even carrying the water in pots to the plants.

Forests.

Paragraph 2.—Delete the second sentence as Vittal-mágáne is now in Puttúr taluk.

Fauna.

*Paragraph 3.—Add after the fourth sentence :—*The flying fox is also found in large numbers on tree tops in the casuarina plantations raised along the coast and on the tall Aswatha (*Religiosa indica*) trees.

Communica-
tions.

*Paragraphs 4 and 5 and page 246, paragraph 1.—Substitute :—*A railway now runs along the coast. It enters the taluk from Malabar two miles south of Tricárpúr and leaves the taluk

about three miles north of Manjéshwar, a distance of about 50 miles. There are railway stations at Trikárpúr, Chárvattúr, Niléshwar, Kanhangád, Pallikére, Kótikulam, Kásaragód, Kumbla, Mangalapádi and Manjéshwar. The road communications in the taluk are extensive and continue to progress under the district board. These are the—

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Perdála (Badiadka)-Kumbla Road ...	10
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Békal-Paniyál Road ...	5
Panathádi-Hosdrug Road ...	20
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The coast road is being continued to the Malabar frontier and is expected to be completed before the end of 1936. The above roads are all under the management of the district board and the annual outlay on them has gone on increasing, especially after the introduction of motor traffic in them; and had excellent road metal not been available so close to these roads, their maintenance would have been almost an impossibility. The total mileage (186 miles) is greater than that of other taluks with the exception of Puttúr. Most of the goods traffic from the Kanhangád river to Malabar goes by rivers and backwaters but for this circumstance the continuance of the coast road as a metalled road to the Malabar frontier would have been an established fact long ago, and it would not have been merely left (as it is now) in its sandy condition for the use of foot-passengers only. The coast road both north and south of Kásaragód had been long neglected until a few years ago and there were several stretches of sand between Mangalore and Hosdrug. The road has, however, to meet a number of large rivers and cross backwaters and naturally suffers in popularity, notwithstanding elaborate arrangements made for ferrying foot-passengers and goods and in some places even vehicles across them. The first-mentioned road was originally constructed as a military road and bridged throughout and kept open all the year round, but it is very circuitous and passes through so inhospitable a country that people at one time preferred to it the Coast Road from Mangalore, despite its backwaters and rivers. There is, however, much local traffic along this road now as it is a short-cut to the villages of the Puttúr taluk, and is well maintained. Some of its old

bridges which had been built for the sake of economy with whatever laterite was available on the spot and so fell down, have now been replaced by cut-stone bridges with iron girders on top to carry the roadway. The road from Jālasūr to Kāsaragōd is also equally useful as it brings produce from Coorg and the interior of the taluk to Kāsaragōd. The roads leading to Manjēshwar and Kumbla were found very useful when these places were ports, for carrying to them the produce of the interior.

*Page 246, paragraph 2, first two sentences.—Substitute:—*In addition to these roads there is considerable facility for water communication for 20 miles from Hosdrūg to the Malabar frontier. The above water-route is in direct communication with the Mangalore and the Coast Roads and all except the smallest rivers are navigable for some distance inland for boats of about three tons capacity.

Page 247, paragraph 2.—Add the following note on the two ancient ruling families of the taluk:—

The Kumbla
Rajahs.

The old Kumbla Rājahs belong to the same family as Cochin and governed the country lying between the Uppala and Chandragiri rivers. This territory included the Kumbla, Adūr, Peradāl, Angadimogāru, Kāsaragōd and Mogaral mágānes. The Vamanjūr mágāne in Mangalore taluk had been granted to them by the Ālupa kings but this they gave over to the Chowter in return for his help in fighting the Bangar chiefs. The family traces its origin to Mayūra-Varma, the Kadamba king. While returning from Cape Comorin where he had gone on a pilgrimage Mayūra-Varma halted at Kumbla for a bath in the river. His daughter Susīla swooned on its banks and a Brahmin who happened to be there revived her by some incantations. The king out of gratitude gave Susīla in marriage to that Brahmin and bestowed on her the territory which lay between the Nétrāvathi and the Paiswāni and to the west of the ghats and built for her the fort and palace at Kumbla. The said fort, known as Kōttelār, still stands at a distance of a little over a mile to the east of Kumbla. Susīla's son Jayasimha succeeded her and he is said to have defeated and taken as prisoner a Pāndyan king of Madura (who had invaded the district and encamped outside Chandragiri fort) and to have released him at the intervention of the queen-mother Susīla. The names of nine successors of Jayasimha are known and it was during the reign of the ninth king that Sivappa Náyaka of Ikkéri brought the Kumbla country under his sway (1654 A.D.). He however allowed four mágānes to be under the Kumblas. The Rājahs then vacated their palace at Kumbla and constructed a new one at Moipādi

Sivappa Náyaka built the fort at South Kumbla and stationed his soldiers there. As the Kumbla Rájah was friendly with the English, Tippu Sultan took over his territory in 1784 and left him only a small private estate. Ten years later the son of this Rájah was seized and hanged by Tippu for aiding the English. During the last Mysore War the Rájah continued to help the East India Company and the country was plundered by the Coorg Rájah who ranged himself against them. When the district came under the British Government, the latter pensioned the Rájah and granted him Rs. 12,000 as malikána. There are now two places at Moipádi in one of which lives the Rájah and in the other the lady members of the family. The Rájahs marry in Náyar-families but his sisters and nieces marry Brahmins. The name of the senior ranee is Susíla always. Their tutelary deity is Srí Krishna and they are governed by the Aliyasantána Law of Inheritance and speak Tulu, Malayalam and Kanarese.

The country south of the Paiswani river was under a branch of the Koláttiri family and the Mahábaléshwar temple at Gókarna was their state temple. Venkatappa Náyaka of Ikkéri came to South Kanara in 1608 A.D. and captured this part of the country. During the reign of his successor Sivappa, the Portuguese had come and settled in the land and the Koláttiri kings stopped paying tributes to Ikkéri. Sivappa Náyaka then invaded Kanara and took possession of the territory between Békal and Chittári. He rebuilt the Chandragiri fort, and built the fort at Békal on a promontory jutting into the sea. The latter fort occupies a site of 13 acres and the bastion on the face was intended to prevent enemy ships from approaching the coast. Sivappa Náyaka got his own men known as Ráma-Ráya-Kshatriyas for his army, and their descendants are still living in the vicinity of Békal and other old Ikkéri Rájahs' forts, one of which was at Chittári. Níléshwar and Thayakat mágánes were grants made by Koláttiri kings to one of their daughters, who was also given a palace, at Níléshwar and a fort there. The Koláttiri Rájahs captured the Chandragiri fort but it was re-captured in 1753 and the whole country came under Sivappa Náyaka. The Nílakantésvara temple at Níléshwar was built by a Koláttiri Rájah. Súrappa Náyaka of Bárkúr, commander under the Vijianagar viceroy Sómasékbara invaded Níléshwar and after a war of twelve years captured Kanhangád and built close by a fort that is the one now at Hosdrúg. Peace was concluded and Níléshwar was restored to its former Rájah who was obliged to pay a tribute to Ikkéri. This tribute was increased by Hyder to meet which the Rájah had to increase the kist. As Hyder's levies increased further the Rájah fled to Travancore, fearing a raid by Hyder's troops. The latter, however,

Níléshwar
Rájahs.

took possession of the country and collected the revenue. The Muhammadan commander of Békal fort Badruz Zaman Khan hanged ■ Niléshwar Rájah in 1785-86, occupied Niléshwar, and destroyed its fort. The Rájah's brother fled to Travancore and stayed there till the fall of Seringapatam. When the English came into possession of the district, they allowed the surviving Rájah to retain his private land and gave him a Malikána allowance.

Administra-
tion.

*Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—*The taluk lies in the general duty deputy collector's division, whose quarters are at Puttúr. The chief local revenue officer is the tahsildar. He is also the magistrate but the magisterial work is done by the stationary sub-magistrate at Kásaragód and the deputy tahsildar at Hosdrúg. The latter is in charge of 31 villages in the south of the district and attends also to the revenue work arising in them. The taluk has on the whole 114 villages and forms a single police circle under an inspector. There are three police stations (Manjéshwar, Kásaragód and Hosdrúg) and two out-posts. In respect of civil suits the bulk of the taluk is under the jurisdiction of the district munsif of Kásaragód. Parts of the taluk on the north and the north-east are respectively under the district munsifs of Mangalore and Puttúr.

Population.

*Paragraph 4.—Add :—*For statistics of the population of the taluk in 1921 and 1931, its distribution between the sexes, its density and for a distribution of the population among the three great religions prevailing in the district, please see tables I, V and VIII of this book.

The land.

*Last paragraph ending in page 248.—Add :—*Table IX in this book gives figures for the area and crops raised in the taluk and classifies them on the lines indicated in this paragraph. The figures given relate to faslis 1335 (1925-26) and 1342 (1932-33).

Agricultural
stock.

*Page 248, paragraph 2.—Add :—*The agricultural stock in the taluk at the census taken in 1935 is given below :—

Bullocks	...	...	...	...	42,217
He-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	17,124
Cows	...	...	...	...	37,229
Bulls and heifers under four years	...	...	...	...	40,906
She-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	6,156
Young buffaloes	...	...	...	...	3,244
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	10,929
Horses and ponies	...	...	...	...	15
Carts	...	...	...	...	843
Ploughs (wooden)	...	...	...	...	40,264
Iron ploughs	...	...	...	...	49
Boats	...	...	...	...	1,190

*Page 248, paragraph 3.—Add:—*The local fund hospital has been taken over by Government. The fort which covers an area of about 5 acres is in ruins, though the walls of laterite stones and the bastions are intact as also parts of the moat. There is a temple to Hanumán inside the fort which is the case in all forts built by the Ikkéri Rájahs or the Vijianagar kings. The site of the fort has been assigned and is now in the possession of a family whose house name (it is really village name) is Chandá-varkar. The railway station is only two furlongs from the fort. Inside the fort, on a bastion, is a tower-like construction said to be a memorial building for one of the last owners. There are two gates leading into the fort on one of which stands the Hanumán temple above referred to and near the other is a big round well which must have supplied the fort with drinking water. There are a few small circular wells mostly choked with earth in the site. There is a board high school, a tile factory, an oil-mill (since converted into a saw-mill), an ancient temple to Mallikárjuna with a *tasdic* allowance from Government, a Sárasvat Brahmin temple to Pánduranga, a Gauda Sárasvat temple to the usual Venkataramana (which is the richest of all of them), an old mosque near the railway station and a new one in the town, two registered banks and two churches one Roman Catholic and one Protestant. There are a number of workers in copper who export their finished products to other parts of the taluk and district. There is an agricultural demonstrator, a farm at Nílëshwar under the Agricultural department serving as a nursery for coconut plantations, and a fish-curing yard wherein the curers get tax-free salt from the Government. Population 9,086 in 1931 which makes it the second biggest village in the taluk after Nílëshwar.

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Places of
interest.
Kásaragóda.

*Page 249, paragraph 1.—Add:—*There is no police station in this place now. The Rájah's palace is at Moipádi in Patla village and his malikána is Rs. 1,000 per month. The population of Kumbbla in 1931 was 4,131 and the name of the revenue village is Koipádi. Arikádi village close by at the mouth of the Shríya-Holé had a population of 2,864 in 1931 of whom more than half were Muslims—farmers and boatmen.

Kumbbla.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*Population in 1931 was 12,820 of whom 10,809 were Hindus, 1,962 Muhammadans and 49 Christians. The fort is in ruins. The place is noted for its excellent bananas (or *nendrans*) which are exported to Mangalore and other places. A short note on the family of the Rájah has been given above. The family has since been split up into four sections or *vidus* each of which has its own palace. One of the Rájahs has built the high school at the place and

Nílëshwar

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made its expenditure the first charge on the Rájah's *stanam* property. The village has the largest population in the taluk.

Manjéshwar.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The population in 1931 was 2,907 (1591 Hindus, 1,141 Muhammadans and 175 Christians). The place is no longer a port. There is a higher elementary school established by the temple. It charges no fees to its pupils of whom there are about 400. There is an important tannery called St. Joseph's tannery at Pávúr about three miles to the north (population 1,426 in 1931) where the workers are Koraga converts. The great Hindu temple is dedicated to Srímáth Anantésvara, but the deity has now come to be called Srí Madanantésvara. This temple is under the control of Konkaneese or Gauda Sárasvats. In *Madhwa-Vijaya* which is a story of the life of Madhvachárya written by one of his disciples, it is stated that the Achárya met a certain king Iswara-Déva in one of his pilgrimages in this part of the country. This king is identified as Mahá-Déva (1216-71 A.D.) of the Deogiri Yádhava family. The Achárya stayed at Kanwa-thírtha near this village for a Cháturmásya, when a total eclipse of the sun occurred (5th July 1293). After a sea-bath he visited the temple, simply went round it and then proceeded on his journey. Apparently he did not stay there, nor was any *biksha* offered to him, which may indicate that the temple was not then in the hands of the local or Drávida Brahmins. Perhaps the temple was even then in the hands of Gauda Sárasvats, a community different from the Dravídian Brahmins who were then the followers of Madhvachárya. This Kanwa-thírtha lies in a pretty village two miles from Manjéshwar on the sea-coast. Madhvachárya initiated his first eight disciples at this place, which also contains the tomb of Vijayadvajachárya, the first Dwaita commentator of Srímad Bhágavatha.

Vittal.

*Last paragraph ending in page 250.—*This is now in Puttúr taluk and the note must go under that taluk.

Chandragiri.

*Page 250, paragraph 2.—Add:—*The name of the *révenue* village is Kalanádu the population of which in 1931 was 4,506 of whom 1,733 were Muslims.

Békal.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The place is easily reached from Pallikére railway station and the village has a flourishing tile factory and its population in 1931 was 8,774 which made it the third most populous village in the taluk.

Udiyávára.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*Population in 1931 was 2,358 of whom 1,005 were Muhammadans. The annual jathra in the local Bhúthasthanam is in April-May. There is a curious custom in this place, by which the impersonators of the *bhuthas* visit

the Muhammadan mosque close by on a Friday before the játhra and invite the Muslims assembled there for prayers for their játhra.

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*Page 251, paragraph 1.—Add:—*The fort contains a Siva temple dedicated to Karpúreswara said to be older than the present fort which was built by the Ikkéri Rájahs and partly demolished by Tippu. There are eight bastions and a central mound. On a spur at one corner outside the fort close to the railway line are a series of steps built and caves dug out of the laterite rock in 1931 by a monk called Nityánanda. There are a number of caves in it and one of them contains a well also. Inside the fort there are as many as 60 small round wells mostly choked with earth and foundations of several buildings. The walls and the moat are intact in places and there are three gates. The village is about a mile from Kanhangád railway station. Its population in 1931 was 4,684.

Hosdrúg.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The idol in the temple is Mahalingés-wara and its annual játhra is in March. There is a damaged Kanarese—Sanskrit inscription of the reign of the Western Chálukyan king Kirtivarman II (747–757 A.D.) in the temple which shows its antiquity.

Ádúr.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The village is in Puttúr taluk and its account must go under that taluk.

Madnúr or
Kávu.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*The Ganapathi temple in the village is said to be a very old one and its annual játhra which is visited by many pilgrims occurs in April.

Maddur.

Perdála—Population 7,263. There is a Sanskrit college in this village which is in receipt of a Government grant. The village is about seven miles from Kásaragód on the road to Vittal. It has large colonies of Brahmins around it and their strength in 1931 was 1,758, the highest figure for any village in this taluk.

Perdála.

Mangalore Taluk.

*Page 251, paragraph 5.—For the second sentence, substitute:—*It is bounded on the north by Udipi taluk, on the east by Puttúr and Kárkal taluks, on the south by Kásaragód taluk and on the west by the sea.

General
Description.

*Last two sentences.—Substitute:—*Its greatest breadth is about 32 miles but it is nowhere less than 7 miles and its area is 406 square miles.

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Rivers.

*Paragraph 6.—Add:—*The Nétravati river is bridged at Panemangalore in this taluk on the Sampáji ghat road and the Gulpúr is bridged near Múlúr on the Mangalore-Mudbidri road.

Soil.

Last paragraph, fourth line.—For “400” read “250.”

Delete from the fifth and sixth sentences the following:—
“and outcrops of boulders or even bridges of granite gneiss.”
Delete also the rest of the paragraph.

Forests.

*Page 252, paragraph 1.—Substitute:—*There are few forests in this taluk, their total area being 1,312 acres of which 1,108 acres are reserves and 204 acres are managed by panchayats. Large quantities of firewood and cashewnuts are grown in the kumakis adjoining the cultivated fields.

Communi-
cations.

*Paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*There are altogether 172 miles of road in this taluk. Except the first which is a trunk road and for which a grant of Rs. 500 a mile is made by Government, the other roads are maintained by the district board out of their own funds. These roads are:

	Miles in the taluk.
The Sampáje ghat road as far as Máni.	22
The Bantvál-Punjálkatta road on the	
Kodekal ghat road	12
The Agumbé ghat road as far as Míjár.	18
The Múlki-Mudbidri road up to	
Aikala	15
Mulki-Mulki bazaar road	1
The Bantvál-Mudbidri road as far as	
Sangabettu	12
The North-Coast road	20
The Mangalore-Mulki road <i>via</i> Bájpe.	22
Municipal roads	50
Total	172

*Paragraph 3 ending in page 253.—Substitute:—*The district board is in charge of all communications in this district outside the municipal areas. The Sampáje ghat road which is a trunk or first-class road leaves the taluk near Máni about 22 miles from Mangalore and then enters the Puttúr taluk. The Kodekal ghat road takes off from it and enters the Puttúr taluk at Punjálkatta, 12 miles from Bantvál. The Águmbé ghat road leaves Mangalore in a north-easterly direction and runs 30 miles towards Kárkál *via* Gulpúr and Míjár the latter of which is a border village of

this taluk and lies 18 miles from the taluk headquarters. Fine avenues of *Vateria-Indica* (Dúpada-mara) existed on these roads once, but they are now all gone due to age and the practice is now to grow few avenue trees as owing to rains for nearly half of the year they cause pot-holes in the road surface which are a hindrance to the smooth movement of vehicles. The North Coast road from Mangalore to Shirúr in the north of Coondapoor taluk runs for a distance of 20 miles as far as Hejmádi and passes through populous villages. It was practically abandoned until a few years ago owing to the existence of numerous ferries and the inland road 24 miles long was made *via* Bájpe to join the road from Mudbidri to Múlki. Both roads now exist but the Coast road is more largely used owing to great improvements in the ferries. The latter road is however circuitous and hilly and besides the large Gulpúr river, there are the streams between Yekkár and Katila to be crossed, these being too small for ferries and too costly to be bridged. This accounts for the coast road being re-opened with modifications and bullock carriages and cars can now be carried across the ferries at high tide on boats or on ballakuts. It is only 18 miles long and passes through a much more populous country. There are two large ferries instead of one, but the disadvantage of crossing these ferries is more than counterbalanced by the shortness and ease of the route.

Page 253, paragraph 4, line 2.—Delete the words Administration.
“(Salary Rs. 225)”.

*Fourth sentence to end.—Substitute :—*There is a circle inspector of police at Mangalore town and there are in the taluk four police stations and one outpost, with 5 sub-inspectors, 15 head constables and 98 constables. The Mangalore inspector has no jurisdiction over Bantvál station in this taluk which is under the circle inspector of Mudbidri. There are two sub-inspectors of police in Mangalore town besides the reserve inspector of police and the reserve force includes an inspector, a charge sergeant, two sergeants, a jamadár, 9 head constables and 101 men. In respect of civil actions the taluk is under the district munsif of Mangalore. The number of villages in the taluk including the town of Mangalore is 178.

*Last paragraph ending in page 254.—*For the population of Population.
this taluk in 1921 and 1931, its density, distribution between sexes and between the three important religions, see Tables I, V and VIII of this book.

The population increased by 12 per cent in the ten years 1921 to 1931 and there were in the latter year 838 persons to a square mile, an excess of 388 over the figure in 1891.

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The land.

Page 254, paragraph 2.—*Add* :—For the area of ryotwari land in the taluk and the extent of land which grows the various principal crops see Table IX of this book.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The agricultural stock of this taluk at the census of 1935 is shown below :—

Bullocks	...	...	...	24,093
He-buffaloes	...	...	...	38,615
Cows	...	...	...	29,804
Bulls and heifers under four years	...	...	...	27,705
She-buffaloes	...	...	...	7,908
Young buffaloes	...	...	...	4,939
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	5,359
Horses and ponies	...	...	...	159
Carts	...	...	...	1,684
Ploughs	...	...	...	55,338
Boats	...	...	...	752

Products.

Paragraph 4, line 3.—*For* the first word “the” read “a few” and *delete* the words “adjoining the ghats.”

Places of
interest.
Mangalore.

Last paragraph.—*For* the first sentence, *substitute* :—Population 65,675 in 1931 of whom 40,192 were Hindus, 6,965 Muhammadans and 18,427 Christians.

Page 255, first paragraph, second line.—*For* “deputy tahsildar” *substitute* “subordinate judge.”

Page 256, paragraph 2.—*For* the third sentence, *substitute* :—The lighthouse is merely a harbour light near the river entrance.

Twelfth line.—*For* “European” read “Indian.” Thirteenth line.—*Add* after the word “colleges” “one for boys and one for girls.”

Add at the end of the paragraph :—The industrial establishments belonging to the old Basel German Mission have been taken over by the Commonwealth Trust after the Great War.

The Jeppu
Asylum and
workshops.

The Roman Catholic mission institutions in Mangalore have developed very greatly. The Jeppu Asylum covers 27 acres and includes a seminary for the training of the clergy with a church attached, an orphanage for boys, a school for them and for outsiders close by, an industrial school to teach boys various trades and provide work for the converts, a convent for the nuns with a chapel attached, the Sisters in it being in charge of the girls' orphanage and school open to them and to outsiders, and an industrial school for women, a home for the aged and the destitute and an asylum for foundlings. The seminary is an imposing structure consisting of a handsome

church in the centre flanked by two three-storeyed wings. The ground floor and the second floor generally provide rooms for the teaching staff and the dormitories of the students as well as the refectories, and the infirmary; the first floor contains, lecture halls and a well-equipped physical and chemical laboratory. Extensions to the building were made in 1915 and 1927 so that the seminary is now double the size it was in 1890. The church is artistic and possesses two massive towers about 80 ft. high each. Further extensions were made in 1884 in the shape of a tiled building 80 ft. long and 40 ft. broad, containing two halls for meetings and for the library of about 4,000 volumes. The seminary cost about two lakhs to build, part being contributed by the local people and the rest coming from Europe from the Society of Jesus and from the Holy See. Of the 129 students in 1935, 50 belonged to 12 dioceses other than Manglore.

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The St. Joseph's Asylum industrial workshops at Jeppu have been in charge of Father Foglieni, S.J., for more than 40 years now and have won several gold and silver medals and certificates at industrial exhibitions. Started on a small scale in 1879, the chief industry taught in the beginning was weaving but it proved a failure. Carpentry was then started which provides work at present for a number of converts and training for orphan boys. The leather department started in 1889 attracted a few boys in the beginning and though not very popular at present has 28 men and boys at work, but its future is very doubtful owing to keen outside competition. Iron work was started two years later and its progress has been very marked. A foundry was added and provides work for a good number of lathes, planing, shaping, slotting, drilling and milling machines. As many as a hundred people are employed and the chief work here is the supply of machinery to tile factories all over South India. An electric welding apparatus has since been installed and a cylinder re boring machine for prolonging the life of automobile engines. About the year 1900, orphans were trained by a Lay Brother who was engaged in painting the college church, in painting and modelling. Statues of clay made here are popular and compare favourably with statues got from Europe. Work in marble is also undertaken and altars, tombstones, and commemoration slabs are made here to order. The motor workshop started later has also grown very popular and provides employment for about thirty men and boys. A higher elementary school for the boys of the orphanage was opened in 1914 and contained in 1935 about 250 boys of whom a hundred come from the boys' orphanage started in 1879 helped by Government grants. In the convent close by live about 50 nuns and novices and they manage the girls' orphanage, the school and the industrial section, where knitting, hosiery,

washing, ironing, weaving and embroidery both plain and artistic are taught which have earned for the school several gold and silver medals and certificates at industrial exhibitions. Around these institutions several houses have been built in which families of converts have been allowed to settle. The whole compound forms a separate parish with a population of about a thousand. The men work in the workshops and the women and girls find employment in the various institutions of the Sisters.

Father
Muller's
institutions
at Kanka-
nádi.

The Father Muller's charitable institutions at Kankanádi are a landmark in the history of medical relief in the district and were started in 1880 by the late Father Augustus Muller, S.J. They consist of the Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary, two general hospitals, one for men and another for women, a Leper Aylum with an out-patient leper-clinic and a presbytery for old and invalid priests. These institutions stand on a laterite hill covering an area of about 20 acres and commanding a beautiful view of the town and its surroundings. The buildings are laid out in simple style on the main road to Jeppu. Their founder the Rev. Father Augustus Muller was born in Westfalia in Germany and had spent 14 years in America in study and teaching. Himself suffering from various ailments, he had occasion to study homoeopathy for improving his own health as allopathic doctors gave him no relief. He made a special study of the subject under eminent French doctors and acquired great proficiency. On his arrival in Mangalore in 1878 Father Muller was attached to the St. Aloysius' college where he used to treat students and others with homoeopathic medicines which he had brought from Paris. The fame of his treatment spread rapidly and there was great demand for his medicines. He opened the homoeopathic poor dispensary in 1880 and supplied medicines at moderate charges. Demand for them came from all over India, Burma and Ceylon. Father Muller received in 1897 the secret formula for the Solari-Bellotte Specifics which he greatly improved and which contributed greatly to the fame of his treatment. He then started the Leper Asylum, the contagious diseases hospital and the hospitals for men and women. He was assisted in his work by several voluntary workers and the present chief medical officer of the institutions Dr. Fernandez was one of his first helpers. Father Muller wrote a number of books in several languages on homoeopathy and kindred subjects. The institutions are under the control of the Bishop of Mangalore and managed by a Director. The nursing in the hospitals is by the Sisters of Charity of Milan. The work in the homoeopathic poor dispensary has grown immensely. It employs 60 hands and sent out in 1934, 19,207 parcels and 3,592 prescriptions to patients all over India and Ceylon. The profits are

utilized to maintain the hospitals and the Leper Asylum. The out-patients numbered 38,280 in 1934. The Leper Asylum proper came under Father Muller in 1890. They were first at Jeppu but the present building on a site of about 10 acres was acquired subsequently. The building consists now of 11 rooms, 5 for males and 5 for females, the central room being utilized as a chapel for the patients. Additional rooms were added in 1906 and 1910 and accommodation in the asylum is available at present for 76 patients though the actual number was 87 in 1935 and proposals for further extension are under consideration.* The asylum is open to all castes and receives Government aid. A separate leper-clinic for other lepers in the town has also been opened in the out-patients' department in 1926 and in a separate building in the following year, about 85 patients being treated in it in 1935. The two general hospitals for both sexes are separated by a Chapel. There are paying wards for well-to-do patients, and for the clergy and the nuns. These wards are the Father Frachetti's ward attached to the male hospital for eight priests and paying male patients and the Little Flower ward for four nuns and paying lady patients. There is a presbytery costing Rs. 14,000 to house invalid and retired priests of the diocese. The post office at Kankanády was built at a cost of Rs. 7,500 in 1929, the whole cost being defrayed by the institutions.

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The St. Antony's charity institutions consist of homes for the indigent and the destitute, the orphans and the aged among the Roman Catholics. They were founded in 1911 by the Very Rev. Father Collaco. There are different homes for persons of both sexes and suitable to their condition. The Bethlehem home is for abandoned babies and nursing mothers and is a sort of home for foundlings. The St. Francis home is for orphan boys and St. Clare's for orphan girls. Old and decrepit men and aged women are housed in St. Joachim's home and St. Anne's home respectively. There is an elementary school in the institution for boys and girls. The former are given vocational training in carpentry, weaving and minor trades such as pottery, etc., so as to fit them to eke out their livelihood after they leave the homes. The girls are taught to sew and knit and do other fancy and needle-work. They also get a training in house-keeping and domestic science. There were in 1935 about 200 inmates in all these homes which have been from the start maintained by public charity.

St. Antony's
institutions.

* The foundation stone for the proposed extensions to be called King George V Silver Jubilee Ward was laid by Sir Charles Souter, Revenue Member of Government, on 23rd September 1936. These extensions when completed will accommodate 16 more in-patients.

*Page 256, paragraph 3.—Delete the first four sentences and add at the end of the paragraph the following:—*The port is at the junction of the Nétravati and Gulpúr rivers and is an outlet for the produce of Coorg and Mysore, communication with which has till now been mostly by bullock carts specially adapted for ghat traffic and in recent years by motor lorries. The backwater here is extensive and deep enough to provide anchorage for vessels below 200 tons. The port limits extend from about 400 yards north of the Sultan's Battery to about 150 yards south of the southern boundary pillar. The roadstead is open, and steamers have to anchor about two miles off the shore in five to six fathoms of water. Native craft of small draught enter the backwater at all tides and anchor at the inner anchorage, but vessels drawing 7 to 11 feet of water have to enter the inner harbour only at high water. The bar lies about one mile from the mouth of the rivers and carries from 7 to 9 feet of water at low tide and is impassable during the three months of the south-west monsoon (June to August) when the port is closed. The Nétravati carries from 6 to 24 feet of water from the mouth of the river to the railway bridge. The Gulpúr river is navigable at all tides as far as the pier but is liable to shoaling and only the constant dredging of the channel has rendered the plying of the boats to the steamers in the roadstead possible. The dredger costs Rs. 55,000 and three wooden barges costing Rs. 16,000 are used to carry off dredged spoil. There is a motor launch for towing lighters and vessels from backwater to sea and *vice versa* and for carrying passengers to and from vessels in the outer anchorage.

The present light-house was built in 1900 and carries an acetylene light, 33 feet above high water giving white flashes every three seconds visible for eleven miles out at sea in clear weather. The masonry tower is 48 feet high from the base and is painted white. The flagstaff consisting of lower and top masts is 91 feet from ground level and stands near the port office. The flagstaff was till 1898 near the Collector's office about half a furlong to the east of its present position. A Port Conservancy Board has been constituted with 12 members of whom three are officials one of whom the Collector is President and another the Port Officer is Vice-President.

As far back as 1852 the port carried on a flourishing trade with Arabia and other foreign ports. The foreign import trade now is only 8.5 per cent of the total and consists chiefly of kerosene oil, manufactured metal, stationery and hardware, machinery, provisions, soaps and liquors and oilman-stores from the United Kingdom; liquors from France; wines from Spain and Portugal; oilmanstores from Switzerland; hardware from Holland, Germany and Belgium; wet dates from Arabia and Persian Gulf ports; salted fish from Goa, Mekran, Asiatic

Turkey and Persian Gulf ports; and onions from Goa. Large quantities of duty-paid articles are bought by the bi-weekly B.I.S.N. steamers from Bombay. The chief imports (coastal) are cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, grain, flour, chillies, sugar and duty-paid salt from Bombay; coconuts, gingelly-oil and punac from Cochin by native craft; coconuts, copra and coir from the Laccadive islands; and fish and fish products from Malabar and other South Kanara ports.

The bulk of the foreign exports consists of tiles, fish, fish-manure, fish-guano and fish-oil to Ceylon; coffee and spices and cashew kernels to the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Norway; pulses and rice to Goa, Arabian and Persian Gulf ports; Laccadive coir yarn to Bombay, Karáchi and Persian Gulf ports; and coffee to Persia, Australia and America. The coastwise exports are pulses, coffee, coconuts, copra, rice and spices to Bombay and Kathiáwar ports and rice to Laccadive islands and Malabar ports. Among the exporters of coffee and cashewnut kernels to foreign ports are four well-known European and several Indian firms and these are also engaged in coasting trade in arecanuts and other local products.

The following table gives the value of the export and import trade of this port, both foreign and inland, the Port and Landing and Shipping dues and passenger traffic inward and outward for particular years:—

Year.	Foreign.		Coastal.		Port dues.	Landing and shipping dues.	Passengers.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.			Sail- ed.	Arriv- ed.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1913-14 ...	6,13,796	89,41,911	62,41,662	50,89,449	17,566	20,667	7,358	7,215
1923-24 ...	6,21,847	1,16,15,963	97,03,419	1,01,17,461	29,647	60,120	7,774	7,116
1933-34 ...	14,38,359	1,07,96,492	80,15,612	67,01,807	28,490	65,897	5,171	4,282
1934-35 ...	17,36,522	91,93,228	79,47,294	84,63,297	27,717	68,083	8,047	6,917
1935-36 ...	21,90,044	1,16,55,070	77,12,819	73,40,647	33,073	69,298	7,451	7,087

These passengers are carried by bi-weekly steamers of the B.I.S.N. Co., between Mangalore and Bombay and *vice versa*. These vessels call at several intermediate ports between Bombay and Mangalore whereat they disembark and take in passengers for other ports.

There are two wharves. The north quay wall is 1,095 feet long and there are two ramps and two cranes (costing Rs. 27,000) to help in loading and unloading. The south quay wall with 250 feet of toe wall is 1,964 feet long and has 5 ramps costing Rs. 54,000 to erect. Between ship and shore run cargo boats of varying capacities (15 to 60 tons) and there are also three motor launches. Trolley lines have been laid on the bunder to facilitate loading and unloading. There are also private wharves and jetties for shipment of tiles and landing of firewood. There is a railway line connecting the port with the main line at Mangalore railway station.

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Aldangi,
Mudbidri
and Venur.

Last paragraph of page 256, first paragraph of page 257, last paragraph of page 259 and first paragraph of page 260.— The villages are now in the Kárkál taluk and the notes on them should go under that taluk. For additions to them refer to the Gazetteer of that taluk.

Ullál.

*Page 257, paragraph 2, first sentence.—Substitute:—*Ullál population 6,865 in 1931 of whom 3,165 were Hindus, 3,058 Muhammadans and 642 Christians. There is a branch post office and its distance from Mangalore is two miles.

*Page 258, first paragraph—Add—*For a history of the Bairasa Wodeyárs of Kárkál see notes under that village in the Kárkál taluk. The site of the old fort of Ullál is surrounded by what might have been once a moat. The foundations of numerous buildings and circular wells can still be seen on the site. The Bairasa chiefs had their palace here. Just outside the village there is a ruined basthi with its crumbling laterite walls. The Sóméswara temple, the State temple, is near the railway station.

Bólár.

Paragraph 2, first line.—For ¹²⁵⁶ *read “1736” in 1931.*

Bantvál.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The population of this village in 1931 was 4,450 of whom 3,127 were Hindus, 1,027 Muhammadans and 223 Christians.

The high school at Bantvál is maintained by the rich Konkane temple to Venkataramana there. Several buildings in the village bordering the river were submerged during the floods of 1923 and they were rebuilt subsequently. The high school, though situated on an eminence, also suffered serious damage and much money was spent on its reconstruction by the temple authorities. The village consists practically of one long street with a few cross streets and the river being so close, it must always be a source of danger to the buildings especially during heavy rains. The deputy tahsildar's and sub-registrar's offices have been shifted from this town to the adjoining village locally known as “Jódumarga.” The building was newly constructed by Government after the floods of 1923 and is now in charge of the Public Works Department.

Kadre.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*Population 5,334 in 1931. The following is an account of the Jógis and their mutt in this village. The mutt stands on the top of a hill adjoining the Manjunátha temple. There are nine small rectangular tanks on the slope of the hill between the mutt and the temple. Visitors to the temple bathe in one of these tanks before entering the temple. Reference to a Jógi is found in the annals of Ibn Batuta, the

African traveller, who found in 1342 a Jógi living in the island of Anjudívu opposite Kharwár. He was leaning against the wall of a temple between two idols. The traveller spoke to him but got no answer. He looked about to see what the Jógi lived on. The Jógi shouted and a coconut fell on him. Ibn Batuta offered him money which the Jógi refused and in return threw ten rupees or *dinars* at the traveller. To Ibn Batuta's question as to what he worshipped the Jógi looked to the sky and then towards the west apparently meaning that he worshipped the sun and the sea. Like a true Moslem Ibn Batuta claimed the Jógi as a brother Moslem who looked to heaven to show that he worshipped Allah and looked to the west to show that he worshipped the mosque at Mecca and believed in Muhammad the Prophet. Arab merchants ruined the temple on that island before the close of the 15th century and even after the Hindus were forced to leave the island, a Jógi beggar lived in a stone grotto there and ate food and rice given him by passing ships until a very long time later.

The religion of these Jógis is called Náthasampradáya and was distinct from that of the Jains and the Buddhists. Their originator was Parswanátha, a prince of Gowdadésa or Bihár of the 8th century B.C. He is also called Adinátha. He got a few disciples and his idea was to convert Kshatriyas and others to adopt his faith. He first took in outcastes and tried to elevate them. His followers matted their hair, smeared their bodies with ash (*vibhuti*), put *rudrakshams* on the hair, carried chank, trisulam, etc., and went about bathing in all the holy waters of the country. Their headquarters was Badarikásrama but some of them settled permanently in various parts of the country. They called their chief god Adinátha or Lókésvara. They also worshipped Shakti and Bairava.

The Jógi cult became prominent under Matsyéndranátha. One of his disciples was Góraknáth who came out of a cow-dung heap where a childless lady to whom Matsyéndranátha gave *vibhuti* to eat threw away that *vibhuti*. When the dung heap was opened several years later on a re-visit by Matsyéndranátha the boy Góraknáth came out of it but he followed Matsyéndranátha and founded the city of Górákpúr in North India which is a place of pilgrimage for all Jógis who congregate there once in twelve years. The caves with arched door-ways found in the hills of this district seem to have been made by the Jógis for in them have been found agnikundams, trisulas, metal cases, tongs and knives used by these people. In the hill known as Posódi-Gumpe near Kumbla, near the Jógi mutt at Vittal and near the mutt at Kadre there are such caves and also at Kuta-sádri, Kótésvara and Sóde.

A queen of Malabar is said to have become a Jógi and a disciple of Matsyéndranátha and she and her sons went to one

of the assemblies at Násik. On their way they crossed the Nétravati near Ullál and at Bólár on the other side of the river the Kérala queen who was named Mangaládévi stopped for a short time. It is said that a later Alupa king built for Mangaládévi a temple there in her memory in 968 A.D. When Matsyéndranátha came to Mangalore the region around Kadre was said to have been a dense forest. He and his followers went to Swarná-kadri just north of the Kadre village and stayed there. There were at one time twelve Jógi mutts in this district though in fact only three of them survive now, the most important of them being the Kadre mutt. The Alupa king Kunthavaram installed in 968 A.D. an idol to Lókésvara here. This is found in the Manjunátha temple and the image has got a *jata* and not a crown. Just below the *jata* there is a tiny figure of Matsyéndra. There is a *rudrakshamala* round the *jata* and on top another idol of Matsyéndranátha. The temple priests say that the image is that of Brahma but it is really that of Lókésvara. Statues of Matsyéndranátha, Kunthavarma the Alupa king and Parswanátha are found in the Manjunátha temple at Kadre. The chiefs of the Kadre mutt are the heads of the Jógi mutt there and they are called Rájas and there is a change in the chiefship once in twelve years. They are first crowned according to Brahmin rites and then in the mutt according to the Náthasampradáya. The Jógis of Kadre mutt are said to live on the rent collected from the tenants and the principal Jógi is a hereditary trustee of the Manjunátha temple. The Jógi at Vittal has to be initiated at the Kadre mutt. The author of Vairágyasathakam in Sanskrit, Bartruhari, was said to have been a Jógi himself. The Jógis are not bound to remain celibates which they were before the time of Kunthavarma. This has added largely to their followers and some of the important saints of Pandáripúr such as Gnandeo, Ekanáth, Sópan and their sister Muktabai were Náthasampradáyis or Jógis.

Page 258, paragraph 6.—Add the following paragraph after the one dealing with Gurpur :—

Polali, a hamlet of Koriangala village (population 1,120 in 1931) contains an important temple dedicated to Srí Rájarájeswari. It is believed that it was about this temple that Abdul Razaak, the Persian ambassador wrote in 1448. His account of it is found at page 67 of Volume I and shows that the temple was made of molten brass with four platforms or ascents and on the highest of them was an idol of the size of a man made all of gold with eyes composed of two red rubies. The temple is about 200 yards from the Gurpúr river and its main shrine or *garbhagriham* is 20 feet by 10 and is built of brick in mud and plastered over with mortar. It has three openings towards the east and in front of the

central opening is a *mukhamantapam* about 10 feet square. Directly behind the central doorway which opens into this mantapam is a huge idol of *Srī Rājarājésvari* in a sitting posture. Behind the openings on the south and north are idols of *Bhadra Kāli* and *Subrahmanya* respectively. There are several other minor idols in this rectangular room but all of them are made of earth and elaborately painted. Local people say that the temple was at one time a very rich one but that the idols have always been earthen. *Abdul Razaak* apparently was not allowed to enter the temple. He must have observed it at night on a festival day from the outer enclosure when the central idol must have had a gold-plated or gilt armour when he could easily have mistaken the idol in the blaze of lights to be one made entirely of gold. The ceiling in the *mukhamantapam* which is of wood is covered with excellent carvings of gods and goddesses and the roofs of both the *mukhamantapam* and the *garbhagriham* are covered with copper plates. Within a short distance of this temple are several other temples of less importance. The annual car festival lasts for about a month from the *Mīna-Sankramana* which falls on or about the 15th March, and attracts more than 10,000 people, especially in its last few days. The droppings in the temple hundi and other income yield about Rs. 3,000 a year. There is the usual pillar of lights and the *dwajasthamba*, both copperplated, the latter with a metal peacock on the top, in the second enclosure. Stone idols, a few of them broken, and all picked up from the neighbourhood are planted in the third or outermost enclosure. Six days before the close of the festival commences a football tournament called the *Polali Chanche* which lasts for five days ending just before the car festival day. The tournament is a highly popular one and attracts large crowds of spectators. About 500 persons mostly *Bants* take part in it. The play is said to represent the mythological fight between the Goddess and Demons and the car festival which follows is said to represent the victory of the Goddess.

Page 259, paragraph 1.—Add:—Population in 1931 was 3,746.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—Population in 1931 was 5,504. The Mulki. old local chiefs were called *Sávants*. Their country lay between the *Mulki* and *Pávenje* rivers and to the west of the *Chowter's* territory. *Padubidri* is on the north of the *Mulki* river and to the south lies *Kodetúr*, both seats of petty ancient chieftains. The original headquarters of the *Sávants* was *Símanthúr*, 2 miles to the east of *Mulki*. It was then shifted to *Kótekéri* in *Mulki* and the palace lay to the east of the *basthi*. There are still to be found the ruins of the old palace and of the bastions of the fort built by *Venkatappa Náyaka* in 1608.

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A temple of Hanumán, a tank and a basthi are still there. There was a final shift to Olalankai later (Halé-angadi). The palace covered over two and a half acres and now only a part of it remains and is occupied by a representative of this old family. In front of it in the field called Bakkimáru are the tombs of twenty Sávant chiefs which means that after the Sávants removed to Olalankai, there had been twenty successors in it. At the rate of 28 to 30 years for each, we can infer that this change of capital was about 600 years ago. From the 12th to the 17th centuries Olalankai must have been a big and prosperous town. The following temples were under the Sávants:—The Janárdhana temple of Símanthúr, Durga Paramésvari temple (or Panhcha-durgi temple) at Bappanádu, which is a rich institution and receives a *tasdic* of Rs. 900 from Government besides owning many other properties. The origin of this temple is thus accounted for. The temple was covered by the waters of the Mulki river for several years and had collapsed, but five lingams and the pedestal remained. One day while Bappu-Beari, a Máppilla merchant was rowing his boat it struck against the lingams, and soon after the water went down and the lingams were seen and Bappu-Beari, though Muslim, built a small temple for housing the lingams. So the place came to be known as Bappanádu after him. There is an inscription in the front mantapam of the temple which states that Déva Ráya I of Vijianagar gave lands as endowments to it in 1411.

As a result of the Inquisition at Goa in the sixteenth century several Hindu inhabitants arrived at the port of Mulki and the Sávant chief gave them lands near the fort for their habitation and also constructed on the vacant site a temple for their worship. Then the palace of Sávants was at Olalankai. This is the reason for the large number of Gauda Sárasvats residing in Mulki. Their great temple to Narasimha dates from them and is a rich institution, the idol being a present from the Sávanta himself; and the procession of Narasimhaswámi is still being taken as far as the palace and is worshipped there during the illumination festival.

Puttur Taluk.

Page 267.—For “Uppinangadi” in the head-line “Uppinangadi Taluk,” read “Puttúr.”

General
Description.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute*:—Puttúr and Kárkál are the only two inland taluks, the former being the largest taluk in the district with an area of 1,246 square miles. It is, in fact, the second largest taluk in the Presidency (excluding the excluded areas), only Nandikotkúr in Kurnool having a larger area

(1,308 square miles). It is bounded on the east by the State of Mysore and Coorg; on the north by Kárkál and Mangalore taluks and Mysore; on the south by Kásaragód taluk and Coorg; and on the west by the Kásaragód and Mangalore taluks. On the north-east the summit of the ghats forms the boundary. But on the east and south where the line of the ghats is intercepted by great valleys the boundary line comes right to the foot of the hills to cross the valleys. The greatest length of the taluk from north to south is about 50 miles and the greatest breadth about 33 miles.

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*Last paragraph ending in page 268.—Substitute:—*The various lines of communication with the countries above the ghats lie through the Puttúr taluk which is therefore better provided with roads than might be expected of it, seeing that it is very sparsely populated. These roads are:—

Communica-
tions.

	Miles.
Sampáje ghat road	51
Manjarabád ghat road	40
Kodékal ghat road	21
Jalsúr-Subramanya road	26
Puttúr-Beltangadi road	22
Beltangadi-Návúr-Malódi road	16
Uppinangadi-Kulgunda-Bisli ghat road.	32

Subramanya is also reached from the Puttúr-Jalsúr section of the Sampáje ghat road by three different roads and these are—

Darbe—Subramanya	35
Kumbra-Belláre-Ninthikal road ..	14 miles up to where it joins the pre- vious road.

Arumehinatka (a mile south of Kavu)- Nathár road joining the previous road 3 miles to the west of Belláre...	6
Kávu-Kothiadi road till it joins the Jala- súr-Kásaragód road	12
Kabaka-Vittal road	5
Kaladka-Adkasthala (and on to Kásaragód road)	16
Gundia-Kulkunda-Bisli road	14
Dharmastala-Periashanti-Merdal road ...	16
Panjalkatte-Kanja road	7
Kadaba-Punja road	6
Kandadka-Ayyankattu (two miles to the east of Belláre) road	7

Page 268, paragraph 2, line 5.—For “Rs. 200” read “Rs. 500.”

*Add after the second sentence :—*This road passes through difficult (yet beautiful) country from the point of view of road making, as it contains numerous cuttings in laterite rock and skirts several low-lying hills covered, as we approach the ghats, and in the ghats with various kinds of trees.

*Line 18.—For the sentences beginning with “The old bridge” and “They are both,” substitute :—*The old bridge at Beltangadi has been replaced by a fine granite and iron structure and the iron girders on the masonry at Nidgal and Mundáji have much improved the bridges at these two places. These are both large bridges, the former having as many as 11 spans of 30 feet.

Third line from bottom.—Delete “No. 8-A.”

Last sentence.—Substitute “The road from.”

Page 269, lines 1 and 2.—For “Uppinangadi” read “Puttúr.”

Third line.—Substitute “The road from Beltangadi to Návúru and Malódi goes through”

Line 5.—For “Nagore” read “Navuru.”

Paragraph 2, line 1.—For “Uppinangadi” read “Puttúr.”

Last line.—Add “though actually no boats are said to be plying at this season.”

Paragraph 3, third line.—Delete “(salary Rs. 175).”

Administra-
tion.

Sixth line.—For “279” read “184” and strike out the rest of the sentence “and of these all but two are inhabited.”

*Last two sentences.—Substitute :—*There is a circle inspector of police at Puttúr in charge of the bulk of the taluk; the northern portion of the taluk is included in the charge of the inspector of Bantvál circle. There are six police stations in the taluk and eight outposts. For civil actions, the greater part of the taluk is under the district munsif stationed at Puttúr, but several villages in the north and north-west of the taluk are under the district munsif of Mangalore and some villages in the west under the munsif of Kásaragód.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*For statistics relating to population, density, distribution among the sexes and religions see tables I, V and VIII of this book.

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Population.

*Page 270 paragraph 1.—Add:—*The normal land revenue of the taluk is Rs. 4,56,169 on lands permanently held while the cesses charged on land amount to Rs. 48,528 and *tasdic* paid to religious institutions Rs. 11,122. For statistics relating to the area under cultivation and principal crops see Table IX in this book.

The land.

*Second paragraph.—Add:—*The agricultural stock at the census in 1935 stood as follows:—

Bulls and bullocks	...	...	54,815
Cows	...	...	35,014
Male buffaloes	..	...	31,541
Cow buffaloes	...	...	8,366
Young stock	...	...	43,909
Sheep and goats	...	...	4,085
Ploughs	...	...	67,575 including 37 iron ploughs.
Carts	...	...	1,192 excluding 79 boats.

*Paragraph 4.—Substitute:—***Puttur**—Population 7,822 in 1931 of whom 5,459 were Hindus, 1,145 Muhammadans and 1,148 Christians. It is the headquarters of a revenue subdivision and contains the revenue divisional office, the taluk office, a post and telegraph office and a police station. Its distance from Mangalore is 31 miles. There is also a munsif's court in the station and a forest range office. The taluk hospital has been taken over by Government and there are also a veterinary surgeon and a health inspector. Owing to the Coorg insurrection which first broke out at Bellare 16 miles south-east, troops were stationed here from 1837 till the introduction of the mofussil police in 1860. It was in this town that the first co-operative society in the district was started and it celebrated its silver jubilee in 1934. They also started an educational society, collected funds for it and started a school which they eventually handed over to the district board. The school is situated on a hill overlooking the town and is reported to be one of the best high schools in the district. There is a social club in the station and a separate club for Government servants. Of the Hindu temples the one to Mahalingésvara is the oldest. The Gauda Sárasvats have their usual Venkataramana temple and the Mahámáye temple and the Sárasvats the Rádhakrishna Mandir and Bhayáni-Sankar temple. The taluk office occupies the old military hospital and the hospital is also housed in an

Puttur.

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old military building. The travellers' bungalow stands on a small hillock overlooking the bazaar street. Industrially the place is not very important though there were a few looms at work which are unable to compete successfully with mill-made goods and there are two factories where copper vessels are made by Goanese and local Christians. The town lies on the trunk road from Mangalore to Mercára *via* the Sampáge ghat. The first Roman Catholic church here was built in 1830 and there were only 12 Roman Catholic Christian families in the place. With the materials of the dismantled barracks the present church was built in 1854. The mission obtained lands on darkhast and settled their converts on them. The tower of the church was struck by lightning in 1875 and ruined. The building again collapsed owing to faulty foundation and was re-built in 1882. The present church was built in 1916 after pulling down that of 1882. Many of the converts belonged to the Goudi caste; and there is now a fairly large congregation. The mission runs two schools in the place.

Uppinangadi.

Last paragraph ending in page 271.—Substitute:—
Uppinangadi—Population in 1931 was 2,271. Until 1882, this was the headquarters of the taluk which was named after it. The headquarters was then changed to Puttúr that year but the taluk continued to be called after this village till the end of 1927. Its distance from Mangalore is 32 miles and there is a branch post office and a travellers' bungalow. An old temple which stands at the confluence of the Nétravati and the Kumara-dhári is held very sacred. The village was attacked in 1800 by the rebels Subba Rao and the Vittal Hegede but successfully held by the tahsildar of Kadaba. The Jesuit mission built a church here in 1928 on the top of a hill overlooking the Nétravati. In the floods of 1928 the town suffered greatly and was under water. There is an orphanage maintained by the Bethany Sisters in this place.

Ballangadi.

Page 271, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—
Bailangadi—Population 1,918 in 1931. The name is derived from Kanarese Bailu (plain) and Angadi (shop). This place was once the seat of certain local chiefs called Múlárs. They had authority over twelve maganes around this village which included among others Charmádi, Mundáji, Ujre, Néria, Dharmasthala, Kokkáda and Sisila. The chiefs had four palaces of which two were at Bailangadi. One of these is now in ruins and a small house now stands on the site with a few stone steps. The other palace which still exists is about a mile and a half away and in a field opposite to it are 15 tombs said to be those of old Múlár chiefs. At a short distance from the steps stand two other tombs made of fine black stone. The other

two palaces are in ruins at Sisíla and Nidaga. Though surrounded by hills and thick forests on three sides, Bailangadi was open on the south side to incursions from the Coorgs who often raided it and plundered its houses. Under the Múlárs the place had about a thousand Jain houses and was noted for its bell-metal vessels. There is a basthi to the north-west of the palace and between it and the palace must have stood numerous houses, all in ruins now and over-grown with trees and shrubs. This basthi which is built entirely of stones appears from an inscription on one of its pillars to have been repaired in 1611. It is not possible to give any correct genealogy of the chiefs, but the following story about Sómala-Dévi (also known as Sankara-Dévi) deserves to be recorded. She was married to Vira Narasimha Lakshmappa Arasu of the Banga dynasty and both were governing the Bailangadi and Banga countries. During one of the annual *Anant-vrithams* which they celebrate with much pomp, Sómala-Dévi declined to sit to the left of her husband as any Hindu wife ought to do, to which the Arasu objected. The queen left the basthi in anger and went to Bailangadi where she built the present basthi in a month and performed her *vritham* in it. This was too much for her husband and a fight ensued in which the Rájah was cut down by the queen's soldiers at the head of the steps leading to the palace. The queen was struck down by remorse and committed suicide and the people built on that spot the two tombs for them in fine black stone. This was some time before 1611 and the Banga Rájahs seem to have repaired the basthi in that year. During the time of the Ikkéri Rájahs the Múlárs are supposed to have supplied cardamoms to them which gave them the name of "*Elakkai*" Múlárs.

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Paragraph 3.—Substitute:—Bellare—Population 1,697 in 1931. Post office. The Jain Ballálas of Bellare governed twenty villages around it. Their family is now extinct. They were Jains and had their palace and basthi here. This basthi to Adíswara still exists. Venkatappa Náyaka, the Ikkéri Rájah, built a fort here in 1608 A.D. It became the capital of Amra, Sulya, Pánje and Bellare villages. These were ceded in Sómasékhara Náyak's time to the Coorg Rájah Dodda Virappa. Then they reverted to the local chiefs. When Hyder came to power he gave them to the Coorg Rájah again in 1768. Tippu resumed them in 1775 but they were again ceded to Coorg by the English in 1799. These were finally resumed when Coorg was annexed by the English in 1834. A force which left Kumbila under Colonel Jackson in that year to co-operate in the invasion of Coorg from the Mysore side was stopped by a stockade near Bellare. There is a good travellers' bungalow here on a hillock overlooking the road to Subramanya.

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Kadaba.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*This place was once the seat of another Jain Ballála who had a palace here, now in ruins except for a solitary stone pillar on the site and a basthi also in ruins. This was the headquarters of a taluk in the 18th century, but when the district came under British rule the taluk office was shifted to Uppinangadi where it stayed until its eventual transfer to Puttúr in 1884. Population 1,111 in 1931. It is 52 miles south-east of Mangalore on the Subramanya road. It is now the seat of a Roman Catholic missionary who has opened a school and an orphanage there and another at Subramanya. A chapel was built here in 1924.

Sisíla.

*Paragraph 5.—Add:—*Population 351 in 1931. The temple is to Sisileswara and stands on an island in the Sisilahole.

Bangadi.

*Paragraph 6.—Add:—*There is no police station at Bangadi now. It was one of the seats of the Múlár chiefs mentioned above.

Jamalábad.

*Paragraph 7.—Add:—*The Narasimha after whom the village under the rock was called was one of the Brahmin governors of Tuluva after the Kadamba dynasty became extinct and his residence was in a citadel at the foot of the rock, of which no trace is visible now. The immense rock on which the fort stands is inaccessible, except by one narrow way and the nature of the access to the top is such that a descent from it in face of an enemy would be as difficult as the ascent and even a small body of men with sufficient artillery can blockade a strong garrison. When a party of British troops called on the garrison to surrender after the fall of Seringapatam, they refused and after a siege of six weeks some mortars were brought up and the fort was bombarded for three days. The soldiers then ran away, the commandant poisoned himself and those that were captured were promptly hanged. Timma Náyaka who held the fort during the rebellion led by Subba Rao on behalf of Futtý Hyder (Tippu's son) escaped and eluded capture for some time. The Hegede of Dharmasthala helped the besiegers and was suitably rewarded later and part of the booty was given to him. An old friend of Timma, a Náyar, recognised this rebel, though he was disguised, at Békal and obtained the reward offered for Timma's arrest. The fort and the village at the foot of the well are now deserted except for a few houses, whose residents do some cultivation work in its neighbourhood.

Subra-
manya or
Pushpagiri.

*Last paragraph.—Substitute:—*Subramanya or Pushpagiri is a small village below the ghats and contained 514 inhabitants in 1931. There was a police station here which was

abolished, only an out post being established during the *jatra* in the temple. Being an important pilgrim centre it is connected with Mangalore, Kásaragód and Uppinangadi by road. The temple is an ancient one, at least a thousand years old, judging from the present buildings. The place was originally called "Kukké" because of the "Kukké" linga idol in it installed by Parasuráma; and as the idol was in the midst of thick forests the *pujari* used to cover up the lingam with a basket or Kukké to prevent its being tampered with (hence the name) and then return to his hut. This linga is now in the inner courtyard of the Subramanya temple, and there is a festival in its honour on the first of Thai ending in a car procession. The devasthanam is even now called Kukké-Subbaráya or Subramanya-gudi and contains shrines to Subramanya or Shanmukha, Lakshmínarasimha and Umámahéswara. There are idols of Shanmugha and Vásuki and Sésha, the last two being serpent deities in the central shrine which is that of Subramanya or Shanmukha. Subramanya, the war-god and son of Siva, is said to have come and settled here with Vásuki after destroying Tárakásura as desired by Siva. The Lakshmínarasimha temple in which worship is personally performed by a monk is the property of a mutt established in this place in the 13th century by Madhwácharya and called Vishnu-thírtacharya samasthánam after Madhwácharya's brother who was the first head of the mutt. Its present head is the thirty-third in descent and his full name is Viswagnanathírtaswami. The mutt buildings adjoin the temple and open into it. The temple has a *tasdic* of Rs. 4,100 and receives from offerings by devotees Rs. 8,000 a year. It owns landed properties yielding about Rs. 3,000 annually. The principal *jatra* is in November-December when there is a car-procession attended by nearly 12,000 pilgrims from all parts of Coorg, Mysore, Bellary, both Kanaras and Malabar, Travancore and Cochin. The place is inaccessible during the months of June to October owing to incessant rains and the numerous mountain torrents and rivers to be crossed. There are choultries for the convenience of pilgrims and in times of festivals there is a regular service of motor buses. In 1935 the temple committee constructed a few rest-houses for visitors from public subscriptions. The Mysore Durbar feeds numerous pilgrims during the *jatra* and the temple committee also feeds all castes of worshippers there daily, including Muslims, Lingayats and Christians. A form of worship in which many indulge is called *mataseva* or rolling on leaves on which people have taken their food. The vow of those who desire issue consists in bathing in the Kumaradhári and rolling round the temple with wet-clothes on. People suffering from leprosy and other obnoxious diseases also come and make *bhajana* for 24 or 48 days or even months for curing themselves of these diseases. There were

once houses here for representatives of the Sringeri and Uttarádi mutts and a Lingáyát mutt building is still found on the top of the hill close by.

The village was in the first century A.D. the capital of a certain Jain Ballála Rájah. The village was then called Kukképatna and traces of foundations of palaces and houses and wells and compound walls can still be seen over an area extending to about 10 square miles around this village. The first palace was in Ainakila village where the kings were crowned. Kulkunda where the cattle fair is held stands near where a later palace of the Ballála Rájahs stood and is north-west of Subrahmanya. During the thirteenth century Madhvácharya established a mutt here with the help of the Ballála and installed his brother Vishnutírtha as the head of the mutt. He set up an image of Lakshminarasimha along with one of Vyasa's saligramams in a closed box or *samputa*. The Rájah wanted the box which was given to him, but he was unable to open it. A blacksmith was called in and he too could not open it and the Ballála then directed his mahout to let the elephant trample on the casket; but the elephant, raising a shrill cry went a few steps and then fell down dead. The same fate overtook the blacksmith and the Ballála suffered great pain all over his body. Struck down by remorse for his conduct he returned the box to the mutt and sat in the temple praying for mercy and an *asariri* (voice from the air) called out that he would get relief from his sin if an image of his was placed in the temple (facing the Subrahmanya idol) and cucumber, cotton, butter and mustard were offered to it and their sale proceeds given over to the deity; and to this day there are devotees who desire relief from any disease themselves offering the above to the Ballála idol within the temple in hopes of relief. This Ballála's family is now extinct. The *prasadam* here consists of bits of earth taken from the ant-hill behind the Subrahmanya's idol. It is said to be a sovereign remedy for snake and other poisons. The car during the festival is dragged by means of canes and the draggers and other pilgrims cut the canes to bits and take them home as *prasadam* as a cure for snake bite. The Nága cane is a special kind of cane found growing in the forests round this place; it is a peculiar rattan of a thick kind which has got black spots on its surface. It is said to possess the quality of scaring away snakes and is best used as a walking stick. The hill spirit of the locality, Hosaligamma, has also a niche in the temple and is worshipped by all pilgrims. There is a spot on the other side of the stream, about half a furlong from the temple, which is called Adi-Subramanyam. It is only an ant-hill to which the temple authorities offer worship daily. It is said to be the site of the original temple and perhaps the Kuké-lingam was first there.

Page 272, paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—**Dharmasthala** (46 miles from Mangalore) is another important place of pilgrimage with a population in 1931 of 1,440. A police outpost is located here for the annual *jatra*. The temple here is to Manjunáth and the annual festival here is in November-December and consists of putting up innumerable lights in and out in the large space round the temple. Once in twelve years there is a festival called Nadávali which lasts for thirteen days.

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Dharma-
sthala.

The road to Dharmasthala branches off from the Mangalore-Chármadi ghat road four miles to the west of Beltangadi and was constructed by the trustee and is being kept in good repair by him. There are only about 200 houses and shops all told in the village and the climate is too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and few people in the village are unaffected by malaria. A dispensary supplies medicines free to the people. A regular service of motor buses takes pilgrims from all parts of the district during the festival season. The place was originally called Kuduma but in the 15th century it came to be called Dharmasthala (or place of charity). It is a quiet corner under the hills surrounded by thick forests and rivulets. A Vermana Hegede (a Jain) who was chief of this place in the distant past (so says the local legends) was visited by some Dharma-Dévas on horseback and he accommodated them in his house which he vacated for the purpose. They were pleased with his good nature and directed that people visiting that place would have their hearts' desire satisfied and that whatever the Hegede spoke would turn out true. A temple was built for these Dévas opposite the Hegede's house. The lingam in the temple to represent them was later on brought from Kadre near Mangalore by the Dévas themselves, so much so that worship in this shrine is said to be more efficacious than worship at the Kadre temple. The local deity Annappa has also got a niche in the temple and is worshipped daily.

The temple was visited in the 15th century by Vadirāja-swámi of the Sode mutt who bestowed on the place the title Dharmasthala and the gold crown on the idol's head is said to have been made about that time. The management of the temple continues in the same family; and even during the Muhammadan occupation of the district, the temple was not disturbed. One of the Hegedes of this place Kumarayya helped the East India Company in driving the Muhammadans from the Jamalabád fort, and a few of the trophies in this struggle are still preserved in the temple. The present head of the temple is Mr. Manjayya Hegede and he has given the small village a protected water-supply at the cost of the temple and as usual with his predecessors affords the pilgrims every convenience in this out-of-the-way place. There is a school for children, a free dispensary, a voluntary panchayat and other

amenities which render a pilgrimage to this place a pleasure. The Dípóthsava (or festival of lights) is one of the most important festivals of the district and attracts thousands of people from different parts of South and West India. The car festival occurs in April and lasts nine days and there is the usual Navaratri festival in September which also lasts nine days when sarees are freely distributed to all Brahmin women assembled in the temple. During the Mahanádavalis celebrated in honour of the Dharma-Dévas presents on a large scale are made to pilgrims and learned men. There is a basthi near the temple of which also the Hegede who is a Jain is the trustee. Any person afflicted in mind or body lays his case before the Hegede in the temple pial by offering a small present and the Hegede advises him as to what should be done. Several people who have disputes go to the temple, pay the Hegede a fee and accept his decision as coming from God himself. For three days the pilgrims get supplies free from the temple and to stay longer the consent of the Hegede is required and freely given. There are about a hundred servants working in the temple and the annual expenditure is said to be about a lakh of rupees. The temple is Hindu and the office of the trustee hereditary in the Hegede's family and is excluded from the operation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act being treated as a private temple. There are several Hindu temples in the district which are under Jain management from very ancient times, the Jains having been the ancient rulers of this part of the country.

Bisley or
Bisli.

*Paragraph 5.—Add :—*The new bridge across the Kumara dhári at Uppinangadi makes communication to Mangalore along this ghat road much easier now.

Vittal.

Add at the end of the chapter :—Vittal, population (in 1931) 4,661 (3,482 Hindus, 837 Muslims, 331 Christians and 11 Jains) was originally included in the Kásaragód taluk and the notes on this place found at pages 249 and 250 must come under the Puttúr taluk. To these notes *add :—*

It is not possible with the meagre details so far available to give a connected history of the Vittal Hegedes. In the Hegede's palace at Vittal is preserved a copper plate which was on the flagstaff of the local Panchalingésvara temple. It bears the date 1436 A.D. and says that the gold *kalasa* in front of the above temple was put up for the cure of one of the nephews of Siddisékara Kinjanna Kavara Domba Hegede. Another grant, dated 1719 A.D. shows that the Hegede at the time was Narasimha. It appears that in 1730 A.D. a *swami* of one of the Udipi mutts Vidyáranya paid a visit to this place, was shown due honours and gave an endowment to the temple prior to his

departure. Narasimha Hegede, a devout worshipper of Panchalingésvara (their family god) had on his flag the figure of Hanumán, and was a devout worshipper of Siva and Vishnu. "Narasimha Hegede" was in fact the family title of those who succeeded to the gadi. Till the end of the reign of Déva Ráya II of Vijayanagar, the place was in a prosperous condition. Coming to more recent times in 1768 Hyder Ali drove out Achutha Hegede who sought refuge with the English factors at Tellicherry, but on the pretext of helping the latter, Achutha visited Vittal and plundered the country. During one of such raids, the Hegede was captured by Tippu and hanged and his palace was burnt down. In 1799 during the siege of Seringapatam Ravi Varma came to Vittal from Tellicherry, took possession of his territory and then went and plundered the great temple at Manjéshwar, the two wooden idols of Hanumán and Garuda which he took away being still used as lamp stands in the Panchalingésvara temple at Vittal. This same Hegede being doubtful if the British people would allow him to rule over his territory revolted and assisted Subba Rao in supporting a pretender (a natural son of Tippu) to the Mysore throne, was seized with the other members of the family by Col. Hart at the instance of Sir Thomas Munroe and pensioned. Ravi Varma built the present palace at Vittal some time later. The Hegede had 18 temples under his control. The mud walls of the fort (the palace within which was burnt down by Tippu) can still be seen with the bastions, and so also the main doorway of black granite leading into the palace. To the north of the palace stands the grave-yard where one of the ministers, a Brahmin named Sambulinga Bhatta was buried alive for treason. The Hegede receives an allowance of Rs. 505 from Government and still commands respect and regard amidst the people of the villages which originally formed part of the old principality of Vittal.

Madnur or Kavu, 35 miles north-east of Kásaragód on Kavu. the Sampáji ghat road. There is a travellers' bungalow on the road and an old fort known as that of the "Mailarasu."

Udipi Taluk.

*Page 260, paragraph 2.—Substitute :—*The Udipi taluk is General bounded on the north by the Coondapoor taluk, on the south by description. Mangalore taluk, on the east by the Kárkál taluk, and on the west by the sea. The sea-board is about 30 miles long and the greatest length from north to south may be taken as the same, and the greatest breadth is 16 miles. The area of the taluk is 357 square miles.

*Paragraph 3.—Add :—*At the estuary at Hangarakatta join Rivers. a few other streams like the Kódi-Holé (which skirts the coast

from the northern border), the Sankádi and the Madisal-Holés; and at the mouth of the Udyávára river the Pangála-Holé and the Kopala-nadi join the sea from the south.

Soil.

Paragraph 4.—For the second and third sentences *substitute*:—The eastern parts of the taluk are strewn with several small laterite hills and valleys and there are few outcrops of gneiss at the east and south-east as we approach the Kárkal taluk.

Forests.

Last paragraph.—*Substitute*:—There are only 4 acres of reserved forests in this taluk as the laterite hills have been to a very large extent cleared of scrub jungle by cultivators.

Communications.

Page 261, paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—The taluk is fairly well-served with roads. The following are the more important ones:—

1. The North Coast road between Padubidri and Manúru, distance 30 miles. The road is cut by three ferries at Udyávar, Kalianpúr and Mabúkal.
2. The Malpe-Perdúru-Sóméswar road of which 20 miles lie within this taluk, the Swarnánadi at Puttigé being unbridged.
3. The Brahmavár-Hebri and Brahmavár-Perdúru roads, distance 25 miles.
4. The Kóta-Góliangadi road, distance 15 miles.
5. The Bárkúr-Sankaranáráyana road, distance in this taluk 8 miles.
6. Padubidri-Kárkal road of which 4 miles are in this taluk.
7. Tenkégrama-Sírva road, distance 8 miles in this taluk. This road joins the Yenugudde-Belmannu road, distance in this taluk 16 miles.

All the above roads and a few minor ones totalling about 150 miles are under the district board. The second road is a continuation of the Águmbé ghat road and runs in two directions *via* Perdúr and Hiriadca respectively to Malpe with branch lines about 6 miles long from Perdúr to Baje from which there is water communication down the Swarnánadi with Hangarakatta. From Hosúru on the third road there is a branch road to Kokkarni from which also there is water communication by another river the Sítánadi with Hangarakatta. The road from Sóméshtar at the foot of the Águmbé ghat to Kótéshtar and Coondapoor skirts the north-eastern corner of the taluk as far as Haladi for a distance of about 4 miles.

The coast road is much better used in this taluk than in the portion to the south of Mangalore, and much money has been spent on its improvement. Several of the roads in this

taluk are good enough for through cart traffic. The old avenues along road margins continue, and those on the old abandoned road from Bárkúr to Sankaranáráyana and leading to the Hosangadi ghat road to Bednóre still stand, some of the trees being excellent specimens.

Page 252, paragraph 1, lines 3, 4 and 5.—Delete the road numbers.

Paragraph 3, line 2.—Delete the words “(salary Rs. 225)” and add at end:—This taluk and Coondapoor have only a single circle inspector and there are two police stations at Udipi and Brahmavár in this taluk. There are 115 villages in the taluk and Udipi town has been made a municipality from November 1935.

Administra-
tion.

Paragraph 4.—Add:—For details as to population, density, religions and sexes and literacy see tabular statements I, V, VIII and XXIV in this book.

Population.

Page 263, paragraph 1.—For details as to area and principal crops in the taluk see Table IX in this volume.

The land.

Paragraph 2.—Add:—The agricultural stock in this taluk at the census of 1934-35 was as follows:—

Bullocks	...	...	...	...	21,498
He-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	28,527
Cows	...	...	...	...	35,919
Bulls and heifers under four years	...	...	...	...	30,551
She-buffaloes	...	...	...	...	5,754
Young buffaloes	...	...	...	...	2,459
Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	1,651
Horses and ponies	...	...	...	...	55
Carts	...	...	...	...	1,199
Ploughs	...	...	...	...	28,568
Boats	...	...	...	...	2,526

Page 264, paragraph 1.—Add:—The names of the eight mutts are, Sóde, Kániyúr, Puttigé, Krishnapúr, Sirúr, Palimár, Péjawar and Admár. These represent the chief villages of the mutts concerned, Sóde alone among them being near Sirsi in North Kanara and the rest in this district. Kániyúr is in Puttúr taluk, Krishnapúr near Súratkal and Péjawar are in Mangalore taluk and the headquarters of the remaining four mutts lie in Udipi taluk. All the mutts have their quarters in the temple square at Udipi and their heads reside there for part of the time, unless they are out on tour in other districts

Udipi.

or provinces. The different idols presented by Madhvácharya to and in the possession of these mutts are given below :—

Kániyúr mutt	...	...	Narasimhamúrthi.
Péjawar mutt	...	...	Vittala.
Admár mutt	...	...	Káliyamardana Krishna.
Palimár mutt	...	...	Srí Ráma.
Krishnápúr mutt	...	...	Srí Krishna.
Puttigé and Sirúr	...	...	Vittala.
Sóde mutt	...	...	Bhúvaraha.

The Krishna temple is situated in the market place in the centre of the town and enshrines the stone idol of Srí Krishna obtained by Madhvácharya from a boat which escaped wrecking on the coast at Malpe. The few inscriptions in the temple (which was built in the 12th century) relate only to Vijayanagar times. The central shrine stands like most west coast temples, on a stone paved courtyard surrounded by lofty modern buildings arranged in a quadrangle with a doorway on the east. There is a picturesque stone-built tank in front with a pretty little stone mantapam in the centre round which the metal image is taken on a float during festivals. The stone idol in the temple faces west and the outer buildings include kitchen, dining halls, store room, a *go-shala* or cowshed and a cemetery for the *swamis* of the mutts who die here ; and in the yard behind the kitchen is a gigantic mound of fire-wood arranged in the form of a car which is expected to last only six months. All Brahmins are fed in the temple and also the boys attending the Sanskrit College in the town. Just outside on the west and surrounded by petty bazaars is the Ananthéswara temple in front of which is a tall monolithic pillar. The two inscriptions found at the entrance to this temple relate to Vijayanagar times and it was in this temple that Madhvácharya learned his lessons from Achuthapréksha. To the east is the Chandramouléswara temple standing on a lower level. It is said to have been the bed of a tank once and the town gets its name from the idol here which means Iswara with the moon ; and Udupa is the Sanskrit equivalent for moon. The Sanskrit College is held here. The local quarters of the eight mutts are located in the street close by these two Siva temples. The pujaries in these temples are Mádhvas.

The population of Udipi in 1931 was 14,833 of whom 1,907 were Christians and 937 Muslims and the place has been made a municipality in 1935. Four miles from Udipi on the road to Kárkal is a plateau formed of laterite rocks on which a model village is under construction, to form a suburb of Udipi. From the plateau an excellent view is had of the sea on the

west and the green valleys all round. The Kanara Land Investments, Ltd., Udipi, have acquired the area and plotted it into sites for houses, bazaars, schools and places for recreation, and for a small sanatorium across the high road, in all about two hundred buildings. The chief source of income would be a large deposit of clay over an extent of 40 acres of land under the hill which is being exploited for a tile factory that has since been built close under the plateau and has started work. In the factory, all kinds of roofing, flooring, ceiling and ridge tiles are made and supplied to villages in Udipi and Kárkál taluks. A large tank has been dug near the factory to supply water to the area and to the factory, so that while Udipi has to rely on wells alone, its suburb will enjoy a pipe-water supply. The whole locality will also be lighted with electricity from the factory. The residential sites have been let out on permanent lease and there is said to be a good demand for them, especially from retired officials and several houses have already sprung up. What was thus a few months ago a bleak hill with barren slopes shows promise of developing into a busy place with a tile factory, a tubercular sanatorium and decent houses for settlers. The sanatorium is the personal gift to the colony by Dr. Mádhava Pai, an enterprising doctor of Udipi. The Kanara Industrial and Banking Syndicate established in 1925 and having branches all over the two Kanaras, Malabar, Bellary, Mysore, Belgaum and Dhárwár and a total working capital of about 16 lakhs, has its headquarters at Udipi. Besides regular banking it has a department for managing the estates of absentee landlords.

Belle, seven miles south east of Udipi, population 2,454 in 1931 is also known as Pájakakshétra and is reputed to have been the birth place of Sri Madhváchárya though Kálianpúr, a village near Brahmavár to the north of Udipi also claims the honour. The house where the Achárya was born is called *mudu* mutt where an image of his has been set up by the Sóde mutt *swami* 500 years ago and is worshipped. The *swami* of the Kániyúr mutt is said to be in the direct line of succession from the Achárya and holds charge of the buildings and mutts in Belle. Certain spots are still shown in and about Belle as places where the Achárya as a young boy exhibited his divine powers, e.g., his jumping from a hill at the call of his mother and killing a snake that was the terror of the village. There is a fine tank at the back of the Achárya's ancestral house which is considered holy. The boy's father Madhyagéha was a tenant under a Bant whose family name was Kakra and the family is still extant.

Madhváchárya was born of poor parents in 1199 A.D. His father Madhyagéha Bhatta was a Vedic scholar and his mother Védavati or Rénuka, a lady of great piety and learning.

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Belle.
Madhvacharya.
(1199-1278
A.D.).

The boy who was called Vāsudéva in his youth, finished his schooling in his ninth year and then began learning the Upanishads under Achutha-Préksha, a follower of the Sankaráchárya school, who was then in the Anantéswara temple at Udipi. Vāsudéva was anxious to become a *sanyasi* and renounce the world, but being the only son of his parents he could not. So he waited till his twelfth year when his brother was born. He was ordained a *sanyasi* by his preceptor Achutha-Préksha and got the name of Púrnapragna. He continued to study the various commentaries on the Védas under Achutha-Préksha, but he did not accept Sankaráchárya's Adwaitism or the doctrine of Absolute Monism and preached what is called Dwaita or Dualism. The district was then under Hoysala Ballála King Bitti Déva who had been turned Vaishnavite by the great religious reformer Rámánujáchárya and was named Vishnuvardhana. Púrnapragna was installed by Achutha-Préksha as his successor in the Sankaráchárya's mutt under the title of Anandatírtha but the latter propagated his new ideas and had discussions on his philosophy of Dualism with various scholars and convinced them by his arguments. He then started on a tour all over India to popularise his philosophy. He first went to Kumbha whose king Jayasimha received him with great honour and from thence south to Travancore where he secured several disciples to his faith. He met Vidyásankara, the head of the Sringéri mutt, with whom he had long debates and showed his scholarship and then proceeded to Raméswarem and Srirangam, finally returning to Udipi. He then started on a tour in North India as far as Badarikásrama where he wrote his Gíta-Báshyam, explaining the various inner meanings of the Gíta in the light of his philosophy. Accompanied by his disciples Satyatírtha and others he proceeded to Badarinárayana and completed his Gíta-Rahasyam and taught it to his disciples. The remaining countries visited by him are Orissa and Bengal (Jagannáth). On his way back he converted an Adwaita pandit named Sóbhana Bhatta in the Andhra country, naming him Padmanábha-Bhatta and returned to Udipi.

Once while sitting on the beach surrounded by his disciples after a sea bath at Malpe he heard the distressed cries of people in a boat about to flounder. The Achárya waved his cloth, and the boat safely reached shore. He accepted from the men in the boat some balls of *gopichandana* which they had brought from Dwáraka. One of the balls slipped and broke on the beach at Ola-bándésware, and it was found to contain a stone idol of Balaráma; and the temple to that idol was built not far from the sea-shore. Another ball was found to contain an image of Krishna with a churner or *mathu* in one hand and its rope in another. Madvácharya was so pleased with it

that he took it to Udipi, washed it in the Mádhavasarávara and built a temple on its bank and installed it there. This is the beginning of the great temple at Udipi. Then he appointed the heads of eight mutts to look after the worship of that idol by turns. The names of these mutts have been given above. The Acharya went again to Badarikásrama, met several ascetics or *rishis* there and composed other philosophical works. The *rishis* presented him with eight *saligramams* and he then proceeded to several holy places in North India and returned to Udipi via Goa where he converted many Gauda Sárasvat families to his faith.

He next visited his birth place Belle on hearing of the death of his parents and stayed there for sometime and after a year proceeded to Kanwathírtha near Manjéshwar, where he ordained his younger brother a *sanyasi* and named him Vishnutírtha and four others (Padmanábha, Narahari, Madhwa and Akshóba) whom he directed to succeed him as the head of his mutt. He proceeded to Subramanya where he established a mutt of which he made his brother Vishnutírtha the head. His disciple Narahari went to Kalinga and stayed there for twelve years in the court of its king from whom he brought idols of Ráma and Síta and presented them to Madhvácharya. These idols were handed over to Padmanábha-tirtha the head of the Palimár mutt where they still are. Madhvácharya lived to a good old age, 79 years, and an image of him is found in the southern panel of the *garbhagriha* of the Krishna temple at Udipi. At Belle, a beautiful idol of Madhvácharya has been installed for worship by the Kániyúr mutt, which represents the family of the Acharya. The two Brahmin Ballálas of Udipi taluk still possess in their houses idols presented by Madhvácharya or his immediate successors, and before the head of any mutt assumes management of the Krishna temple, he goes and worships the Lakshmináráyana idol in their possession before proceeding to his *Pariyáya*.

Page 264, paragraph 2.—The notes under this village must go under Kárkal taluk. Kárkal.

Page 265, paragraph 1.—Add:—The place is called Bárkúr or Bákúrápura or the town of twelve virgins. The village proper includes four hamlets, Mudikéri, Kótékéri, Chowlikére and Monigarkéri and extends into the revenue villages of Kachúru, Hosála, Hanehalli and Hérádi. Bárkúr contains several Hindu temples which possess a number of inscriptions of considerable historical value and there are also a few ruined Jain monuments of less importance. The inscriptions were copied in 1901 and are mentioned in the Government Epigraphist's Report for that year. The earliest inscriptions record the name of some Bárkúr.

of the later Alupa kings and range from the 12th to 14th centuries. There are records of the Hoysala king Vira Ballála and of the kings of the first, second and third Vijayanagara dynasties on whose behalf the two provinces of Bárkúr and Mangalore were administered by local officers until 1565 when Vijayanagar was sacked and taken by Muhammadans. Bárkúr was the local capital of the Hoysala Ballálas and was held for them by one of the Humcha families who were Jains and afterwards by the Bhairasa Wodeyárs of Kárkál. On the conversion of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana from Jainism, the local rulers became independent and Bhútala Pándya whose origin is uncertain apparently held this place and was a very powerful ruler. The local chiefs had retained their independence at Bárkúr till 1336 when the kingdom was made over to Harihara I of Vijayanagar who appointed a local governor and built the fort, the ruins of which are still to be seen and the stone revetted tank on the site of this fort is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Inscriptions are found in the temples of Sómésvara and Gópalakrishna at Mudakéri, Ganésa at Chaulikéri, Sómánathesvara at Manigarkéri, Panchalingésvara at Kotakéri and on pillars and slabs set up in many private houses. The above temples are maintained in good repair. Many of the inscribed stones have been misused in repairing the temple and their inscriptions have been lost; and several inscribed stones have been lost or used in building walls or in flooring houses or in putting up revetments of house walls. The Ganésa temple at Chaulikéri has a long pillared verandah pierced with two small doorways and has a curious roof composed of huge over-lapping stone slabs arranged like wooden planks and is obviously a stone copy of a wooden model. The roof is a remarkable piece of stone construction. Standing outside the Panchalingésvara temple are three interesting *Sati* memorials which take the form of a stone post from the side of which projects a woman's right hand and arm, the latter being bent up at right angles to the elbow. The arm is life size and the post is decorated with the usual *Sati* ornaments. There are no inscriptions on them and the local tradition about them is that each of these stones stands for a hundred completed Hindu temples in the place. There is no reason why it should be so. The pointing of the right hand upwards and the carving of the figures of a husband and wife in the pillar itself probably represent the *right way to heaven* as they call it for a wife, that is by her immolating herself on her husband's funeral pyre. Of Harihara's fort, the site remains marked by a long embankment enclosing a large space with the tank referred to above. The fort walls were built with laterite stones, but these have mostly been removed and used in the building of houses

in and near the village. The inscriptions relate mostly to Vijayanagar times and give the names of the viceroys and their dates and record endowments of various kinds to the temples. People are not allowed to dig in certain sites without permission for numerous finds of treasures have been known to have occurred though only a few were reported to the authorities. The old town must have been very extensive, for foundations of houses and old wells have been discovered over a wide area.

The Jain monuments are disappointing. Only three small groups remain, but none of them is of much archaeological interest. The best of these known as Kathale-Basthi consists of two small ruined stone-built Jain mandapas free from all ornament or carving, a little Siva temple containing a linga and a small stone-built temple, oblong on plan, and facing the east. The stone floor of the shrine chamber has been dug up by treasure-seekers and the stone pedestal on which the idol once stood thrown out into the front hall, so there is nothing to prove that it is a Jain monument and the style of the doorkeepers seems to indicate that it is a Vishnu temple. In the other two ruined basthis, the writer noticed long blocks of stone with holes to the number of 24, indicating that they were pedestals on which the idols of all the Tirthankaras were put up and worshipped.

*Page 266, paragraph 1.—Add:—*Population in 1931 of the revenue village Tonse East was 4,590 of whom 1,014 were Christians. It is very unlikely that Madhvācharya was born here, for the other village Belle or Pájakakshétra has been recognized by his followers as the place where the Acharya was born and contains several items of evidence to confirm it. There are two Roman Catholic churches in the village, the Milagiris and the Rosario. The former was built about the same time as the church of that name at Mangalore in 1678* and it would appear that under a treaty of the Portuguese with queen Chennammáji (1671-1697), the former were allowed to build churches at this among other places. This church was destroyed by Tippu but was re-built in 1806. It is one of the richest churches in the district and as a result of its adhesion to the Padraodo, the dissenters built another church, the Rosario, close by. The latter church was later pulled down and rebuilt about a mile away. There are six temples in the village of which the Shrí Mahalingéshwar temple built by one Kenchaya of the Kshatriya community is an ancient one. Kalianpúr promises to become a great industrial centre in the district and a sugar factory is being established here.

*Paragraph 2.—Add:—*The name of the revenue village is Badugabettu and its population in 1931 was 1,716. The village

* The *Anamario de Goa* states that this church was built in 1700 A.D.

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was apparently a large one with many bathis. Two inscriptions state that *Narasimha II* of Vijayanagar gave in 1490 and 1494 lands to *Halléra-basthi* here. The Brahmin Ballála was presented by Madhváchárya with an idol of Lakshmínáráyana which is installed in a shrine which the *swamis* visit before *Pariyáya*.

Alevuru.

*Paragraph 4.—Add:—*Population had risen in 1931 to 1,462, all Hindus.

Padubidri.

*Paragraph 5.—Add:—*Population in 1931 was 5,073, the name of the revenue village being Nadusálu. It has got the largest Brahmin population in the taluk after Udipi—mostly Shivallis. Ermál just north of this village contains a temple to Janárdána the idol in which is believed to be one of the three obtained by Madhváchárya from the boat. The family of the boatman who carried the idols belonged to this village and was called Pente-mané and his descendants are still to be found here.

*Paragraphs 6, 9 and 11 of page 266 and paragraph I of page 267:—*The villages of Varanga, Mudradi, Nellikár and Súdā are now in the Kárkāl taluk and the notes on them should be read under that taluk.

*Paragraph 7.—Add:—*The mágané includes villages of Katpádi, Yennugudde and Udyávāra.

Nidambur.

*Last paragraph.—Add:—*The name of the revenue village is Ambalapádi and its population in 1931 was 1,286. It contains the family residence of the Brahmin Ballála. Srí Vadirája-swámi presented the Ballála with an idol of Anjanéya (Hanumán) and before accepting the management of the Srí Krishna temple, each of the eight *swámis* go and worship this idol and then attend the *Pariyáya*.

Súral.

*Page 267, paragraph 2.—Substitute:—*The revenue village is called Péjamangúru, population 1,853 in 1931 of whom 39 are Jains and Súral is one of its hamlets. The Tolár chiefs who had their capital at Súral reigned over the greater part of Udipi and Coondapoor taluks and belonged to the same royal family as the Chowters of Mudbidri. The village is six miles from Bárkúr and stands on a branch of the Sítanadi not far from Kokkarné on that river which was one of their ports. The present palace in the village was built in the 15th century and its site covers three acres. This is the only palace of any Jain chief in a fair state of preservation (except the Chowter's at Mudbidri). There is a courtyard measuring two acres in front of the building behind which is a smaller yard which

contains the main entrance. Passing through we come to another yard about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent. On the east of it there is a square hall where the Tólar held his court. To the south of the palace in the Bakkimáru field, there is a tower house from which the royal family witnessed the buffalo race and the Tólar reviewed his troops. The coronation hall faces east and is known as Bannada-Chávadi or the painted hall in the centre of which stood the throne. To the south of it is a room in which the religious festivities during Navaráthri were conducted and to the north a similar room for the worship of Sárada, the zenana and bedrooms being placed to the east of the hall. There is also the family basthi for the worship of goddess Padmávatī. The palace contains several ornate pieces of sculpture.

The old palace stood to the east of the present one and about quarter of a mile from the latter and covered about 5 acres and is now overgrown with jungle. There are here and there heaps of stones from the palace buildings around a small Amman temple now in ruins and certain periodical festivities still take place in this temple. To the west of the present palace was another at Thotthadi and a fortress, both now in ruins and overgrown with jungle. The Mahádéva temple lies to the north-west of the palace and is built entirely of black stones, and from the four corner ends of the roof hang chains made of stones and only a few links in them are still left. The temple car is a big one and is of the same size as the one in the temple at Manjéshwar. There was yet another palace at Kenjóre, now in ruins and the site is overgrown with jungle.

The temples of Pademata, Niláwar, Perdúru, Sankara-naráyana and Basrúr were under the control of these chiefs who had given large grants of land and jewels and armour to them and the two latter still bear the names of the Tólar who presented them. There are three copper-plate inscriptions in the palace, in one of which it is recorded that Mahalinga Tólar was chief in 1688, in another that Madana Dévi was chief in 1691 and in the third that Cheluvamma Dévi Tólar was governing the country in 1715.

During the Portuguese invasion of the Kanara coast, the Tólar fought them valiantly and repulsed their earlier attempts to open settlements. In 1569 the Portuguese landed at Barsalóre (Basrúr) with a large army and occupied the fort through the traitorous conduct of the Killédar of the fort. Baidúr and Halligéri had by then gone into the possession of the Sultan of Bijapúr. The Portuguese army plundered the town. The Tólar summoned the chief of Hosangadi, Honnéya-Kambli, and both prepared for war in which the Perdúru chief joined with a large army. A sanguinary battle was fought in

which both sides lost heavily in men, Kambli being also killed, and the Portuguese were forced to retire to their ships leaving behind guns and ammunition. The Portuguese again attacked Basrúr some time later and captured it. The Tólar and Kambli kings with an army of 11,000 men went to war, but were defeated, whereupon they agreed to pay a subsidy and allowed the Portuguese to build a fort of their own at Basrúr.

In 1571 the Portuguese fortified the fort of Basrúr and entered into a treaty with the Tólar. On the conquest of the district by Venkatappa Náyaka of Ikkéri in 1608, the Tólar agreed to pay him tribute, and forts were built at various places including Bárkúr and Kalianpúr. In 1652 the forts at Coondapoor and Gangóli were built for the safety of Sivappa Náyaka's territory. In 1742 Basavappa Nayaka of Ikkéri built with the help of the Tólar forts at Dariabahadur-Ghur near Udipi, Tonse near Kalianpúr and Bennagiri near Coondapoor. The Tólar were in a very prosperous condition until Hyder Ali overran the district. The Tólar celebrate their coronations in the palace and the Maharnavami and Vijia-Yátre festivals during the Navaráthri as in the past.

Malpe.

*Paragraph 3.—Add:—*The name of the revenue village is Kodavúru and with its population (in 1931) 6,956 was the second most populous place in the taluk after Udipi. Fishing and fish-curing are important industries in the place and its port has a busy coastal trade with ports in Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The idol of Balaráma in the temple has six faces, and the surmise is that it was perhaps a temple to Subrahmanya (or Shanmukha the six-faced) which has been named Balaráma in the time of Madhváchárya. Basavappa Nayaka of Ikkéri built the fort at Daria Bahadur-Ghur island and another at Káp which he called Manóhara-Gada. The Anantésvara temple is said to have been originally a Jain basthi to Ananthanátha and was established during the time of Sankaráchárya; and the Mánasthambam in front of the old basthi is still there and is evidence of the temple opposite having been Jain. The Nidambúr Ballála had jurisdiction over this village.

Malpe.

The port known also as Daria-Bahadúr-Ghur after the rocky island opposite the bar, is situated at the mouth of the Malpe or Udyávar river and lies three miles due west of Udipi town. It possesses a great natural advantage in that there is shelter for vessels from the three rocky islands west of it and within a distance of a mile and a half from the shore. These islands lie in the form of a semi-circle and are almost parallel to the mainland. The northernmost island is called Daria-Bahadúr-Ghur, the middle one or Daria-Gadara-Kallu contains the ruins of an old cannon and a fort, and the

southernmost island is named Karé-Illada-Kallu; and the sea between them and the shore is a safe anchorage for vessels during storms and rough weather.

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The Malpe river has a bar at its mouth. About 50 years ago the river joined the sea in front of the present Sea Customs house. The bar since then gradually shifted towards the south and the portion of the river in front of the Sea Customs house has silted up, forming a vast stretch of sand. Prior to 1933 there were two channels at the bar, one facing north-west and the other facing south-west. Owing to the heavy floods in the Malpe river during that year, the south bar channel shoaled up considerably and later on the channel was completely closed forming a sand bank in its place. There is now only one channel at the bar facing more or less north-west with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet of water at low tide.

As the bar is shallow only vessels drawing less than 6 feet of water can enter the backwater at favourable tides. Vessels of larger tonnage anchor out in the sea opposite the bar. The river is navigable to small cargo boats for about 6 miles during high tide.

Steamers of the B.I.S.N. Co., Bombay, anchor in the sea opposite the Sea Customs house and the northernmost island. There is no fishing craft in this port. There is a port light situated in Daria-Bahadur-Ghur and it consists of a masonry tower with a fixed white Dioptric light of the sixth order which is visible in clear weather from 6 to 8 miles and is of great use for vessels at sea. There is also a flag staff of iron girder with a bamboo pole tied at its top near the light house tower. This is used for communication between light house and shore by means of private code signals. There is a flag staff in the Port Office compound, about 35 feet high from the ground. This is used for hoisting flags to control the boat traffic and to give warning of approaching storms. There are no signalling arrangements here for communication between ship and shore.

The port does not possess any extensive water communication with the interior. The bulk of the cargo imported and that intended for shipment has to be transported from and to the landing place by means of carts. The long stretch of sand and a branch of the river between the landing place and the bazaar were a great obstruction to passengers and carts some years ago until the district board constructed in 1915 a causeway 930 feet long and 17 feet wide and a culvert. A new granite road about 550 feet long and 17 feet wide from the junction of this road up to the present landing place was constructed from the Malpe Landing and Shipping Fund in 1932 and now cargo landed from boats is being carted from the

landing place to the Malpe bazaar and to Udipi without difficulty.

There is a Customs Collector and a Landing and Shipping Fees Committee of eight members. The bulk of the trade is coastal and there are two Government fish-curing yards, one at Malpe and the other at Udyávar, two miles to the south. The port's trade consists of exports in fish and fish products (fish manure, guano and fish oil), ginger and sweet potatoes, and coir in small quantities. The chief imports are salt, grains and pulse, sugar, oil-seeds, hardware and other metals, oil-cakes, rice, medicines, cement and coconut-oil. The trade is with Mangalore, Cochin, Ceylon, Mormgoa, Karáchi and Bombay. Vessels of 300 tons and coasting steamers of B.I.S.N. Co., call during working season.

Year.		Imports. RS.	Exports. RS.
1919-20	...	14,84,086	13,65,828
1924-25	...	16,48,257	7,41,291
1929-30	...	19,66,427	8,67,129
1934-35	...	15,08,595	5,05,597
1935-36	...	14,43,356	6,07,726

Port dues collected in 1934-35 and 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 821-3-6 and 1,785 and Landing and Shipping dues Rs. 3,156 and 3,176 respectively.

The Commonwealth Trust tile factory is the only long-standing firm at the port: and there are also some local merchants and a few from Malabar dealing in fish business at Malpe. Merchants who deal in general merchandise and other importers of cargo reside in Udipi. There are 46 cargo boats, mostly of 25 tons generally engaged in landing and shipping operations of passengers and cargo from steamers and native crafts. Sometimes they ply between Malpe and South Kanara ports. Passenger traffic by bi-weekly service of the B.I.S.N. Co., run regularly between Mangalore and Bombay. Traffic is heavy between Bombay and intermediate ports including Mormgoa. 6,000 passengers embark and disembark annually. There are four wharves for landing and shipping, but no jetties. 7,251 passengers sailed from and 6,581 arrived at the port in 1935-36.

Perdurn.

Add at the end of the chapter the following:—**Perdúru**, population 4,519 in 1931, is a fairly large village on the Udipi-Sóméswar road and twelve miles from Udipi. The village is famous for its Srí Ananthapadmanábha temple which receives a *tasdic* of Rs. 1,800 and has landed properties for which it pays a kist of nearly Rs. 3,000. The temple has therefore considerable income and being an ancient one (built by the chiefs of Bárkúr) is much crowded with pilgrims during the

annual jatra in March. The temple helps financially an elementary school situated on the bank of a fine stone-revetted tank attached to the temple. The village has considerable export trade in paddy. The river Swarnánadi which crosses the road to Udipi about three miles down at Puttigé village has not been bridged and has to be crossed by a ferry even in the dry months.

Kóta (population 1,419 in 1931) is the northernmost village of the taluk and gives its name to a section of Tulu Brahmins. They originally inhabited fourteen villages round it, and unlike the other Brahmins, owed no allegiance to any mutt. Their chief place is Saligrāma two miles to the south of Kóta where there is a temple to Narasimha-déva, whose presiding deity they call their god and *guru*. Originally these villages sent two *muktessors* to their caste assembly which decided questions regarding breaches of discipline among the members of the community. The village gets its name from Kúta or assembly which was held in it. These Brahmins are now spread over several villages in and out of the district, and some of them keep what are called Udipi or Shivalli hotels in various parts of South India. There is in this village a Durga temple to Amrutésvari, known as mother, its children being represented by numerous stones in the compound (which are said to be growing) and the *pujaris* are Jógis. This is really the goddess of smallpox and is resorted to by, or on behalf, of sufferers from this and from similar ailments and sacrifices of fowls, goats, and offerings of eggs and toddy are made here.

Udyavar (the ancient Udayápura) population 6,206 in 1931 is an important village 3 miles to the south of Udipi and contains the earliest monuments discovered in this district. These consist of a number of stone pillars bearing ancient Kanarese inscriptions recording the names of certain Alupa kings and dating back to the 7th century A.D. Ten of these pillars are in the courtyard of the Sambukallu Bhairava temple and two others in the house of a Rāghavéndra-bhatta, opposite a picturesque Ganésa temple surrounded by cultivated fields and palm trees and three furlongs from the Bhairava temple. The inscriptions were copied in 1901. The names of the early Alupa kings Ranaságara, Prithiviságara and Vijayáditya are mentioned. The name of Kavi, a later Alupa with a surname Bhuja-bala is also found in the inscriptions here and at Bárkúr (1113 to 1156 A.D.). The Bhairava temple is a small village shrine facing the road. The idols here are of wood and gaudily painted and represent the three Sakthi goddesses. Except for the inscribed pillars in the compound, there is nothing ancient about the temple. The palace of the old Alupa kings stood on a site about 2 furlongs from the Ganésa temple, which perhaps

stood within the outer walls of the fort, the palace itself being within the inner fort. Udayāditya Hoysala, Vishnuvardhana's brother was later ruling over Tulu Rājya with Udyāvar as his capital, the Ālupendra (the Ālupa chief) of Mangalore being his subordinate. An inscription at Sambukallu, a low hillock of gneiss with a Śiva temple on top close to the coast road records that an Ālupa Prithivisāgara ruled here in 1196 as a subordinate of the Banavāsī Hoysala Erga (1192-1211 A.D.). To the north of the Ganéśa temple is a dilapidated shrine to Śiva called Mahālingéswara. The idol is broken and it stands on a block of stone which is said to cover a well called Rasa-Bāvi, the waters of which have the property of converting any metal dropped in it into gold. Such Rasa-Bāvis seem to exist in other places also, but their efficacy is yet to be proved; most of them are choked up and the others are covered up by huge blocks of stone. It is not possible to say what gave rise to such beliefs.

CHAPTER XX.

LIST OF COLLECTORS AND JUDGES.

Page 276.—*Add* the following to the List of Collectors on this page :—

Name.		Date of taking charge.
W. H. Welsh	...	6th November 1894.
L. C. Miller	...	25th April 1896.
W. H. Welsh	...	26th July 1896.
F. A. Nicholson	...	10th August 1897.
A. F. Pinhey	...	30th November 1897.
W. B. Ayling	...	3rd May 1898.
M. J. Murphy	...	9th July 1899.
D. D. Murdoch	...	3rd November 1899.
M. J. Murphy	...	18th April 1902.
D. D. Murdoch	...	30th May 1902.
M. E. Couchman	...	7th May 1903.
P. S. P. Rice	...	14th May 1903.
M. E. Couchman	...	15th September 1903..
P. S. P. Rice	...	26th September 1903.
M. E. Couchman	...	8th March 1904.
J. H. Robertson	...	28th April 1904.
W. A. Doig	...	2nd August 1905.
S. W. G. I. MacIver	...	15th August 1905.
Md. Azizud-din Hussain	...	14th December 1905.
Sahib Bahadúr.		
W. A. Doig	...	12th November 1908.

Name.	Date of taking charge.
Md. Azizud-din Hussain	27th November 1908.
• Saheb Bahadur.	
R. A. Graham ...	11th October 1910.
W. A. Doig ...	28th November 1911.
R. A. Graham ...	5th January 1912.
A. F. G. Moscardi ...	22nd February 1912.
A. Fotheringham ...	28th June 1912.
M. E. Couchman ...	19th October 1912.
E. S. Lloyd ...	13th May 1915.
A. J. Curgenvin ...	23rd July 1915.
E. S. Lloyd ...	6th October 1915.
A. M. A. C. Galletti ...	1st February 1916.
A. L. Vibert ...	20th March 1916.
R. F. B. L. Guppy ...	18th September 1916.
A. L. Vibert ...	2nd October 1916.
H. H. Burkitt ...	3rd March 1918.
A. L. Vibert ...	3rd April 1918.
J. K. Lancashire ...	27th October 1918.
R. H. Ellis ...	8th September 1919.
U. Rama Rao ...	1st October 1920.
R. H. Ellis ...	20th January 1921.
A. R. Nedungadi ...	20th January 1922.
S. N. V. Rajachar ...	1st November 1922.
G. W. Wells ...	3rd April 1923.
C. A. Souter ...	3rd January 1924.
G. W. Wells ...	10th May 1925.
A. S. Panchapakésa	
Ayyar ...	8th May 1926.
G. W. Wells ...	8th June 1926.
E. M. Gawne ...	19th March 1927.
C. G. Herbert ...	22nd March 1928.
G. W. Wells ...	26th September 1928.
J. Hussain ...	12th April 1931.
E. M. Gawne ...	28th October 1932.
A. A. Venkataráma Ay-	
yar ...	14th May 1935.
E. M. Gawne ...	4th June 1935.
S. Venkateswaran ...	17th March 1936.
Md. Humayun Saheb	
Bahadur ...	9th April 1936.
A. D. Crombie ...	29th September 1936.

Page 277.—Add the following to the List of Judges on this page :—

Mathew Denny Bell ...	1st April 1895.
William Cuthbert Holmes.	30th April 1895.
Hugh Gore Joseph ...	9th December 1895.

Name.	Date of taking charge.
Frederick Harper Ham-	
nett	15th September 1898.
Mathew Joseph Murphy.	1st August 1899.
John Willoghby Francis	
Dumergue	15th October 1899.
Lewis Grenville Moore ...	22nd October 1902.
Robert Arthur Graham ...	23rd December 1902.
Stewart William Graham	
Iver MacIver	8th June 1903.
Herbert Olive Denman	
Harding	27th June 1903.
William Aitkenhead Doig.	17th June 1907.
Herbert Olive Denman	
Harding	17th July 1907.
Richard Boardman Wood.	9th March 1908.
Mathew Joseph Murphy.	4th January 1909.
Herbert Olive Denman	
Harding	21st June 1909.
Percey Abbey Booty ...	6th June 1910.
Frederick Ricketts He-	
mingway	7th November 1910.
Vengál Venugopal Chet-	
ty	13th February 1911.
Edward Labouchere Ruth-	
ven Thornton	24th October 1913.
Boteler Chernocke Smith.	22nd March 1915.
Arthur Joseph Curgenvén	6th October 1915.
C. Krishnaswámi Rao ...	3rd January 1917.
Lewis Grenville Moore ...	25th June 1917.
A. Nárayanan Nambiyár.	7th June 1919.
John Kenneth Lancashire.	9th May 1921.
P. Subayya Mudaliyár.	11th July 1921.
Percey Abbey Booty ...	3rd August 1921.
V. S. Naráyana Ayyar ...	3rd July 1922.
K. Sankara Ménon ...	29th January 1923.
C. S. Mahádéva Ayyar ...	22nd September 1927.
K. Sankara Ménon ...	10th October 1927.
William Oswald Newsam.	3rd November 1929.
K. S. Ramaswámi Sástri.	23rd June 1930.
N. Chandrasékhara Ayyar	15th December 1930.
C. Viraswámi Reddi ...	6th May 1933.
S. G. Srinivasáchári ...	16th June 1934.
Mír Amir-ud-din ...	19th November 1934.
P. C. Tyágarája Ayyar ...	13th February 1935.
A. Vénugopal Rao ...	18th March 1935.
Mír Amir-ud-din ...	11th April 1935.

XXII.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL
BOARDS IN 1925-26.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26.

Items.	District Board.	Taluk Boards.						Total of all Boards.
		Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Uppinangadi.	Udipi.	Coondapoor.	Karkal.	
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Receipts—Ordinary.</i>								
1. Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	1,16,757	28,978	26,967	22,135	27,072	18,084	14,825	2,54,768
2. Government grants, excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,14,077	...	(b) 2,900	...	...	(f) 356	...	1,17,333
3. Contributions ...	...	809	1,348	1,448	1,888	342	955	6,790
4. Remunerative enterprises ...	2,758	2,608	3,278	1,087	6,025	3,256	452	19,464
5. Other receipts ...	2,24,785	619	681	475	1,717	557	325	2,29,159
Total ...	4,58,377	33,014	35,174	25,145	36,702	22,545	16,557	6,27,514
6. Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	2,210	9,901	7,421	2,890	—1,010	4,000	25,412
7. Receipts—Ordinary—General Account ...	4,58,377	30,804	25,273	17,724	33,812	23,555	12,557	6,02,102
8. Total ordinary expenditure ...	4,21,818	25,243	30,239	27,860	32,013	18,595	15,348	5,71,114
9. Surplus or deficit ...	+ 36,561	+ 5,561	—4,966	—10,136	+ 1,799	4,960	—2,791	+ 30,988
10. Government grants-in-aid of general resources.	...	1,007	2,452	9,003	1,762	1,775	3,107	19,106
11. Net surplus or deficit ...	+ 36,561	+ 6,568	—2,514	—1,133	+ 3,561	+ 6,735	+ 316	+ 50,094

B.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Capital.									
12. Government grants	67,578	7,800	3,892	7,370	4,456	4,299	7,579	1,02,974	
13. Contributions	200						400	600	
14. Loans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Other receipts	97						...	...	97
16. Total receipts	67,876	7,800	3,892	7,370	4,456	4,299	7,979	1,03,671	
17. Total expenditure	82,904	10,438	5,040	8,977	5,636	5,805	8,623	1,36,821	
18. Net expenditure (item 17 minus item 16) ...	(a) 25,029	2,636	1,148	1,007	1,180	1,506	644	33,150	
19. Add—Contributions from General Account— Ordinary—to— Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Total capital expenditure from General revenues.	...	2,636	(c) 1,116	(d) 1,117	(e) 890	1,506	644	7,909	
21. Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure (item 11 minus item 20).	+ 36,561	+ 3,932	— 3,630	— 2,250	+ 2,671	+ 5,229	— 328	+ 42,185	
22. Opening balance (ordinary)	47,429	— 587	2,932	1,916	2,430	3,572	877	53,569	
23. Closing balance (ordinary)	83,990	3,345	— 698	— 384	5,101	8,801	549	1,00,754	
24. Difference (item 23 minus item 22)	+ 36,561	+ 3,932	— 3,630	— 2,250	+ 2,671	+ 5,229	— 328	+ 42,185	

(a) Met from opening balance under "capital" account.

(b) Appropriation from special Government grants for improvement of village roads.

(c) Rupees 32 met from opening balance under "Special Government grants."

(d) Includes unspent balance of Rs. 110 shown under repairs.

(e) Rupees 290 met from opening balance under "Special Government grants."

(f) Appropriated from Special Government grants for village roads and rural water-supply credited to capital.

NOTE.—There are no union boards in the district.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of the Mangalore Municipality in 1925-26.

Items.	Rs.
A.—General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—	
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue	91,756
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	2,065
(3) Contributions ... ..	...
(4) Remunerative enterprises	22,256
(5) Other receipts	37,530
Total ..	1,53,607
(6) Deduct—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—	
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ... ..	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	11,000
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	1,42,607
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	1,19,296
(9) Surplus or deficit	+ 23,311
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+ 23,311

Items.	Rs.
B.—General Account—Capital—	
(12) Government grants... ..	...
(13) Endowments and contributions ... ..	...
(14) Loans ... ..	...
(15) Other receipts	342
(16) Total receipts	342
(17) Total expenditure	15,494
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)] ...	15,152
(19) Add—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—	
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ... ..	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	1,000
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	16,152
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)].	+ 7,159
(22) Opening balance	1,16,079
(23) Closing balance	1,23,238
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)]... ..	+ 7,159

NOTE.—Arrears (both tax and non-tax items) 18,962
Unpaid bills 1,187

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluks.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.						
Coondapoor	9,583	810	147	11	689	45
Karkal	10,114	1,586	151	22	646	65
Udipi	17,652	2,814	175	26	1,434	162
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Amindivi Islands ...	158	1	77	...	6	...
Mangalore	29,422	8,014	197	52	6,665	2,529
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod	19,557	3,101	156	23	1,049	94
Uppinangadi	11,448	1,873	118	19	620	107
Total	97,934	19,199	162	28	11,109	2,732
Hindus	75,255	10,690	158	21	7,334	705
Musalmanas	9,507	1,169	127	15	346	28
Christians	11,290	5,856	218	108	3,358	1,984
Others	1,882	484	442	122	71	20

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1926.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.							Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PUBLIC.										
Arts Colleges—Men ...	1	...	...	..	1	...	2	521	1	522
Do. Women ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	65	65
Professional Colleges—Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) { Secondary Schools for Boys ...	2	...	7	...	11	...	20	6,657	252	6,909
{ Secondary Schools for Girls ...	1	...	...	...	6	...	7	53	2,022	2,075
(b) { Elementary Schools for Boys ...	48	12	517	...	398	33	1,008	51,921	13,623	65,544
{ Elementary Schools for Girls ...	2	5	40	...	9	2	58	563	4,894	5,457
Training School for Masters.	2	...	...	...	...	...	■	214	...	214
Training School for Mistresses ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	■	...	192	192
Other Special Schools	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	64	4	68
Total ...	57	17	564	...	432	35	1,105	60,025	21,053	81,078
PRIVATE.										
Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	■	20	26	882	37	919
Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	13	114	127	2,111	1,163	3,274
Total ...	...	...	...	...	19	134	153	2,993	1,200	4,193
Grand total ...	57	17	564	...	451	169	1,258	63,018	22,253	85,271

(a) Includes European High and Middle Schools.

(b) Includes European Primary Schools.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

Nature of management.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	1,32,871	1,01,001	29,475	14,737	34,359	25,203	22,350	16,420	46,687	44,641	...	...
Local Board ...	3,67,064	82,986	...	...	77,434	18,285	2,88,522	64,376	...	...	1,108	345
Municipal Board ...	23,919	15,089	...	...	...	...	23,919	15,089	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	5,37,875	1,51,725	93,781	30,823	2,20,102	49,400	1,92,923	61,522	20,882	4,545	10,187	5,435
Unaided ...	4,644	4,477	...	...	...	...	4,644	4,477	...	...	...	...
Private ...	34,979	18,686	...	...	17,336	8,130	17,593	10,556	...	...	...	...
District total ...	11,01,352	3,73,964	1,23,256	45,560	3,49,281	1,00,998	5,49,951	1,72,440	67,569	49,186	11,295	5,780
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from Provincial Funds ...	...	4,04,988	...	19,124	...	61,764	...	3,03,777	...	15,935	...	4,388
Local Funds ...	...	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	...	...
Municipal Funds ...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...
Fees ...	...	2,70,043	...	53,701	...	1,73,231	...	40,712	...	1,498	...	901
Endowments ...	...	18,356	...	2,490	...	9,400	...	1,460	...	...	...	...
Subscriptions ...	...	7,985	...	1,616	...	3,485	...	2,358	...	...	...	226
Other sources ...	...	30,196	...	759	...	403	...	28,904	...	130	...	...

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925.

Name of dispensary.		Of what class.	In-patients.							Out-patients.					Total number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor.	Total expenditure during the year.
			Number of beds available.		Daily average number.					Average daily attendance.						
			Men.	Wo- men.	Men.	Wo- men.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.		
							Male.	Fe- male.				Male.	Female.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
A																
Mangalore ...	1884	I	68	...	82.68	4.01	1.49	0.26	88.59	180.74	51.41	32.72	28.62	296.49	46,571	39,110
Amini Divi ...	1876	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.86	34.78	14.18	9.92	104.74	6,656	4,517
Beltangady ...	1887	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.31	24.51	13.69	11.84	86.55	19,229	2,968
Bantwāl ...	1897	III	4	4	4.41	0.63	0.04	0.04	5.12	40.14	22.87	16.58	12.95	92.54	15,624	4,980
Baindur ...	1898	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.25	26.20	10.28	8.83	77.56	16,991	3,236
Ooondapoor ...	1873	III	4	3	4.68	0.72	...	...	5.40	61.12	29.35	15.98	11.90	118.35	25,018	7,808
Hosdrug ...	1892	III	2	2	0.04	0.01	...	...	0.05	44.74	19.42	15.84	11.05	91.05	14,279	2,215
Kārkāl ...	1879	III	5	5	6.82	1.50	0.06	0.08	8.41	35.94	22.49	16.20	11.75	86.38	16,265	7,737
Kasaragod ...	1878	III	6	6	9.40	1.34	0.02	0.12	10.97	65.78	24.53	18.14	13.58	122.03	17,342	5,940
Mulki ...	1887	III	1	1	0.54	0.26	0.20	0.13	1.13	39.08	23.24	22.37	15.73	105.42	13,509	4,565
Madabidri ...	1887	III	1	1	0.70	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.94	28.26	20.70	13.70	8.00	69.66	11,534	3,509
Manjeshwar ...	1892	III	2	2	0.27	0.08	0.03	...	0.38	46.15	23.82	14.52	11.01	95.50	12,431	3,504
Puttur ...	1872	III	6	6	11.79	3.07	0.38	0.08	15.32	85.47	44.38	30.37	22.25	182.47	25,679	10,083
Sullai ...	1887	III	...	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	38.11	14.52	11.31	7.28	71.22	10,056	3,078
Udipi ...	1872	III	16	16	14.71	7.41	0.55	0.79	23.46	99.39	56.00	29.02	20.51	204.92	32,661	20,073
Kankānadi (St. Joseph's Leper Asylum) ...	...	IV	30	30	30.91	16.41	...	...	47.32	...	...	...	...	...	60	7,738

Barkur ..	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.15	8.82	4.25	3.67	31.19	2,658	...
Kadaba ...	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.08	2.31	1.56	1.66	11.56	1,948	...
Naravi ...	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.46	3.74	1.89	1.68	13.77	2,897	...
Perdal ...	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.90	5.40	2.20	1.60	25.10	1,646	...
Panjalkatti	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.08	8.41	5.14	3.03	33.68	5,705	...
Sherva ...	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.66	5.82	2.88	2.23	21.59	4,975	760
Vittal ...	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.92	4.50	2.37	1.62	16.41	2,074	...

B

Mangalore (Women and Children's Hospital) ...	1894	I	...	18	...	35.53	2.80	3.52	41.85	...	54.29	8.86	15.49	78.64	14,019	12,039
District total, Class A (General Dispensaries) ...	...	...	145	76	167.20	35.59	2.82	1.49	207.10	959.84	490.22	294.39	215.71	1,960.16	305,803	12,039
District total, Class B (Female Dispensaries) ...	...	...	...	18	...	35.53	2.80	3.52	41.85	...	54.29	8.86	15.49	78.64	14,019	131,301
Combined District total	...	...	145	94	167.20	71.12	5.62	5.01	248.95	959.84	544.51	303.25	231.20	2,038.80	119,822	143,340

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

CLASS III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds. This also includes subsidized dispensaries in rural areas.

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Names of Taluks.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth rate per 1,000 of population in			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending with 1925-26.
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1923.	1924.	1925.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.							
Coondapoor	4,882	6,479	5,135	41·6	41·9	31·7	2,499
Karkal	5,586	4,937	3,754	39·5	41·3	31·0	2,236
Udipi	9,227	9,293	8,227	41·4	43·8	34·7	4,727
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Mangalore	9,219	11,630	8,903	36·7	39·5	33·5	4,294
PUTTUR DIVISION.							
Kasaragod	3,983	3,525	10,038	35·9	37·7	33·7	2,177
Uppinangadi	8,047	7,663	7,730	39·3	37·1	31·8	1,921
MUNICIPALITY.							
Mangalore	4,944	3,172	2,488	35·8	37·8	33·2	1,605
District total ..	45,888	51,699	46,275	38·6	40·3	32·8	19,459

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916-1925.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		RS. A. P.					
Village Courts ...	5,374	14 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
Village Bench Courts ...	(a) 470	19 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Village Panchayat Courts.	(b) 1,709	15 7 0	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts ...	8	89 14 0	8	8	6	3	50
District Munsifs' Courts.	4,655	322 0 0	3,410	483	443	280	63
Subordinate Judge's Court.	79	7,449 0 0	59	16	14	6	57
District Judge's Court.	5	5,518 0 0	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Average for 6 years from 1916 to 1921.

(b) Average for 4 years from 1922 to 1925.

The District Munsifs and the Sub-Judge at Mangalore have disposed of during the ten years 49,322 and 8,692 small cause suits, respectively. The average value of small cause suits is 52 in the Munsif's Court while it is 206 in the Subordinate Judge's Court.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1916-1925.)

Offence. (1)	1916. (2)	1917. (3)	1918. (4)	1919. (5)	1920. (6)	1921. (7)	1922. (8)	1923. (9)	1924. (10)	1925. (11)
Murder	6	14	2	2	1	1	8	■	17	18
Culpable homicide	5	7	7	8	7	21	9	■	26	17
Hurts and assaults	220	184	132	194	132	144	130	144	156	127
Other offences against the person	10	8	10	2	3	19	11	7	15	12
Dacoity	1	9	■	...	21	1	...	14	11	■
Robbery	4	4	...	8	■	2	5	...	12	6
House-breaking	20	20	21	30	25	14	15	13	7	17
Cattle theft	13	10	10	8	■	14	1	■	6	5
Other theft	241	156	187	386	312	192	220	152	151	196
Other charges against property	111	38	37	46	63	94	53	34	41	70
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII). her offences against the Penal Code	34	19	56	46	■	65	34	29	25	12
Total ...	784	518	522	801	661	668	552	467	564	585
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	19	■	19	86	14	16	■	■	6	12
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	6	4	18	29	13	8	1	7	2	1
Offences under the Madras Abkārī Act, I of 1886.	289	211	299	332	386	355	396	386	273	335
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	245	303	167	481	299	251	232	288	208	98
Offences under the District Municipalities Act ...	22	■	29	24	30	28	62	133	203	159
Other offences against Special and Local Laws ...	960	793	634	894	915	1,020	1,011	1,039	1,122	1,310
Grand total ...	2,275	1,890	1,788	2,647	2,318	2,341	2,263	2,275	2,378	2,500

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916-25.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates	119	...
Village Panchayat Courts	344*	...
Bench Magistrates	889	...
Special Magistrates	32	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	2,227	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	202	159
District Magistrate	1	19
Court of Sessions	42	43

* Average for four years from 1922-25. Panchayat Courts were started in 1922.

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1928.

Taluk.	Number of police.		Police force.							Number of known depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Stations.	Outposts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police talaiyaris.	Revenue talaiyaris.			
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.												
Coondapoor ...	2	1	2	(m)	6	33	...	121	1	1	21	
Udipi ...	2	1	1	4	5	42	...	140	9	1	22	
Karkai ...	2	1	1	2	4	35	...	120	7	1	12	
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Mangalore ...	4	1	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	...	204	11	2	125	
			4	14	26	232						
PUDUCHERRY DIVISION.												
Kaseragod ...	3	2	1	3	8	57	...	136	13	2	11	
Uppinangadi ...	6	1	1	(f)	7	10	...	186	11	2	35	
Total ...	19	8	8	32	59	472	...	907	74	9	241	

The figures shown in column 9 are Potails' Ugantis who constitute the Village Police in the District.

(a) Includes one Prosecuting Sub-Inspector.

(b) Includes one Prosecuting Inspector.

(c) Includes 3 Sergeants and 5 Sub-Inspectors of the reserve staff.

(d) Includes one Jamsadar and 9 Head Constables of the Reserve staff.

(e) Includes 118 Constables of the reserve staff.

(f) Includes one Prosecuting Sub-Inspector.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.	
			Per head of assessees.	Per head of population.
		RS.		RS. A. P.
1922-23	375	1,20,670	322	0 1 7
1923-24	565	1,21,290	215	0 1 7
1924-25	836	1,12,862	134	0 1 5
1925-26	898	1,36,398	152	0 1 8
1926-27	795	1,40,589	171	0 1 10

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1931.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1931.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1931.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1911—1921.	1921—1931.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.												
Coondapoor	619	1	102	26,297	149,004	69,360	79,644	139,350	139,599	-0.2	6.9	241
Karkal	629	1	105	25,432	142,659	68,158	74,511	139,641	133,889	4.3	2.2	227
Udipi	357	1	115	40,049	227,530	107,709	119,821	209,909	201,783	4.1	8.4	637
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Amin-divi Islands ...	3	...	4	918	5,802	2,684	2,618	4,165	3,955	5.3	27.3	1,767
Mangalore	406	3	177	56,570	340,027	165,778	174,249	303,593	285,474	6.3	12.0	838
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
Kasaragod	762	1	114	56,887	302,043	148,055	153,988	256,931	247,467	3.8	17.6	396
Puttur (Uppinangadi) ...	1,246	1	188	38,079	205,666	102,206	103,460	193,779	183,110	5.8	6.1	165
District total ...	4,021	■	800	244,232	1,372,241	663,950	708,291	1,247,368	1,195,227	4.4	10.0	341

II.—Variation in Population since 1901.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901— 1911.	1911— 1921.	1921— 1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	1,372,241	1,247,368	1,195,227	5.3	4.4	10.0
<i>Coondapoor Taluk.</i>						
Coondapoor ...	8,923	7,575	7,201	80.8	5.2	17.8
<i>Karkal Taluk.</i>						
Karkal ...	7,204	6,025	4,961	-7.5	21.4	19.5
<i>Kasaragod Taluk.</i>						
Kasaragod ...	9,169	7,314	8,295	1.1	-11.8	25.3
<i>Mangalore Taluk.</i>						
Bantval ...	4,511	4,642	4,985	12.1	-7.0	-2.8
Mangalore* ...	66,756	53,877	48,412	9.7	11.3	23.9
Mulki ...	5,504	5,419	5,360	5.8	1.1	1.6
<i>Puttur Taluk. (Uppinangadi).</i>						
Puttur ...	7,822	5,516	4,697	17.5	17.4	41.8
<i>Udipi Taluk.</i>						
Udipi ...	14,833	11,882	10,871	35.1	9.3	24.8

* This is a Municipal Town.

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Un- metalled.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1)	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
1933-34.			
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department.	...	...	...
Maintained by the District Board—			
Trunk roads ...	106 2	106 2	...
Other roads ...	785 2	475 5	896 2
Maintained by the Taluk Board	586 5		
Total ...	1,478 1	581 7	896 2
Maintained by Mangalore Municipality—			
Trunk roads ...	2.4	2.4	...
Other roads ...	48.7	38.4	10.3

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	COONDAPOOR DIVISION. <i>Coondapoor Taluk.</i>			
1	Albadi chatram.	District Board.	Mangalore, 68 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, has a well. Rent As. 4.
2	Alur rest-house.	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 75 miles.	For two officers. Two rooms with a bath room, a kitchen, a servant's room and stables. Well water. Partly furnished. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
3	Ampar inspection shed.	District Board.	Mangalore, 72 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished. A well two furlongs off.
4	Baindur ...	Do.	Mangalore, 76 miles.	Tiled, three rooms, one side room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.
5	Coondapoor ...	Do.	Mangalore, 60 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled. Four rooms. Two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable. Two bath tubs, furnished. A well is in the compound.
6	Hannar inspection shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 98 miles.	For one traveller. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.
7	Hossangadi inspection shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 84 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished. A well two furlongs off.
8	Jadkal ...	Do.	Mangalore, 77 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, four rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well two furlongs off. Two bath tubs and a motor shed available.
9	Kirimanjeshwar.	Do.	Mangalore, 69 miles.	Tiled, three rooms, two bath rooms, one side room, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	COONDAPOOR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Coondapoor Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
10	Kollur ...	District Board.	Mangalore, 82 miles.	Tiled, four rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.
11	Kollur rest-house.	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 78 miles.	Sufficient for one officer, tiled, two main rooms, a store room, a kitchen, a bath room, a front verandah and a back verandah, no out-houses, except a bath room, well water, furnished. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
12	Kadike rest-house.	Do.	Mangalore, 82 miles.	Sufficient for two officers. One big room, one small room, two bath rooms, a kitchen and stables. Well water, furnished. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
13	Nagodi chatram.	District Board.	Mangalore, 90 miles.	
14	Shankernariyana shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 70 miles.	For one traveller. One bath tub available.
15	Vandse inspection shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 74 miles.	Thatched. Two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable. No well.
16	Vandse rest-house.	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 69 miles.	Sufficient for two officers. Tiled, two rooms and two bath rooms. A kitchen, two servants' rooms and stable. Furnished. Well water. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
17	Jedkal inspection shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 75 miles.	For one officer. One room, a bath room and a thatched kitchen. Well water. Partly furnished. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
	Karkal Taluk.			
18	Bailur shed ...	District Board.	Mangalore, 41½ miles.	Thatched. Two rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	COONDAPOOR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Karkal Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
19	Belmon shed ...	District Board.	Mangalore, 27 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.
20	Hebri shed ...	Do.	Mangalore, 53½ miles.	Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.
21	Karkal ...	Do.	Mangalore, 33 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, one stable, one garage, furnished.
22	Karkal chatram.	Village Panchayat.	Mangalore, 34 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, furnished. A well in the compound. Rent As. 4 per diem.
23	Mudabidri shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 22 miles.	For two travellers. Motor shed available. There is a well in the compound.
24	Mudradi chatram.	District Board.	Mangalore, 50 miles.	This has now been abandoned.
25	Mudabidri bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 22 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, bath room, bed room, kitchen, stable garage, furnished. Well close by.
26	Naravi rest-house.	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 36 miles.	Suitable for two officers. Main building with two rooms and two bath rooms. A kitchen, servants' quarters and a stable. Well water, furnished. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
27	Kervashe rest-house.	Do.	Mangalore, 42 miles.	Sufficient for one officer. Tiled building with one main room and bath room with out-houses for accommodation for clerks and servants. Well water, furnished. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
28	Someshwar shed.	District Board.	Mangalore, 58 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished. A well close by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	COONDAPOOR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Udipi Taluk,</i>			
29	Brahmavar bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 45 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.
30	Coronation chatram, Udipi.	Do.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, one kitchen, a well in the compound. No rent.
31	Haladi bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 67½ miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, furnished. A well in the compound.
32	Hiriadka bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 45 miles.	Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, furnished, one kitchen, one stable. Has a well.
33	Kaup bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 29 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, a stable, furnished. Has a well in the compound.
34	Kokkarni shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 63 miles.	For one traveller. One bath tub and one motor shed available.
35	Kotta inspection shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 51½ miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound. Rent As. 6.
36	Malpe chatram.	Do.	Mangalore, 40 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two kitchens, furnished. Rent As. 4.
37	Padubidri shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 22 miles.	For one traveller. Thatched, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished. Has a well.
38	Perdur shed ...	Do.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, two rooms, a bath room, furnished. A public well close by.
39	Shiriyar chatram.	Do.	Mangalore, 53 miles.	For one traveller.
40	Shirwa shed ...	Do.	Mangalore, 27 miles.	Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	COONDAPPOOR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Udipi Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
41	Udipi new bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 87 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, three rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound.
42	Udipi old bungalow.	Do.	Do.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound. Rent Re. 0-10-6 for an adult.
	MANGALORE DIVISION. Mangalore Taluk.			
43	Bajpe inspection shed.	District Board.	Mangalore, 11 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, has room, bath room, bed room, kitchen, stable, furnished. Well close by.
44	Bajpe chatram.	Do.	Do.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, stable, well close by. Rent As. 2.
45	Bajpe, old shed (converted into a chatram).	Do.	Do.	Thatched, has room, bath room, well in the compound. Rent As. 2.
46	Bantval bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 16 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, one main room, one side room, two bath rooms, one stable, a garage, two kitchens, furnished. Well and river close by.
47	Ferringpet bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 9 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, one main room, one side room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, stable, furnished. Well and river close by.
48	Gurpur bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 10½ miles.	Tiled, has rooms, bath rooms, bed rooms, stable, garage, furnished and a well close by.
49	Gurpur chatram.	Do.	Do.	Tiled, has room, kitchen, well in the compound. Rent As. 2.
50	Kadini hills ...	P.W.D.	Mangalore, 2½ miles.	Double accommodation, i.e., it has two sets of rooms.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MANGALORE DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> <i>Mangalore Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
51	Kinnigoli inspection shed.	District Board.	Mangalore, 19 miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, has a room, kitchen, bath room, stable, furnished. Well close by.
52	Kotekar shed	Do.	Ullal, 9 furlongs.	Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished. Well close by.
53	Kudpu chatram.	Do.	Mangalore, 5½ miles.	Thatched, two rooms, two bath rooms, stable. Well close by. Rent Rs. 2.
54	Kurnad inspection shed.	Do.	Ullal, 10 miles and 3 furlongs.	For a single traveller. Tiled, one main room, one bath room, one side room, kitchen, stable, furnished and a well.
55	Mangalore ...	Municipality.	Mangalore, 2 furlongs.	Has two compartments which can accommodate two families at a time. Two bath tubs available.
56	Mulki bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 18 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, has rooms, bath rooms, bed rooms, stable, garage furnished. A well close by.
57	Panemangalore bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 16½ miles.	Tiled, one main room, one side room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one garage, furnished. Well in the compound.
58	Punjalcatta bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 28 miles.	Tiled, two main rooms, one bath room, one stable, two kitchens, furnished. A well in the compound.
59	Punjalcutta choultry.	Do.	Mangalore, 27½ miles.	This is now being used as quarters of the rural dispensary doctor.
60	Punjalcutta chatram.	Do.	Do.	A portion of this is now being used as panchayat court.
61	Siddakatte shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 24 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, kitchen, stable, furnished. Well close by.
62	Sarathkal bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 9½ miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, room, bath room, kitchen, stable, garage, furnished. Well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Taluka and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Name of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PUTTUR DIVISION.			
	<i>Kasaragod Taluk.</i>			
63	Adhur shed ...	District Board.	Kasaragod, 19 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished. A well in the compound. Rent As. 12.
64	Adkastala inspection shed.	Do.	Kumbla, 20 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished. A well in the compound. Rent As. 6.
65	Badiadka shed...	Do.	Kumbla, 11 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished. A well in the compound. Rent As. 6.
66	Bayar shed ...	Do.	Kurchipalla, 9 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one motor shed and a well in the compound.
67	Bekal bungalow.	Do.	Pallikere, 1 mile.	For two travellers. Tiled, accommodation for each traveller consists of one room, one bath room, one kitchen. Furnished and a well close by.
68	Bevinje shed ...	Do.	Kasaragod, 8 miles.	Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one garage, a well in the compound. Rent As. 4.
69	Chervattur ...	Do.	Chervattur, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, furnished. Water to be brought from below. Rent As. 12.
70	Hosdrug bungalow.	Do.	Kanhangad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, one room, two side rooms, two bath rooms, a motor shed, furnished and a well close by. Rent As. 8.
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tiled, one bed room, two side rooms, partly furnished and a well close by. Rent As. 4.
72	Iriya shed ...	Do.	Kanhangad, 11 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one motor shed, furnished. A well in the compound. Rent As. 4.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	PUTTUR DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> Kasaragod Taluks— <i>cont.</i>			
73	Kallar shed ...	District Board.	Kanhangad, 2½ miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one motor shed. Furnished. Water to be had from one furlong. Rent As. 4.
74	Kasaragod old bungalow.	Do.	Kasaragod, 1 mile.	Tiled, two bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished and a well close by.
75	Kasaragod new bungalow.	Do.	Do.	Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, a garage, furnished and a well close by.
76	Kumbla bungalow.	Do.	Kumbla, ½ mile.	Tiled, two rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, a garage. Furnished. A well close by. Rent As. 8.
77	Manjeshwar bungalow.	Do.	Manjeshwar, 1 mile.	Tiled, two rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well in the compound. Rent As. 8.
78	Muliyar shed ...	Do.	Kasaragod, 10 miles.	For one traveller. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one motor shed and a well in the compound. Rent As. 4.
79	Pallikere ...	Do.	Pallikere, 1½ miles.	For one traveller. Tiled. There is one room only. One dressing room, one bath room, one kitchen. There is no garage. Furnished. A well close by.
80	Parappa ...	Forest Department.	Kasaragod, S.I.Ry. station, 26 miles.	Tiled building. Can accommodate two officers, each having one large room, one bath room, servants' lines, a kitchen, stables and garage. Furnished. Well water. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	PUTTUR DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> <i>Kasaragod Taluk—cont.</i>			
81	Periya shed ..	District Board.	Kasaragod, 16 miles. Pallikere, 8 miles. Kanhannagad, 10 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one garage and a well in the compound. Rent As. 4.
	<i>Puttur Taluk.</i>			
82	Anekal shed ...	Do.	Manjeshwar, 10½ miles.	For one traveller. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished. A well and river close by.
83	Aranthod inspection shed.	Do.	Kasaragod, 44 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room. Furnished. A well in the compound. Rent As. 6.
84	Bandihole ...	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 62 miles.	Tiled, for two officers; one large room, one room, one bath room, kitchen and stable for each. Servants' lines. Water can be had from the village well, about ½ furlong. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
85	Barepudi inspection shed.	District Board.	Mangalore, 42 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled. One room, one bath room, one kitchen, stable and garage combined. Furnished. Well in the compound.
86	Bellare inspection shed.	Do.	Manjeswar, 47 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished and a public well near by.
87	Beltangadi bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two sets of rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, a stable, furnished and river close by.
88	Charmady bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two sets of rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, a stable, furnished and a well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
<p>PUTTUR DIVISION—<i>cont.</i></p> <p>Puttur Taluk —<i>cont.</i></p>				
89	Charmady chatram.	District Board.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	Abandoned.
90	Ohokkadikatta shed.	Do.	Kasaragod, 41 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished and a well in the compound.
91	Golitattu shed ..	Do.	Mangalore, 43 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, one stable, furnished and a well in the compound.
92	Gondalgudde shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 54 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen and a well in the compound. This is now used only by coolies.
93	Guruvainakere chatram.	Do.	Mangalore, 34½ miles.	For two travellers.
94	Muttigar shed ...	Do.	Kasaragod, 49 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished and a well in the compound.
95	Jalsur inspection shed.	Do.	Kasaragod, 32 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two bath rooms, one kitchen, one stable, furnished and a well close by. Rent As. 6.
96	Gadaba shed ...	Do.	Mangalore, 52½ miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one side room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, one garage. Furnished. Well in the compound.
97	Kandadka shed.	Do.	Kasaragod, 40 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable. Furnished. A well in the compound.
98	Kavuachatram...	Do.	Kasaragod, 39 miles.	For one traveller. Thatched, one bath room, one kitchen, a well close by. Rent As. 4.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
PUTTUR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>				
<i>Puttur Taluk—cont.</i>				
99	Kolchar	Forest Department.	Kasaragod, 36 miles.	Tiled, for two officers. One large room, one bath room, one kitchen for each, stables and garage. Furnished. Servants' lines. Well water. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
100	Kollamogaru ...	Do. ...	Kasaragod, 57 miles.	Do.
101	Kombar	Do. ...	Mangalore, 63 miles <i>via</i> Gondia.	Tiled, for two officers. One hall, one bath room and a kitchen for each. Partly furnished. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
102	Kulgunda inspection shed.	District Board.	Mangalore, 64 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled. One room, one side room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, one garage. Furnished. A well in the compound.
103	Kunthur shed ...	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 43 miles.	Do.
104	Mani chatram ...	Do. ...	Mangalore, 22½ miles.	Abandoned.
105	Mani shed	Do. ...	Do.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, a garage. Partly furnished. A well close by.
106	Mannagundi ...	Do. ...	Mangalore, 45 miles.	A tiled building for one officer. One large room, one bath room, thatched. Kitchen and motor shed. Well water. Furnished. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
107	Nayur	District Board.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	Tiled, three rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, one stable. Furnished. A well in the compound.
108	Panja inspection shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 54½ miles.	Tiled, one room, one side room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished and a well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PUTTUR DIVISION — <i>cont.</i>				
<i>Puttur Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>				
109	Puttur bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 31 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two kitchens, one stable, furnished. A well close by. Rent As. 12.
110	Sampaje bungalow.	Do.	Kasaragod, 50 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two kitchens, two bath rooms, one stable, furnished and a well in the compound.
111	Shiradi bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 53 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one garage and a well in the compound.
112	Shiradi chatram.	Do.	Do.	Tiled, for two travellers.
113	Subrahmanya chatram.	Do.	Kasaragod, 57 miles.	For three travellers. Tiled, rent As. 4. A well close by.
114	Puttur chatram.	Do.	Mangalore, 31 miles.	Tiled, for two travellers.
115	Sullia bungalow.	Do.	Kasaragod, 37 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished and a well in the compound.
116	Sunkadakatte, Aithur.	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 57 miles.	Tiled, for one officer, one hall, one bath room, one kitchen and motor shed. Rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
117	Uppinangadi bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 33 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, one garage, furnished and a well in the compound.
118	Vittal inspection shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 26 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two kitchens, two bath rooms, one stable, furnished and a well in the compound.
119	Kokkada inspection shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 45 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, and one bath room. Rent As. 6.
120	Baradka ...	Forest Department.	Kasaragod, 53 miles.	Tiled building for one officer. One hall, one bath room, one kitchen and motor shed. No garage. Furnished. Well water.

V.—Religions in 1931.

Taluk.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Others (chiefly Jains).		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.												
Coondapoor	135,500	68,008	72,492	7,753	3,689	4,064	5,602	2,589	3,013	149	74	75
Karkal	116,843	55,335	61,508	5,365	2,732	2,633	15,240	7,393	7,847	5,221	2,698	2,523
Udipi	198,945	91,508	102,442	9,420	4,512	4,908	24,010	11,597	12,413	155	97	58
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Amindivi Islands	4	4	...	5,298	2,680	2,618	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	227,855	112,274	115,581	45,946	21,623	24,323	64,960	31,242	33,718	1,266	639	627
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
Kasaragod	216,808	106,174	110,634	80,709	39,581	41,128	4,487	2,280	2,207	39	20	19
Puttur (Uppinangadi) ...	170,232	84,042	86,190	25,719	13,282	12,437	7,917	3,945	3,972	1,798	937	861
District total ...	1,061,187	512,340	548,847	180,210	88,099	92,111	122,216	59,046	63,170	8,628	4,465	4,163

XXVII.—HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES IN 1933.

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1933.

Name of dispensary.		Of what class.	In-patients.						Out-patients.				Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Total expenditure during the year 1933.	
			Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Average daily attendance.						
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A															
Government Headquarters Hospital	1884	I	100	...	101.58	0.20	0.52	102.30	280.66	18.72	30.17	329.55	46,445	45,663	
Government Hospital, Udipi	1887	I	19	11	16.29	7.42	3.23	26.94	78.21	56.13	35.21	169.55	30,950	15,992	
Government Hospital, Puttur	1872	I	13	7	9.44	1.61	0.50	11.61	41.37	22.93	23.40	87.70	16,196	9,024	
Government Hospital, Kasargod	1873	I	■	6	19.29	1.67	0.44	12.40	58.01	16.91	18.22	93.14	13,599	8,592	
Government Hospital, Coondapoor	1873	I	4	■	5.39	1.24	0.06	6.69	66.87	39.61	33.86	139.34	26,200	8,646	
Government Dispensary, Amindivi	1876	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.52	18.25	20.14	58.91	7,687	3,163
Local Fund Hospital, Karkal	1879	III	■	5	4.65	1.83	0.64	7.12	54.07	37.45	35.75	127.27	20,889	9,433	
Local Fund Hospital Bantval	1879	III	4	4	4.22	0.88	0.98	6.08	57.39	34.24	50.71	142.34	19,037	5,599	
Local Fund Hospital, Beltangady	1887	III	4	■	1.35	0.65	0.03	2.03	30.54	17.92	20.73	69.19	13,301	2,974	
Local Fund Dispensary, Mulky	1887	III	4	4	2.63	0.96	0.41	4.00	42.27	35.13	33.67	111.07	16,819	5,112	
Local Fund Dispensary, Baindur	1898	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.58	32.43	24.69	96.70	18,563	4,378
Local Fund Dispensary, Barkur	1928	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.31	26.44	24.01	83.76	11,987	2,217

Manara.

South	Local Fund Dispensary, Shirwa 1928	III ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	24.44	14.69	15.95	55.08	12,325	2,203
	Local Fund Dispensary, Moodabidri 1887	III ... 1	1	0.35	...	0.01	0.35	22.90	16.63	9.90	53.43	9,978	2,515	
	Local Fund Dispensary, Sultia 1887	III ... 1	1	0.04	0.01	...	0.05	34.38	18.59	20.26	73.23	12,678	3,150	
	Local Fund Dispensary, Hosdurg 1892	III ... 2	2	1.89	0.01	0.07	1.97	67.24	30.55	32.88	130.67	15,996	4,079	
	Local Fund Dispensary, Kadaba	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	25.34	14.74	13.10	53.18	7,634	1,939
	Local Fund Dispensary, Manjeshwar 1892	III ... 1	1	0.74	0.09	...	0.83	47.71	16.14	16.65	80.50	9,975	2,759	
	Leper Asylum	IV ... 35	25	39.72	23.43	1.54	64.09	11.55	5.89	1.01	18.45	177	14,360	
	B													
	Mangalore Women and Children Hospital	60	...	65.43	11.02	76.45	...	149.47	63.37	213.34	24,506	26,192
	Mission Hospital, Udipi	I	60	...	27.60	87.40	65.00	8.41	35.29	77.52	121.22	6,241	29,849
C														
District total, Class C (Subsidized Dispensaries)	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188.30	105.10	94.12	337.52	24,287	15,255
District total, Class A (General Dispensaries) ... ..	...	199	72	198.58	40.00	8.48	247.06	1,034.36	473.39	463.81	1,973.56	310,436	1,51,898
District total, Class B (Female Dispensaries) ... ..	...	...	120	...	93.03	48.42	141.45	8.41	184.76	141.39	334.56	30,747	56,041
District total, Class C (Subsidized Dispensaries) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188.30	105.10	94.12	337.52	84,207	15,255
Combined District total ... ..	...	199	192	198.58	133.03	56.90	388.51	1,233.07	763.25	699.32	2,695.64	425,390	2,23,194

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

CLASS III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds. This also includes subsidized dispensaries in rural areas.

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluka and municipalities.	Number of persons success-fully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination in children under one year during the three years ending 1932-33.
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.							
Coondapoor ...	5,740	5,398	5,791	43·7	46·04	40·5	2,153
Karkal ...	6,443	5,834	5,608	46·4	42·4	42·1	2,056
Udipi ...	7,519	7,405	8,866	47·8	44·3	43·7	2,984
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Mangalore ...	10,977	10,831	12,140	44·8	41·7	39·2	4,349
PUTTUR DIVISION.							
Kasargod ...	11,892	11,741	10,554	49·2	43·8	37·0	4,662
Puttur	8,614	7,932	10,014	47·9	42·8	40·0	2,685
(Uppinangadi.)							
MUNICI-PALITY.							
Mangalore ...	3,370	3,466	5,288	37·8	37·9	32·9	2,228
Total ...	55,055	52,547	58,281	47·1	39·3	39·7	21,117

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1926-33.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposal of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Rs.					
Village Courts ...	5,714	44	950	29	29	14	48
Village Panchayat Courts.	16,964	36	2,910	103	102	54	53
Revenue Courts ...	38	4	38	1	1	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts.	4,383	379	3,319	404	419	238	58
Subordinate Judges' Courts.*	111	4,062	56	14	16	9	55
District Judge's Court.	8	4,340	7	Figures not available.			

* Remanded.

NOTE.—Figures under columns 4 to 6 against Subordinate Judge's Court have been shown so far as they relate to District Court.

XXX. —Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the eight years 1926-33.)

Offence.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Murder	18	5	55	16	4	7	6	7
Culpable homicide	4	9	7	3	13	8	5	2
Hurts and assaults	65	80	121	153	155	183	150	363
Other offences against the person.	64	33	8	23	24	11	21	16
Dacoity ... ..	...	...	16	8	2	...	15	7
Robbery	3	...	8	5	3	2	6	7
House-breaking ... ..	...	...	...	7	4	...	3	1
Cattle theft	2	5	1	52	1	1	2	4
Other theft	190	134	160	119	154	190	185	218
Other charges against property.	80	63	42	40	49	71	87	66
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	21	12	12	70	28	36	80	13
Other offences against the Penal Code.	98	109	88	108	243	84	75	106
Total ...	540	450	518	604	680	591	636	810
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	17	12	11	29	12	12	9	24
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	8	18	9	11	34	...	...	...
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	358	344	417	343	368	446	512	492
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	123	85	110	99	106	165	337	236
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	318	201	75	85	95	213	178	161
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	1,205	1,076	967	1,565	1,246	1,522	1,691	1,859
Grand total ...	2,569	2,181	2,107	2,736	2,541	2,949	3,363	3,582

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the eight years ending 1933.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
Village Magistrates	28	...
Village Panchayat Courts	593	...
Bench Magistrates, 1st class and Bench Magistrates, 2nd class.	638	...
Special Magistrates	23	...
Stipendiary Magistrates	2,268	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates.	230	107
District Magistrate	1	11
Court of Sessions	52	44

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1933.

Taluk.

Taluk.	Number of police		Police Force.					Revenue talaiyaris.	Number of known depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
	Stations.	Outposts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Police talaiyaris.				

COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.

Coondapoor	...	2	2	1	2	5	80	...	121	8	1	21
Udipi	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	35	...	140	24
Karkal	1	2	4	31	...	120
												11
												1
												13

MANGALORE DIVISION.

Mangalore	...	4	1	1	5	15	98	...	202	38	2	136
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PUTTUR DIVISION.

Kasaragod	...	3	2	1	8	7	47	...	187	17	...	34
Puttur (Uppinangadi)	...	6	1	1	6	9	66	...	188	33	2	96
Total	...	19	7	5	21	48	304	...	308	181	9	117

The Inspector of Police, Mudabidri, has jurisdiction over not only the police station shown against Karkal taluk but also over Bantval and Belangadi stations which are within the Mangalore and Puttur taluks, respectively.

The Inspector of Police, Mangalore Circle, has no jurisdiction over Bantval Station.

The Inspector of Police, Puttur, has jurisdiction over Puttur, Kadaba, Vitkal and Golhatu stations.

Belangadi Station is under the jurisdiction of Mudabidri Circle Inspector and Sullia Station is under the jurisdiction of Kasaragod Circle Inspector.

Note.—Mangalore town station has one Sergeant in addition to two Sub-Inspectors included in the statement. There is one Prosecuting Inspector for the district with headquarters at Mangalore and two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors with headquarters at Udipi and Mangalore, respectively.

The Reserve Police is stationed at Mangalore and consists of the following:—

- 1 Charge Sergeant.
- 2 Sergeants.
- 1 Jemadar.
- 9 Head-constables.
- 101 Constables.

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assesses.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.			
			Per head of assesse.	Per head of population.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1927-28	...	888	1,35,759	162	15	7
1928-29	...	887	1,51,027	170	4	3
1929-30	...	829	1,68,126	186	12	5
1930-31	...	841	1,46,705	174	7	1
1931-32	...	841	2,47,087	293	11	10
1932-33	...	2,387	2,46,705	105	9	0
1933-34	...	1,789	2,67,673	149	9	11

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the Last Re-settlement.

(Part I.—Area under each money-rate.)

Total extent of lands under the money-rate shown in column 2 in

Total extent of lands under the money-rate shown in column 2 in																
Description.	Rate per acre.		Coonda-pur.		Karkal.		Kasara-god.		Manga-lore.		Puttur.		Udipi.		District total.	
	RS.	A.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
Occupied.																
Wet, first-class ...	11	4	319	82	...	...	1,254	87	1,091	70	...	...	750	85	3,417	30
	9	14	2,735	42	1,299	75	5,597	90	11,464	81	2,305	56	6,777	44	30,180	88
	8	7	2,500	12	5,666	18	6,181	80	12,983	93	10,229	32	7,295	51	44,857	36
	7	1	2,016	15	7,869	09	3,707	95	4,545	59	11,225	44	3,867	80	32,732	02
	5	10	1,718	38	4,867	61	774	92	472	63	5,095	50	751	24	13,680	28
	4	4	865	41	3,198	07	112	95	25	52	6,854	59	39	72	11,096	26
	2	13	181	11	1,102	58	11	11	2	05	4,705	63	0	26	6,002	74
	2	2	20	20	93	17	10	13	...	...	1,691	43	...	...	1,814	93
	1	7	3	70	1	70	1	40	...	...	501	06	...	...	507	86
1	1	8	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	61	...	...	47	25	
Total ...	...	...	10,368	95	24,098	15	17,653	03	30,586	29	42,647	64	18,982	82	144,386	88
Wet, second-class double crop.	9	14	141	09	...	...	15	70	180	98	...	...	311	33	649	60
	8	7	175	19	113	58	208	33	1,789	39	18	39	1,911	02	4,216	95
	7	1	52	32	491	03	200	70	1,973	63	28	20	1,968	97	4,720	35
	5	10	22	71	414	30	65	29	553	98	15	84	732	06	1,804	18
	4	4	0	45	140	89	18	56	41	52	5	26	21	05	227	73
	3	6	...	...	0	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	37
	2	13	8	11	17	45	11	11	3	97	5	54	...	...	46	18
	2	2	13	49	8	89	3	34	0	44	3	64	...	...	29	80
	1	7	2	28	1	17	...	...	...	...	2	60	...	...	6	05
Total ...	...	...	416	14	1,187	68	523	03	4,549	41	79	97	4,944	93	11,701	21

Wet, second-class
single crop.

7 14	2,835 87	...	221 40	386 43	...	1,227 43	4,171 23
6 12	10,526 12	213 17	2,477 11	4,727 23	30 25	3,384 52	26,508 40
5 10	5,951 67	738 01	5,764 92	5,315 18	658 51	6,975 99	25,402 28
4 8	3,045 96	1,715 64	6,438 13	2,235 48	1,627 71	3,641 07	18,708 99
3 6	2,197 93	1,691 39	3,187 25	675 79	2,852 85	1,103 19	11,708 50
2 13	3 80	...	19 98	...	...	181 93	156 71
2 4	1,822 16	1,447 04	552 28	49 67	2,718 58	0 57	6,590 30
1 11	1,399 56	455 86	149 06	6 00	2,814 29	1 71	4,826 48
1 2	195 54	76 39	45 87	...	3,319 10	...	3,636 90
0 14	21 64	0 27	...	...	2,991 68	...	3,013 59
Total ...	27,500 85	6,335 77	18,856 00	13,395 78	17,063 07	21,566 41	104,717 38

Wet, third-class ...

6 12	210 29	...	28 21	25 39	...	0 44	264 33
5 10	1,235 87	30 63	191 23	417 11	123 23	270 15	2,268 22
4 8	3,705 40	517 99	2,123 26	4,097 77	1,430 32	3,080 08	14,964 82
3 6	6,250 32	5,826 34	6,380 28	12,446 38	4,872 88	11,659 70	47,415 85
2 13	233 13	127 59	178 58	359 67	...	303 40	1,202 37
2 4	5,210 14	15,370 46	9,613 67	12,213 81	6,268 10	9,725 85	58,397 03
1 11	4,544 15	12,586 86	2,907 81	1,679 48	4,317 17	3,189 65	29,214 62
1 2	3,381 78	4,483 64	554 50	103 61	3,468 87	69 84	12,062 24
0 14	1,469 82	798 42	...	...	4,187 98	...	6,456 22
Total ...	26,240 90	39,721 93	21,956 99	31,343 22	24,663 55	26,219 11	172,245 70

Wet, first-class...

...	10,368 95	24,098 15	17,653 03	30,566 29	42,647 64	18,982 82	144,336 88
-----	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------

Wet, second-class double
crop.

...	416 14	1,187 68	523 08	4,549 41	79 97	4,944 93	11,701 21
-----	--------	----------	--------	----------	-------	----------	-----------

Wet, second-class single
crop.

...	27,502 33	6,335 77	18,856 00	13,395 78	17,063 07	21,566 41	104,719 36
-----	-----------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------

Total, wet ...

...	64,526 84	71,243 53	58,989 10	79,874 70	84,454 23	73,183 27	433,001 17
-----	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the Last Re-settlement.

(Part I.—Area under each money-rate.)

Description.	Rate per acre.	Total extent of lands under the money-rate shown in column 2 in										District total.				
		Coonda- pur.		Karkal.		Kasara- god.		Manga- lore.		Puttur.				Udipi.		
		A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.			
		Rs.	A.													
Occupied.																
Garden ...	9 0	1,624	08	254	66	2,680	72	1,212	52	2,680	13	2,425	15	10,877	31	
	7 14	1,292	51	367	88	3,291	80	871	80	1,494	49	1,170	92	8,489	40	
	12	1,145	09	586	86	5,388	12	1,670	91	1,070	42	1,474	26	11,285	66	
	5 10	968	31	626	69	4,964	91	1,773	19	909	94	1,358	34	10,601	38	
	4 8	899	04	940	22	6,692	40	1,763	79	1,109	65	1,167	41	12,571	91	
	3 6	920	47	1,348	31	6,720	44	2,196	28	1,380	83	1,307	80	13,878	63	
	2 4	2,305	37	4,023	24	13,489	90	4,478	54	6,272	63	2,901	57	33,470	25	
1 2	118	27	472	10	1,887	22	274	41	348	73	472	16	3,572	89		
Total ...	...	9,273	09	8,568	96	45,115	51	14,241	44	15,265	72	12,277	71	104,742	43
Dry ...	2 0	58	08	4	05	211	58	297	04	15	66	93	87	680	28	
	1 8	385	95	69	19	655	10	561	87	107	20	326	41	2,105	72	
	1 4	1,793	87	488	96	7,511	51	3,521	72	812	85	3,658	06	17,786	97	
	1 0	9,007	47	6,488	01	26,049	68	26,488	49	5,381	26	21,758	19	95,123	10	
	0 12	7,252	55	22,394	07	13,338	78	23,278	69	11,919	35	19,320	27	97,508	66	
	0 8	4,200	41	17,296	57	7,924	66	16,104	95	11,430	87	4,920	83	61,878	29	
	0 6	2,182	21	8,116	02	1,923	84	2,220	03	9,089	26	687	88	24,419	19	
	0 4	1,372	08	1,547	43	364	96	...	...	3,850	54	120	54	6,755	55
	0 2	138	26	8	06	...	...	...	...	250	79	...	...	892	11
	Total	26,385	88	56,412	36	57,980	06	72,472	79	42,307	78	51,086	00	306,644	87

Kumari Lands	...	0 1	...	...	15,912 39	...	...	...	...
		0 2	...	...	58,104 93	...	...	...	...
		0 3	...	...	70,806 22	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	144,823 54	...	...	...	...

<i>Unoccupied.</i>									
Wet, first-class	...	11 4	...	...	...	0 10	0 27	0 10	0 47
		9 14	...	...	...	6 09	...	1 56	7 65
		8 7	...	0 13	1 63	4 08	0 04	1 12	7 00
		7 1	4 16	0 85	8 04	1 11	...	...	16 16
		5 10	7 79	0 09	...	1 78	0 49	...	10 15
		4 4	56 00	2 37	...	...	0 05	...	58 42
		2 13	27 36	3 81	...	...	1 45	...	32 62
		2 2	3 55	...	...	...	4 15	...	7 70
		1 7	1 62	...	...	...	6 94	...	8 56
Total	...	...	100 48	7 25	9 67	15 16	13 39	2 78	148 73
Wet, second-class double crop.	...	8 7	...	...	...	0 98	...	...	0 98
		7 1	...	...	...	8 79	...	0 08	3 87
		5 10	...	...	...	2 16	...	...	2 16
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6 93	...	0 08	7 01
Wet, second-class single crop.	...	7 14	3 98	...	...	0 37	...	1 56	5 91
		6 12	8 01	...	1 38	4 64	...	5 74	19 77
		5 10	17 35	...	5 07	17 31	...	3 54	43 77
		4 8	26 53	5 33	0 74	2 78	0 32	11 09	46 79
		3 6	23 42	8 35	0 49	8 46	0 52	0 48	38 72
		2 14	...	...	19 86	...	...	...	19 96
		2 4	20 76	...	...	...	...	...	20 76
		1 11	107 67	...	...	...	0 43	...	108 10
		1 2	14 83	...	...	...	13 43	...	33 26
		0 14	4 68	...	...	...	61 00	...	65 68
Total	...	...	227 23	8 68	27 64	33 56	80 70	22 41	400 22

XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the Last Re-settlement.

(Part I.—Area under each money-rate.)

Total extent of lands under the money-rate shown in column ■ in

Description.	Rate per acre.	Total extent of lands under the money-lane shown in column = Rs.													
		Coonda- pur.		Karkal.		Kasara- god.		Manga- lore.		Pattur.		Udipi.		District total.	
	RS. A.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
Unoccupied—cont.															
Wet, third-class ..	■ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	07	...	...	...	...	0	07
	4 8	15	07	...	...	...	...	6	66	■ 64	4	99	...	27	36
	■ 6	■ 05	...	...	...	3	02	16	71	0	44	0	70	26	92
	2 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	...	...	■ 62	...	2	97
	2 4	29	23	1	86	16	38	20	39	■ 54	3	80	...	77	20
	1 11	47	77	7	92	1	56	4	53	4	34	3	09	69	21
	1 2	165	14	13	57	...	...	...	...	3	49	0	05	182	25
	0 14	88	91	2	03	...	...	...	...	87	25	...	...	173	19
Total ...	...	352	17	25	38	20	96	50	71	101	70	13	25	564	17
Wet, first-class ...	...	100	48	7	25	9	67	15	16	13	39	2	78	148	73
Wet, second-class double crop.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	93	...	...	0	08	7	01
Wet, second-class single crop.	...	227	23	8	68	27	64	33	56	80	70	22	41	400	23
Grand total ...	...	679	88	41	31	58	27	106	36	195	79	38	52	1,120	13
Garden ...	9 0	15	47	3	63	4	22	3	27	...	...	5	32	31	81
	7 14	10	61	0	06	■ 15	...	1	34	0	01	2	69	19	86
	6 12	15	23	...	...	1	54	■ 19	...	7	24	2	23	34	43
	5 10	4	14	0	63	12	73	5	23	4	97	4	30	32	00
	4 8	■ 80	...	1	10	3	19	9	04	1	86	10	21	34	20
	3 6	6	57	1	07	1	15	6	50	1	23	3	53	20	05

S.K.—21

		2 4	29 63	7 52	7 33	44 12	20 77	1 90	111 27
		1 2	...	...	0 51	35 81	1 14	...	37 46
Total ...	...	...	90 45	14 01	35 82	113 50	37 22	30 08	321 08
Dry ...	...	2 0	10 14	...	5 83	14 65	2 40	6 98	40 80
		1 8	260 93	5 24	15 90	138 75	4 24	21 22	446 23
		1 4	1,677 45	88 64	3,595 38	1,135 33	487 15	506 20	7,490 25
		1 0	26,195 52	6,831 18	58,480 93	20,114 10	17,405 51	29,640 14	149,667 38
		0 12	89,652 01	57,427 08	45,892 67	30,655 69	76,594 54	26,545 57	276,767 56
		0 8	37,139 04	64,015 75	20,657 91	10,112 13	130,951 80	19,195 03	282,071 66
		0 6	53,429 37	52,367 25	18,367 78	10,624 66	131,865 21	7,807 95	269,462 22
		0 4	17,119 55	20,283 43	1,314 16	...	121,780 22	...	160,497 36
		0 2	2,977 22	15 20	...	...	906 44	...	3,898 86
Total ...	...	...	178,462 03	201,033 77	148,330 56	72,795 31	479,997 51	74,723 19	1,150,342 87

Particulars of area not included in the statement.—

Occupied wet:—Cowle land 1-98
 Garden Grant and }
 freehold lands } 26-31

Kumari 144,323-54

Unoccupied dry:—

Dry Mulpatta }
 Ground-rent }
 Nerinja cardamom } 33,471-70
 forest grant and }
 freehold ... }

Grant quit-rent }
 and sites available }
 for grant on } 114-80
 ground-rent ... }

**XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the
Last Re-settlement—cont.**

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money-rate.)

Group.	Class and sort of soil.	First-class.			Second-class.			Third-class.		
		Rate of assess- ment per acre.			Rate of assess- ment per acre.			Rate of assess- ment per acre.		
		Taram.	Rs.	A.	Taram.	Rs.	A.	Taram.	Rs.	A.
I	VII-1	1	7	14	2	6	12	3	5	10
I	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1 and XII-1.	2	6	12	3	5	10	4	4	8
II	VII-1	3	5	10	4	4	8	5	3	6
I	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2 and XIII-1.									
II	VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1 ...	4	4	8	5	3	6	6	2	4
III	VII-1									
I	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2 and XIV-1.									
II	VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2 ...	5	3	6	6	2	4	7	1	11
III	VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1 ...									
IV	VII-1									
I	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-5 and XIV-2.									
II	VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3 ...	6	2	4	7	1	11	8	1	2
III	VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2 ...									
IV	VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1 ...									
I	VI-5, VIII-5 and XIV-3.	7	1	11	8	1	2	8	1	2
II	VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4 ...									
III	VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3 ...									
IV	VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2 ...	7	1	11	8	1	2	9	0	14
II	VI-5 and VIII-5									
III	VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4 ...	8	1	2	9	0	14	9	0	14
IV	VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3 ...									
III	VI-5 and VIII-5	9	0	14	9	0	14	9	0	14
IV	VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4 ...									
IV	VI-5 and VIII-5									

NOTE.—(1) In the special cost group villages the wet rate for each taram which was raised by Re. 1 for single crop at the last settlement was raised to Rs. 1-2-0 at re-settlement.

(2) There are no arenaceous soils in II, III and IV group villages.

(3) The consolidated double crop rate is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times single crop rate.

**XI.—Classification of Area and Money-rates according to the
Last Re-settlement—cont.**

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money-rate.)

Taram.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Rate of assessment per acre.	
			RS.	A.
1	I	VII-1	1	0
2	I	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1, XII-1	1	8
	II	VII-1		
3	I	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2, XIII-1	1	4
	II	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1		
	III	VII-1		
4	I	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-1	1	0
	II	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2		
	III	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1		
5	I	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3, XIV-2	0	12
	II	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3		
	III	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2		
	IV	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1		
6	I	VI-5, VII-5, XIV-3	0	8
	II	VI-4, VIII-5, VIII-4		
	III	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3		
	IV	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2		
7	I	VI-5, VIII-5	0	6
	III	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4		
	IV	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3		
	III	VI-5, VIII-5	0	4
	IV	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4		
9	IV	VI-5, VIII-5	0	2

NOTE.—(1) There are no arenaceous soils in II, III and IV group villages. Hence they are omitted from those groups in the table.

(2) As there is no one rupee rate in IV group the corresponding soil VII-1 is omitted from the table under IV group.

Taram.	Rate per acre.		Taram.	Rate per acre.	
	RS.	A.		RS.	A.
1	9	0	5	4	8
2	7	14	6	3	6
3	5	12	7	2	4
4	5	10	8	1	2

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P R E F A C E.

The first volume of the District Manual of South Kanara was compiled by Mr. John Sturrock, I.C.S., and published in 1894. Mr. Sturrock had been connected with the district from February 1866, within a few weeks of his landing in India as Assistant Collector, till the end of August 1872. He was then transferred to the Secretariat at Madras where he was also Kanarese Translator to Government on two occasions, which shows that he had a very good knowledge of one of the principal languages of the district. A few years later (1880) he came back to South Kanara as Commissioner to settle the boundary between this district and Mysore, and he was then (April 1881) posted as the Collector of the district and held charge of the district till June 1884. In 1887 he was appointed Commissioner a second time to settle finally the boundary between South Kanara and Mysore. He had to leave South Kanara soon after when he became a Member of the Board of Revenue, retiring eventually as its First Member in December 1898. He had during his long connection with South Kanara acquired a thorough knowledge of the district, its history and its people, notwithstanding his numerous and exacting duties as the Chief Revenue Officer and Magistrate and President of the District Board. His book contains only five chapters and deals with the physical features of the district, its political history, people, agriculture and land revenue administration. The volume therefore required to be supplemented, and Mr. H. A. (later Sir Harold) Stuart, I.C.S., after the census of 1891, of which he was the Superintendent, compiled the next volume and published it in 1895. This second volume runs into twenty-one chapters and contains a mass of statistics which are generally relegated to a special volume since the Government of India's orders of 1903 on the subject of compilation of District Gazetteers.

2. These orders* contain general instructions for the re-writing of District Manuals and for compiling Gazetteers for all

* G.O. No. 184, Revenue, dated 23rd February 1903.

the districts in this Presidency except Madras. They say in effect that the District Manuals had become largely obsolete within a few years of their publication, containing as they did not only matter of a more or less permanent character such as physical characteristics, history, religion, ethnography but also statistical matters which soon became out of date. The Government of India, therefore, decided that the District Gazetteers of the future should each consist of two volumes, A and B, the A volume containing only descriptive matter and such general figures as might be necessary to explain the text, the arrangement of the subjects following the order prescribed in the provincial articles in the Imperial Gazetteer of India, all detailed statistics finding place in the B volume. They also decided that the B volume should be recompiled periodically especially after each decennial census, that they should be expanded by the inclusion of any matters that might be necessary to correct or supplement the A volume and that this procedure should continue until the time came for revising the A volume when all or most of the supplementary text should be incorporated in the A volume.

3. Gazetteers of the type contemplated in these orders were issued between 1905-07 for the districts of Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and the Nilgiris. These were edited by Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., with the late Mr. F. R. Hemingway as assistant, the latter being the author of the Gazetteers of Tanjore and (East) Gōdāvari. The Gazetteers for a few other districts were published later—Malabar (by Mr. F. B. Evans, I.C.S.) in 1915, Tinnevely (by Mr. H. R. Pate, I.C.S.) in 1914, Cuddapah (by Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, I.C.S.) in 1914 and Salem in two parts (by Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S.) in 1918.

4. The late Mr. J. J. Cotton, I.C.S., was placed on special duty in 1926 to write A volumes of Gazetteers for Nellore, Chingleput, Kurnool, Ganjām, North Arcot, Kistna, Guntūr, (West) Gōdāvari, Chittoor and Ramnad for the first six of which Manuals had been compiled several years before, and B volumes

for all the districts in the Presidency except Madras. The question of writing A volumes for the districts of Coimbatore and South Kanara which had Manuals that had been revised or supplemented later was then under contemplation. Mr. Cotton died about a year later, and Government dropped their scheme for writing A volumes for the above districts and decided to publish B volumes for all the districts and to complete the A volume for Nellore which had been started by Mr. Cotton. B volumes for all the districts were published between 1928-30 containing census statistics of 1921 among others and another set of B volumes embodying census figures for 1931 and other statistics of later years, was published between 1932-35.

5. There is thus for South Kanara no A volume of the type contemplated by the Government of India's Orders of 1903. Government finally decided that for the District Manuals of South Kanara and Coimbatore supplements should be prepared containing additions and alterations to the text in the Manuals, and included as a sort of appendix to their B volumes. This explains why the present volume includes a supplement to both the District Manuals of South Kanara. The alterations and additions made to the various chapters in these volumes have been arranged in such a manner as to be useful to any future compiler of a District Gazetteer for South Kanara on the standard plan. The chapter on Political History and Archæology written for his Manual by Mr. Sturrock stops with researches in the district's history made till about 1890. Since then the Government Epigraphical and Archæological Departments and various students of history have been able to collect a mass of valuable material for supplementing the political history of the district and of South India as a whole. We have been able to obtain valuable help from Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., PH.D., of Poona, who is a native of South Kanara and has written a valuable book on Tuluva History (South Kanara forms the southern portion of the Tulu country) besides two volumes on Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagara Empire which held sway over the district during the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries.

6. In the compilation of the supplement to the two District Manuals much valuable help has been received from district officers and non-official gentlemen. It may appear invidious to mention names, although wherever possible special mention in the form of foot-notes has been made, of the various gentlemen who had helped in this work. In the compilation of notes of important places for the taluk gazetteers with historical events connected with them, that excellent school history on the district in Kanarese by Mr. M. G. Aigal has been freely used as its author has brought into his little book all the materials available in regard not only to the history of the district as a whole but to the various old chieftaincies that comprised it. The compiler has been much handicapped in the arrangement of the matter in the form of a supplement to the District Manuals but he has no doubt that the materials will be found useful when Government orders at a future date the compilation of a Gazetteer on the standard plan for the South Kanara district.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE RE-SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

A summary of the revenue history of Kanara will be found on The old page 115, volume I, of the District Manual¹, and an account of the system. circumstances under which the settlement of the district was finally ordered is contained in pages 100—114 inclusive. It will, therefore, be sufficient to state here that, prior to this settlement, the revenue demand was not based on any survey or measurement of the occupied land. Even at its origin the shist was incorrect,² and based on no measurements. In the numerous changes of government which had taken place since the Vijayanagar settlement all traces of the shist has been lost. The demand as it existed at the commencement of the Company's rule was in part composed of different imposts having no relation to the extent or produce of the land. Its distribution among the ryots had been, up to that time, left to the discretion of the karniks and shanbhogues and was therefore very unequal.

The history of the district for the first 40 years of the nineteenth century consists of a series of attempts to equalize this demand on the different holdings. In the absence of any survey these were fore- doomed to failure. From the first, Munro had expressed an opinion that such modifications were unnecessary, as assessments unequal in their origin tended to become equal by the course of time. There is evidence to show that these attempts to equalize the assessment, so far from achieving their object, increased the existing inequalities of the assessment and enabled the rich and influential to still further divest themselves of their share of the assessment at the expense of the poor.

The revenue survey began work in 1889 and completed the last Survey. taluk in 1896. A mistake which led to much delay was made in the attempt to take the "warg" as the unit for the survey field. The warg had long ceased in most cases to be the unit of ownership, and only remained the revenue unit in theory. The demarcation of wargs, therefore, did not separate the lands owned by different persons. It incidentally had the effect of including wet, dry and bagayat as well as different descriptions of wet in the same survey field. Many of the fields became of an unmanageable size, and the number of subdivisions, limited by the survey rules to ten in each field, sometimes exceeded a hundred.

Settlement operations began in October 1894, and at once brought Settlement. to light the fact that the existing survey could not be made the basis of any scheme of settlement as it stood. Accordingly supplementary surveys were undertaken to sub-divide the different descriptions of land. The classification of the soils, and counting of trees in bagayats, together with these revision surveys went on up to 1903. The Commissioners of Revenue Settlement visited the district on several occasions during these operations; the scheme report for

¹ Manual of the South Kanara district compiled by J. Starrock, I.C.S. (Madras Government Press, 1894).

² Munro's letter, dated 31st May 1800.

Kasaragod and Mangalore was submitted in 1898; that for the Udipi and Coondapoor taluks in the following year. Final orders were passed on these proposals in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

The general principles finally adopted for the settlement of the district were as follows :—

Wet lands.

Wet land was defined as land levelled and bunded and adapted to the cultivation of paddy, i.e., of wet paddy; dry paddy is seldom grown in this district except in the kumaris. All wet land was divided into three classes: first, second and third. First-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow. Second-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the second mainly by baling, also lands giving one wet and one dry crop, patla and mogaru lands, and other low-lying wet lands, which, owing to their favourable position, have an unfailing supply of water for the first crop. Third-class wet lands are all less favourably situated wet lands.

Gardens.

After some discussion it was decided to class all bagayats under seven sorts, the rates of assessment varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 an acre. A garden containing less than ten bearing coconut trees to the acre was treated as dry. The marginally-noted trees have been considered as "garden" trees for the purpose of this definition.

Coconut.		Number equivalent to one coconut tree.
Arecanut	...	12
Jack	}	1
Mango		
Tamarind		
Pepper	}	4
Palmyra		

During the original classification the jack, coconut and areca were the only trees counted, except in the area classed as "garden-bettu" which was all reinspected before settlement on receipt of the Government orders defining "bagayats". No reclassification of gardens was made, and, therefore, except in the cases where a garden was reinspected in the course of settlement, the mango, palmyra, tamarind, and pepper-vine have not been taken into account. Had they been counted, a considerable addition would have resulted both to the bagayat area and to the rates on lands already classed as bagayat. The cashew-nut, which yields a large income, has not been taken into account owing to the practical difficulty of working out any scheme of assessment to deal with it. All these facts should be considered at the next revision of the settlement. The bagayats have been generally assessed at disproportionately low rates in comparison with wet and dry lands, and the areca gardens in particular at much lower rates than in the adjoining districts of North Kanara and Mysore.

Second crop.

The second crop charge on lands registered at settlement as regularly growing two crops has been consolidated at one-fourth of the single crop charge. No charge is made for occasional second crop, and when a second wet crop is raised on land classed as single crop no extra charge will be made during the currency of the present settlement.

Grouping.

As there are no Government irrigation works in this district, the grouping of wet lands was based on their proximity to the sea-coast. Villages near the sea-coast have the advantage of a healthy

climate, abundant labour, proximity to markets, and higher prices for all their produce. In the four coast taluks three groups were at first formed on this basis. A special coast group, practically confined to the villages actually on the sea-coast, was afterwards formed to remedy a defect of the Deputy Commissioner's first proposals, viz., the disproportionately low rates, resulting in many cases in a considerable decrease on the old revenue, in the coast villages. The lands in these villages are the most valuable in the district. The decrease was largely due to the lower money values assigned to the VIII, XII and XIII series of soils, which predominate in these villages. To some extent this defect has been remedied by the formation of the coast group. These villages, however, still remain the most lightly assessed under the new rates.

The Uppinangadi taluk has no sea-board. The interior is densely covered with forest, and the climate is in consequence malarious in parts. A fourth group was therefore constituted to meet the special circumstances of this taluk.

The settlement was introduced into the taluks in the following order:—

					Fasli.
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	1312
Kasaragod	}				
Udipi		...	...	...	1313
Coondapoor					
Uppinangadi	...	...	...	...	1314

Introduction
of settlement.

The area of the district is 2,571,923 acres of which only 737,142 acres are occupied. Deducting the kumari area, which is occupied only for fugitive cultivation, the actual occupied area is 596,265 acres, only 23 per cent of the total area of the district. Reserved forests account for an area of 562,895 acres out of the remainder. Where this has been shown as reserved forests in the classification register, it has been entered as poramboke. The balance of reserved forests is included in the unoccupied dry area. Dry cultivation is seldom attempted on dry lands in this district. The dry crops that are grown are usually sown in the wet lands after the rice crops have been cut. Excluding "dry" land, the really "unoccupied" arable land is therefore extremely small, 1,102 acres of the wet and 438 of garden. Part of this is waste lying in or near the reserved forests. Some of it is land occupied without authority, and is under enquiry. It is probable that after settlement some more waste wet lands in the middle of or adjacent to the forests will be resigned. Up to this time it was not possible to resign such lands without also resigning the whole warg to which they were attached. The large unoccupied dry area of 1,155,217 acres is mostly uncultivable. Here and there paddy fields could be made by expensive levelling and terracing. This process is always going on, and will receive some impetus from the fact that the average settlement dry rates are lower than the old minimum darkhast rate, As. 9-7 as against Re. 1 an acre. Most of the area will always remain waste, available for grazing, for cutting thatching grass, green leaves for manure, and other purposes subsidiary to agriculture.

Area by
settlement:
Occupied.

Unoccupied.

Financial
results of the
settlement.

Taluk.	Incidence of assess- ment per occupied acre.		Percentage of increase by settle- ment.
	Before settlement.	After settlement.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	PER CENT.
Coondapoor ...	3 0 8	3 11 4	22
Udipi ...	2 6 4	3 11 11	56
Mangalore	2 10 5	4 4 1	61
Uppinangadi.	1 15 5	3 10 2	85
Kasaragod ...	1 12 1	4 0 11	131
Total ...	2 5 11	3 14 4	64

Prior to settlement the land revenue demand was Rupees 14,19,586. The settlement assessment is Rs. 23,41,260. The marginal table shows the incidence of the old and new assessment on the whole occupied area, and the rate of increase in each taluk.

This table brings out the fact that the rate of increase rises in proportion to the distance of the taluks from Nagar, the capital of the Bednore dynasty. Munro states that the poligars of the Mangalore Hobli, which appears to have included the greater portion of the three southern taluks, were enabled by the distance which lay between them and Nagar to resist the imposition of some of the extra assessments which were exacted from the northern taluks. In fifteen villages in the south of the Kasaragod taluk the revenue assessment was less than one rupee an acre. The old revenue was the assessment paid to the sovereign, not that which was collected from the people by their local chiefs, the amount of which is not known.

The figures show that the settlement assessment is evenly distributed and the differences in the percentage of increase are due to the inequalities in the incidence of the old assessment.

Of the settlement demand, 80 per cent is paid by the wet lands, and 51 per cent of the wet assessment is paid by first-class wet lands (lands growing two or more wet crops by direct flow, without resort to artificial irrigation).

Wet—	RS. A. P.
1st class ...	6 14 1
2nd „ ...	4 10 1
3rd „ ...	2 5 5
Bagayat ...	4 13 7
Dry ...	0 14 3
Kumari ...	0 2 1

Rates of
assessment.

The marginal table shows the average rates of settlement assessment on the different classes of lands.

The average wet rate for the whole district is Rs. 4-7-11.

Special
tenures.

(1) *Mūlgēni leases*.—The existence of permanent (*mūlgēni*) leases, under the terms of which the landlord is debarred from raising the rent, was at one time held to be a formidable obstacle to any revision of the revenue. The course adopted has been to issue separate pattas to the pattadar for that portion of his land which is let on *mūlgēni*. A separate patta has been issued for each tenant. In the event of the pattadar refusing to pay, the land itself is proceeded against in the first instance. The tenant then pays the assessment to avoid the loss of his tenure which would be entailed if the land were brought to sale for arrears of revenue. The area under *mūlgēni* has turned out to be less than 10 per cent of the whole occupied area. It is not known in how many cases the settle-

ment assessment is more than the mūlgēni rent. In recent years, and certainly during the 20 years which have elapsed since the intention of Government to revise the assessment was communicated to the public, the tenant has been bound by a special clause to pay any enhancement made at settlement. In many cases the rent was raised when it was given on mūlgēni (instead of a lump sum being exacted) and is now higher than the chālgēni (temporary) leases on similar lands. The cases in which the assessment is really less than the rent are usually leases of old date. The increase in assessment is most probably due, in such cases, to the extension of cultivation on the part of the tenant, who is, therefore, the proper person to pay the enhanced assessment¹.

(2) <i>House-sites</i> .—Formerly land applied for for building purposes was assessed at the special rate of Rs. 6 even outside towns. In future, the special rates for house-sites will be confined to the towns shown in the margin. At settlement the special rates were imposed only on lands previously assessed at special rates (the lands known as nel-terige, ghar-terige, sirdhar ghar-terige, etc.).			
Town.		Rate.	
Mangalore		12	
Bantval	}		
Mulki			
Kāsaragōd		6	
Kārkala			
Udipi			

In addition to the area assessed as house-site at settlement there are 78 acres of freehold and 83 acres of grant land in the town of Mangalore for which permanent pattas have been issued by the Collector. Outside towns, house-sites have been assessed at dry rates, when the number of garden trees in the subdivision was not sufficient to constitute the area a bagayat. House-sites in bagayat have not been subdivided. Not only would it often be a difficult matter to subdivide them, but allowance has been made in fixing the bagayat rates for the inclusion of such small unprofitable areas. When situated in wet land, which is not often the case, house-sites have been subdivided when the area was more than 10 per cent of the area of the subdivision.

(3) *Kumari*.—The warg kumaris of the Kāsaragōd taluk have been treated as occupied warg lands, and assessed at wet rates, after allowing 50 per cent for unprofitable areas, of one, two, and three annas an acre, according to the group in which the village lies. Three groups were formed, with reference to proximity of the kumaris to markets, and the state of their kumaris.

When the land is brought under permanent cultivation of any kind, the settlement assessment fixed for the soil and group will be imposed. The total area of warg kumari is 140,877 acres, and the average rate per acre is As. 2-1. The old assessment on this area was only seven pies an acre.

(4) *Mūlpattas*.—In G.O. No. 369, Revenue, dated 16th April 1904, it was ordered that the survey of mūlpatta lands left out of demarcation at the time of survey should be carried out under Act IV of 1897 by the Settlement department. Mūlpatta wastes, in the sense of lands never brought under cultivation, were ordered to be assessed at the rate of four annas an acre, in view of the large

¹ Paragraph 19 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902.

areas of some of the old mūlpatta lands. In a few cases it was found that wet lands belonging to mūlpatta had been omitted at survey. These, and other improved lands, were assessed at the settlement rates. The number of mūlpattas admitted and the area surveyed as mūlpatta in the various taluks is shown in the following table:—

Statement showing the result of the mūlpatta survey.

Taluk.	Number of mūlpatta wargs according to Tahsildar's list.	Total number of kundutale-dars in wargs shown in column 2 and on whom mūlpatta notices have been served.	Number of mūlpatta claims received.	Number of petitions rejected as having no mūlpatta or having no unsurveyed unreclaimed waste or forest land in them.	Number of mūlpatta claims admitted.	Area admitted.	
						Wet.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Extent.	Assessment.
Mangalore ...	597	1,004	444	364	80	ACS. 7	RS. 27
Kasaragod ...	167	337	147	119	28	3.5	■
Udipi ...	155	506	173	131	42	2	3
Coondapoor ...	186	549	175	138	37	1	■
Uppinangadi ...	152	210	39	72	17	1	2
Total ...	1,257	2,606	1,028	824	204	14.5	44

Taluk.	Area admitted—cont.							
	Garden.		Dry (reclaimed).		Mūlpatta dry (unreclaimed waste, etc.).		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mangalore ...	ACS. 1	RS. 5	ACS. 23	RS. 19	ACS. 966	RS. 241	ACS. 997	RS. 292
Kasaragod ...	5	1	1	2	204	51	209	63
Udipi ...	...	...	■	2	2,784	696	2,788	701
Coondapoor ...	...	...	43	22	5,742	1,436	5,786	1,461
Uppinangadi ...	2	7	3	■	148	37	154	49
Total ...	3.5	13	72	48	9,844	2,461	9,934	2,566

At the time of writing a few cases are still under enquiry.

NOTE.—On page 8 of Board's Proceedings, No. 87, dated 9th March 1904, the total number of mūlpattas is given as 1,220. The total number according to the taluk lists is 1,257. The increase is due to the fact that the taluk lists contained many darkhast pattas, and these have been rejected.

(5) (*Kumakis, kans, bānēs.*)—In G.O. No. 1190, Revenue, dated 30th December 1902, it was decided that the question of assessing kumaki lands should not form part of the settlement.

The question of kans and bānēs was dealt with in G.O. No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904. It has been decided to acquire the pepper right in kans when required for forest reservation under the Forest Act. Bānēs, when required for reservation, will be reallocated by the Revenue Department in suitable localities in the proportion of two acres¹ to each acre of cultivated land. A special form of patta for kans which are admitted, and which are not required for forest reservation, has been prescribed in G.O. No. 213, Revenue, dated 8th March 1905.

The manner in which increment remissions were granted is described as follows in paragraph 18 of the settlement notification: — Increment remission.

“Where the settlement assessment in any individual patta is higher than the present revenue demand, the excess will be collected by annual increments as follows:—If the increase exceeds 25 per cent an amount equal to the old assessment *plus* 25 per cent thereof will be levied at once, and the remainder by instalments equal to 12½ per cent of the old assessment. Where, however, such instalments will not admit of the full revised assessment being reached by the twelfth year, the remainder (i.e., the increase over 25 per cent) will be levied in eleven equal instalments. It is, however, to be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the lands held by a pattadar at settlement is transferred or relinquished subsequent to settlement, the full settlement assessment will be charged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which have passed to other hands. This rule, however, will not apply to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to causes beyond the ryot's control; for example, where a portion of his land is washed away by a river or where a piece of land is taken up for public purposes. In such cases the excess assessment upon what remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of instalments as fixed for the entire holding. Similarly when one of the joint holders of a patta transfers his interest therein, either to the co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will not be forfeited by such transfer. Increases of Rs. 3 and under will be charged at once whatever the percentage may be.”

The total amount of increment remission granted for the whole district amounts to Rs. 33,84,537. It is noticeable that though the rate of increase for the whole district is only 65 per cent, the increment remissions extend to the full twelve years in all the taluks. This is due to the extreme inequality of the old assessment. Even in the Coondapur taluk where the settlement increase is only 22 per cent which would be collected in one year had the old assessment been equitably distributed, the increment remissions extend to the twelfth year.

According to the return made by the Collector to the Board in fasli 1310, there were only 48,533 pattadars in the district, of which ten only were joint pattas. The settlement pattas are 89,654. Under Rent roll.

¹ G.O. No. 46, Revenue, dated 9th January 1902.

the old system the kudutales into which the old wargs had been in almost all cases split up, were not recognized as pattas. Although the warg had in most cases long ceased to be the unit of ownership, the warg was still the only unit recognized by the Revenue Department. The kudutale was merely a division of the warg to facilitate collection. In the last resort, arrears due on the land of one kudutaledār which could not be collected otherwise were realized by the sale of the whole warg. In practice this very seldom occurred. The old system was, however, in fact a joint patta system, disguised by the creation of separate kudutales. In many cases of joint family property there had never been any division of the property. All that had been divided was the income, and the separate registration into kudutales only showed the proportionate amount of the assessment which each member of the family had agreed to pay out of his share of the income. Even when the land itself had been divided, it was often not separately surveyed. In all these cases joint pattas had to be issued at settlement to all the registered kudutaledārs. As a rule, they applied for subdivision of the property and separate registration. When there was no dispute as to the share of each this request was always complied with. In many cases, too, families whose property had remained registered in the name of one member up till then, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the settlement to divide their land into separate shares.

Thus although, had kudutales been shown as pattas in the revenue rent roll, the increase in the number of pattas by settlement would not appear so large, the preparation of the new pattas, and the measurement of the different shares involved a great deal of work. Registration was amended in the case of 127,018 sub-divisions at settlement. A large number of new subdivisions were also measured to subdivide different holdings.

Remarks.

In the settlement report it is shown that the price of first and second sort rice, the main staple of the district, has risen 171 per cent and 194 per cent respectively since Munro's settlement, or a rise of 182 per cent taking both together.

It is also shown in the same report that a comparison of the old areas with the survey areas of 21 mulpatta wargs reveals the fact that there has been an average increase of 90 per cent by survey. The conclusion is, that after allowing half the increase in price for the increased cost of cultivation and living, the old assessment should have been enhanced by 181 per cent if it had been desired to restore the Government demand to the same proportion that it was fixed at by Munro.

The chief objection which was always urged by those who were opposed to any revision of the assessment in this district was that any enhancement of the assessment would result in a "bouleversement" of land values.

An examination of the sale-deeds of 45 properties in the Mangalore taluk, which have changed hands recently before and after settlement, shows that this anticipation has been falsified by the result. In eight cases the price after settlement is lower, in 13 cases it is unchanged, and in 24 cases the price is higher than before.

The following extract from the administration report of the District Registrar for 1904 points to the same conclusion:—

Higher sales advanced 14 per cent in 1904 as compared with the preceding year. Higher mortgages rose 7 per cent. "The fact that the higher sales and mortgages have advanced in 1904 goes to show that land is still considered a safe investment, and that the period of suspense that accompanied the survey and settlement operations in the district has been followed by a period of security."

In paragraph 4 (4) of the letter of the Government of India No. 3371 of 1st November 1902, it is stated that besides the brief unit of land, account of settlement operations, an account of the chief changes disclosed in the state of affairs described in the first volume of this Gazetteer should be included.

The remarks under this head will be confined to a discussion of the rent and sale-unit of land current among the people¹ (the *bijwari mura*), and the rates of rents paid by tenants to landlords up to the time of settlement.² Under both these heads the information given in the District Manual no longer represents the existing state of affairs. Before there had been any survey it was, in fact, hardly possible to get correct information on these points. In paragraph 28 of the scheme report for Mangalore and Kāsaragōd the Deputy Commissioner has followed the District Manual in taking one *mudi* as equal to one acre. This is incorrect as will be seen below.

The "*bijwari mudi*" (measure of land by seed capacity) generally means the Mangalore *mudi* of 42 seers. Where another *mudi* is meant, the fact is usually stated. The *argile mudi* of 50 seers prevails in a small tract within a radius of about 15 to 20 miles of Mangalore town. In the south of the Kāsaragōd taluk the unit is the '*pothipad*,' the equivalent of a Mangalore *mudi*. In the north of Kāsaragōd it is the '*Manjēshwar holike*' of 39 (nominal) seers. In the north of the Udipi taluk the *koilu*, i.e., the extent one man can reap in a day, one-twelfth of an acre, is the rent unit. In the Coondapoor taluk the "*stalu mudi*" is about 20 seers, one-third of an acre. In all other parts the *bijwari mudi* means the Mangalore *mudi* of 42 seers.

Before the survey of the district it was thought (District Manual, Vol. I, page 215) that the *bijwari "mudi"* was equivalent to one acre. It is not possible to ascertain the area by experiment, as each cultivator has his own ideas on sowing. The "*Mangalore mudi*" is nominally a piece of land requiring 42 seers of seed. Assuming that an acre requires 60 seers (though some land-owners put it at 70 seers), a Mangalore *mudi* is seven-tenths of an acre.

An "*argile*" *mudi* is nominally land requiring 56 seers of seed or fourteen-fifteenths of an acre.

A comparison of leases and sale-deeds with survey areas, and personal field enquiries made from tenants, landlords and Government officials in all parts of the district brings out the fact that the amount of seed required to sow a field is invariably exaggerated by

¹ District Manual, Volume I, page 215.

² *Ibid.*, page 194.

the land-owner, with a view to obtain a higher rent or price. The same custom prevails in the adjoining province of Coorg. There the produce of the land, and not the seed it requires, is the standard of measurement. A piece of land described by its owner as producing 100 batties in fact never produces more than 70 batties, often less. It is not to be supposed that the tenant or the purchaser is deceived by this, as it is a universal custom. It must, however, be allowed for in estimating the area in acres, of the "bijwari mudi" of the leases and sale-deeds current among the people. In bail lands an average deduction of not less than 25 per cent must be made from the nominal seed capacity of a field on this account. This figure has been arrived at by careful enquiries from all classes of people interested in land, and may be accepted as correct.

The Mangalore bijwari mudi in bail land is then $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, and the argile mudi seven-tenths of an acre. It would be easy to cite cases in which the area was more and in which it was less than these figures. They represent a fair average. In bettus, more space is taken up by unprofitable areas, such as larger bunds and the terraces of cultivated land are smaller in proportion. It is, therefore, usually considered that a bettu field takes 48 seers for a Mangalore mudi of land, and 60 seers for an argile mudi. The Mangalore bettu bijwari mudi is therefore four-fifths of an acre, and the argile bettu mudi is one acre. The majal Mangalore bijwari mudi is about 40 seers capacity, or two-thirds of an acre; and the argile majal mudi is about 50 seers, or five-sixths of an acre.

Rents:
Before
settlement.

Except in the case of permanent leases (mūlgēni), competition rents are in force throughout the whole district. In the Coondapoor taluk, and the northern part of the Udipi taluk, rents are usually calculated in terms of the kanchina mudi of 63 seers. Elsewhere, unless some other standard (such as the Kārkala holike or Manjēshwar holike) are specified, the rent mura is the Mangalore mura of 42 imperial seers.

Bail rents are nearly always in rice. Majal rents are generally in rice, sometimes partly in rice and partly in money. Bettu rents are paid in rice near the coast, and money or rice in the interior.

Though there are in each taluk exceptional villages where rents are abnormally high or low, on the whole there is not much difference in rents throughout the district, when the actual money value is worked out according to the local measures. On the whole, rents for rice lands are lower and bagayat rents are higher in the south of Kāsaragōd taluk than elsewhere. It will, therefore, be sufficient to give the rents in the different parts of the Mangalore Taluk.

Near Mangalore town exceptionally good bail lands are rented for as much as fifteen muras of rice per argile mudi. Rent is usually paid partly in first sort and partly in second sort, but to avoid any overestimation of rents it will be assumed here that all rents are paid in second-sort rice, and the low price of Rs. 3 per mudi will be taken when converting rents into money. Fifteen muras per argile mura are therefore equivalent to Rs. 64 per acre. The best majals, suited for growing sugarcane, in the same locality are rented at seven pagodas per argile mudi or Rs. 42 per acre.

The best bettus are rented for five muras per argile mura or Rs. 15 per acre.

These rents are for exceptional lands. Ordinarily good bails in the special and first group are rented for twelve muras an argile mudi or Rs. 51 per acre. Majals of the same quality are rented at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per acre, i.e., six muras per argile mura; and bettus of the same quality in the same tract, four muras or Rs. 12 per acre.

In the eastern part of the first group and the second group good bails are rented at from 8 to 6 muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 45 to Rs. 34 per acre. Majals are rented at four or five muras per Mangalore mudi or Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per acre: bettus from two to three muras or Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 per acre.

In the worst villages of the third group, situated in the malarious vicinity of the ghats, bail rents are as low as three to five muras per Mangalore mura, i.e., Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 an acre; majals at two to three muras or Rs. 9 to Rs. 13 per acre; and bettus one to two muras or Rs. 8 to Rs. 5 per acre.

The rents of bagayats are more difficult to ascertain. Ordinarily good cocoanut bagayats are rented at from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre. Exceptional cocoanut bagayats fetch as much as Rs. 90 per acre. Cocoanut trees planted on the bunds of paddy fields, when not planted by the tenant, fetch As. 4 to As. 8 per tree. There must be many cases where the rent of the trees standing on the bunds more than covers the wet assessment on the field.

Areca gardens are seldom given on lease. When they are so given, the rents are as high as Rs. 200 an acre (paragraph 70 of Board's Proceedings No. 41, R.S., L.R., and Agri., dated 15th March 1902).

The eastern villages of the fourth group of the Uppinangadi taluk are the worst in the district. Bails here do not fetch more than Rs. 12 per acre, majals Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and bettus Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. In these villages most of the land is cultivated by the land-owners themselves.

The above rents are given as a record of the state of things prevailing prior to the introduction of settlement. The highest rents absorb almost the whole of the first crop. The tenant must make his living and pay the expenses of cultivation from the second crop and the third wet or the grain crop, if any. Tenants in such tracts are, in fact, mere coolies, and eke out their living by other occupations. In such cases enhancement of rent is impossible. In general, however, the land-owning classes have everywhere raised their rents in proportion to the assessment. In some cases they have actually made a profit out of the settlement by raising their rents by the full amount of the settlement assessment, themselves gaining the benefit of the increment remission.

In paragraph 21 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, it is stated that the settlement assessment on first and second-class wet lands may be reckoned at one-quarter of the average rental. The figures given above show that, even before the rents were enhanced, this estimate was low, for first and second-class lands alone.

For the best bail and majals the maximum settlement assessment comes to about one-sixth of the rent, as fixed prior to settlement. Almost every patta, however, contains some dry land, or house-site for which no rent is paid. The proportion of the assessment to the rent is higher in the interior. Taking all these points into consideration, the settlement assessment may be said to range from one-fifth to one-quarter of the old rent in the special and first group villages and from one-quarter to one-third in the interior. In a few villages at the foot of the ghats it is more than one-third. Rents have, however, been enhanced wherever it was possible to do so, subsequent to settlement; and before the full settlement assessment has been reached the landlords will be in receipt of much the same net income as before.

**XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the
Last Settlement.**

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Manga- lore Division.	Puttar Division.		District total.
Money rates.	Coonda- poor.	Kar- kal.	Udipi.	Manga- lore.	Kasara- god.	Uppi- nangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Special town rate (occupied).</i>							
RS. A.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
12 0	...	...	...	297	...	...	297
0 0	...	...	93	68	15	...	176
Grand total ...	...	...	93	365	15	...	473
<i>Dry (unoccupied).</i>							
Ordinary dry.	2 0	19	...	13	8	...	40
	1 8	376	...	61	504	132	1,076
	1 4	2,356	...	2,017	3,353	6,939	15,091
	1 0	33,009	...	43,685	46,452	87,375	233,570
	0 12	50,414	...	63,854	108,326	64,733	385,218
	0 8	76,626	...	72,440	60,915	18,999	385,088
	0 6	30,089	...	53,093	36,031	11,681	269,028
	0 4	4,241	...	5,697	...	1,224	153,401
	0 2	...	...	...	...	20,396	20,396
Total ...	197,130	...	245,866	255,589	191,083	573,240	1,462,808
Kuma- ri.	0 8	...	...	...	10,337	...	10,337
	0 2	...	...	...	17,389	...	17,389
	0 1	...	...	...	4,328	...	4,328
Total ...	...	...	...	...	32,054	...	32,054
Grand total ...	197,130	...	245,866	255,589	223,137	573,240	1,494,962
<i>Dry (occupied).</i>							
Ordinary dry.	2 0	69	...	112	252	11	702
	1 8	448	...	543	754	1,171	3,110
	1 4	1,667	...	3,179	2,440	6,069	14,471
	1 0	4,223	...	11,003	10,184	6,688	35,662
	0 12	2,620	...	9,896	7,809	2,692	27,845
	0 8	2,028	...	3,544	1,561	3,237	14,235
	0 6	1,301	...	1,290	98	94	4,329
	0 4	413	...	46	...	118	577
	0 2	...	...	...	...	230	230
Total ...	12,769	...	29,613	23,098	20,409	15,272	101,661
Kuma- ri.	0 3	...	...	...	34,422	...	34,422
	0 2	...	...	...	86,943	...	86,943
	0 1	...	...	...	19,512	...	19,512
Total ...	...	...	...	...	140,877	...	140,877
Mulpatta	4	*† 3,978	...	*	*	+ 148	4,126
Grand total ...	16,747	...	29,613	23,098	161,286	15,420	246,164

* The demarcation of the unsurveyed and unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in the mulpattas in these taluks has not been completed.

† Area assessed at the mulpatta rate at settlement.

**XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the
Last Settlement—cont.**

(Part I.—Area under each money rate—cont.)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District total.
Money rates.	Coondapoor.	Karikal.	Udipi.	Mangalore.	Kasargod.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Garden (unoccupied).</i>							
Rs. A.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
8 0 ...	2	...	12	...	16	...	30
7 0 ...	...	...	4	...	24	2	30
6 0 ...	3	...	3	1	6	3	16
5 0 ...	2	...	1	■	16	12	40
4 0 ...	6	...	5	10	23	12	56
3 0 ...	9	...	8	17	35	24	93
2 0 ...	14	...	16	19	48	75	172
Grand total...	36	...	49	56	168	128	437
<i>Garden (occupied).</i>							
8 0 ...	1,599	...	2,447	1,128	2,606	2,604	10,384
7 0 ...	1,281	...	1,274	1,031	3,122	1,385	8,093
6 0 ...	1,132	...	1,650	1,810	4,911	870	10,373
5 0 ...	946	...	1,546	1,874	3,612	809	8,787
4 0 ...	845	...	1,504	1,856	3,100	919	8,224
3 0 ...	852	...	1,645	2,319	2,616	1,051	8,483
2 0 ...	1,725	...	3,004	3,628	2,766	3,301	14,424
Grand total...	8,380	...	13,070	13,646	22,733	10,939	68,768
<i>Wet (unoccupied).</i>							
8 0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6 0 ...	1	...	4	2	5	3	15
5 0 ...	11	...	4	2	18	3	38
4 0 ...	22	...	17	5	11	8	63
3 0 ...	18	...	15	21	55	52	161
2 8 ...	...	...	4	...	■	...	10
2 0 ...	103	...	14	14	86	67	284
1 8 ...	28	...	31	38	31	112	240
1 0 ...	6	...	2	4	...	179	191
0 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99
Grand total...	190	...	91	86	212	523	1,102

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate—cont.)

Particulars.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Pattur Division.		District total.
Money rates.	Coondapoor.	Karkal.	Udipi.	Mangalore.	Kasargod.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Wet (occupied).</i>							
RS. A.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
8 0 ...	322	...	915	1,071	1,035	...	3,343
7 0 ...	5,182	...	8,425	13,105	5,943	2,268	34,923
6 0 ...	13,429	...	19,992	23,161	8,760	10,106	75,448
5 0 ...	9,586	...	16,633	17,111	9,430	12,294	65,054
4 0 ...	9,297	...	12,485	11,058	8,776	12,962	54,578
3 0 ...	9,264	...	18,804	17,585	8,979	14,487	69,119
2 8 ...	213	...	211	284	178	...	886
2 0 ...	8,127	...	17,504	21,012	9,131	11,999	67,773
1 8 ...	5,986	...	12,107	5,884	2,367	9,849	36,193
1 0 ...	2,720	...	2,677	688	224	6,081	12,390
0 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,871	1,871
Grand total...	54,126	...	109,753	110,959	54,823	81,917	421,578

NOTE.—The Karkal taluk was newly formed with effect from 1st July 1912. The constitution of Mangalore and Udipi taluks was changed with effect from the same date. Figures for the revised areas are not available.

Administrative history

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate.)

Dry.										Garden.			
Soil.	First group.			Second group.		Third group.		Fourth group.		Sort.	Rate.	Remarks.	
Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
			RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS.		
VI ...	1	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	1	8	There is no grouping for garden lands.	
	2	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8				
	3	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6				
	4	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	2	7		
	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	9	0 2				
VII ...	1	1	2 0	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	3	6		
	2	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12				
	3	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8				
	4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	4	5		
	5	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4				
VIII ...	1	2	1 8	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	5	4		
	2	3	1 4	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8				
	3	4	1 0	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6				
	4	5	0 12	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	6	3		
	5	6	0 8	7	0 6	8	0 4	9	0 2	7	2		
XII ...	1	2	1 8										
	2	3	1 4										
	3	4	1 0										
XIII ...	1	3	1 4	There are no arenaceous soils in the 2, 3 and 4 group villages.									
	2	4	1 0										
	3	5	0 12										
XIV ...	1	4	1 0										
	2	5	0 12										
	3	6	0 8										

NOTE.—In the special group villages for wet lands, the rate for single crop has been increased by one rupee each taram, ranging from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—cont.
(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate—cont.)

Wet.

SK-7

Soil.	First group.						Second group.						Third group.						Fourth group.						
	Bail.		Majal.		Paddy bettu.		Bail.		Majal.		Paddy bettu.		Bail.		Majal.		Paddy bettu.		Bail.		Majal.		Paddy bettu.		
Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
VI ...	1	2	BS. A. 6 0 0	3	BS. A. 5 0 0	4	BS. A. 4 0 0	3	BS. A. 5 0 0	4	BS. A. 4 0 0	5	BS. A. 3 0 0	4	BS. A. 4 0 0	5	BS. A. 3 0 0	6	BS. A. 2 0 0	5	BS. A. 3 0 0	6	BS. A. 2 0 0	7	BS. A. 1 8
	2	3	6 0 0	4	4 0 0	5	3 0 0	4	4 0 0	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0
	3	4	0 0 0	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	9	0 12	9	0 12	9	0 12
	4	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	9	0 12	9	0 12	9	0 12
	5	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	9	0 12	9	0 12	9	0 12
VII ...	1	2	BS. A. 7 0 0	3	BS. A. 6 0 0	4	BS. A. 5 0 0	3	BS. A. 6 0 0	4	BS. A. 5 0 0	5	BS. A. 4 0 0	4	BS. A. 5 0 0	5	BS. A. 4 0 0	6	BS. A. 3 0 0	5	BS. A. 4 0 0	6	BS. A. 3 0 0	7	BS. A. 2 0 0
	2	3	6 0 0	4	5 0 0	5	4 0 0	4	5 0 0	5	4 0 0	6	3 0 0	5	4 0 0	6	3 0 0	7	2 0 0	6	3 0 0	7	2 0 0	8	1 0
	3	4	0 0 0	5	4 0 0	6	3 0 0	5	4 0 0	6	3 0 0	7	2 0 0	6	3 0 0	7	2 0 0	8	1 0 8	7	2 0 0	8	1 0 8	9	0 12
	4	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	9	0 12	9	0 12	9	0 12
	5	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	9	0 12	9	0 12	9	0 12
VIII ...	1	2	BS. A. 6 0 0	3	BS. A. 5 0 0	4	BS. A. 4 0 0	3	BS. A. 5 0 0	4	BS. A. 4 0 0	5	BS. A. 3 0 0	4	BS. A. 4 0 0	5	BS. A. 3 0 0	6	BS. A. 2 0 0	5	BS. A. 3 0 0	6	BS. A. 2 0 0	7	BS. A. 1 8
	2	3	6 0 0	4	4 0 0	5	3 0 0	4	4 0 0	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0
	3	4	0 0 0	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	9	0 12	9	0 12	9	0 12
	4	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	9	0 12	9	0 12	9	0 12
	5	6	2 0 0	7	1 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	8	1 0 8	9	0 12	9	0 12	9	0 12
XII ...	1	2	BS. A. 6 0 0	3	BS. A. 5 0 0	4	BS. A. 4 0 0	There are no arenaceous soils in the 2, 3 and 4 group villages.																	
	2	3	6 0 0	4	4 0 0	5	3 0 0																		
	3	4	0 0 0	5	3 0 0	6	2 0 0																		

There are no arenaceous soils in the 2, 3 and 4 group villages.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and

Taluka.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
Coondapour	41,662	65,597	64,245	2,77,239	105,907	3,42,836
Karkal	57,533	56,672	70,233	2,47,440	127,766	3,04,112
Udipi	58,356	96,409	72,670	3,64,357	131,026	4,60,766
MANGALORE DIVISION.						
Mangalore	78,817	1,13,521	78,631	4,19,355	157,448	5,32,876
PUTTUR DIVISION.						
Kasaragod	228,153	1,98,690	55,990	2,65,016	284,143	4,63,706
Uppinangadi	64,197	80,348	82,321	3,29,771	146,518	4,10,119
Total ..	528,718	6,11,237	424,090	19,03,178	952,808	25,14,415

Demand in fasli 1335 (1925-26).

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses.	Total demand of land revenue ryotwar miscellaneous and cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent.	Assess- ment in- cluding water-rate.	Extent.	Assess- ment in- cluding second crop charge.				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
41,662	65,597	64,245	2,77,239	3,529	3,18,904	37,649	3,56,553
57,533	56,672	70,233	2,47,440	3,691	2,97,530	33,573	3,31,103
58,356	96,409	72,670	3,64,357	5,943	4,28,212	50,711	4,78,923
78,817	1,13,521	78,631	4,19,355	16,372	5,29,621	56,911	5,86,532
228,153	1,98,690	55,990	2,65,016	11,465	4,66,272	51,489	5,17,761
64,197	80,348	82,321	3,29,771	13,175	4,08,396	45,538	4,53,934
528,718	6,11,237	424,090	19,03,178	54,175	24,48,935	2,75,871	27,24,806

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluku.	Demand.										Collected or written off.				
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Fasli 1323.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.															
Coondapoor	353	354	353	358	351	358	353	355	354	356	353	354	350	357	351
Karkal	320	321	322	321	320	327	326	327	330	331	320	321	321	320	320
Udipi	472	479	474	475	471	482	476	478	482	479	472	479	470	475	471
MANGALORE DIVISION.															
Mangalore	567	575	576	582	622	590	577	565	583	585	650	575	570	582	622
PUTTUR DIVISION.															
Kasaragod	520	510	508	503	502	513	508	513	528	518	520	510	494	503	502
Uppinangadi	453	444	443	439	437	444	442	443	443	454	453	444	443	439	437
Huzur Collection	104	16	94	101	94	106	93	111	3	2	21	16	94	101	94
Total ...	27,89	26,99	27,70	27,79	27,97	28,20	27,75	27,92	27,23	27,25	27,89	26,99	27,42	27,77	27,97

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees)—*cont.*

Taluka.	Collected or written off—cont.					Balance.									
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
COONDAPPOOR DIVISION.															
Coondapoor ...	358	353	355	354	356	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karkal ...	327	326	326	329	331	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Udipi ...	482	476	478	482	479	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANGALORE DIVISION.															
Mangalore ...	590	577	565	583	585	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUTTUR DIVISION.															
Kasaragod ...	513	507	507	520	515	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	6	8	8
Uppinangadi ...	444	442	443	448	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huzur Collection ...	106	93	111	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,20	27,74	27,85	27,14	27,22	...	...	28	2	...	...	1	7	9	8

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

Taluka.	Waste remitted.											Other seasonable remissions (excluding fixed remissions).										
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Total.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1341.	Fasli 1342.	Fasli 1343.	Fasli 1344.	Fasli 1345.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																						
Coondapoor	1	...	1
Karkal	1	...	...	1
Udipi
MANGALORE DIVISION.																						
Mangalore	10	8	2	20
PUTTUA DIVISION.																						
Kasaragod	1	1	...	2
Uppinangadi	1	1	...	2
Total	13	11	2	26

* Particulars as to dry and wet are not available.

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

S.K.—8

Taluks.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts in											Total recovered.
	Fasli 1826.	Fasli 1827.	Fasli 1828.	Fasli 1829.	Fasli 1830.	Fasli 1831.	Fasli 1832.	Fasli 1833.	Fasli 1834.	Fasli 1835.	Total including outstanding balance at the beginning of Fasli 1826.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.												
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coondapoor	1,000	60	800	120	...	100	350	6,960	4,700	1,500	25,481	11,978
Karkal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300	2,000	...	8,300	1,170
Udipi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,850	81,550	3,810	83,210	21,557
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Mangalore	1,500	...	...	...	...	400	...	1,68,775	41,150	29,750	2,41,575	37,959
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
• Kasaragod ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,000	13,800	10,125	4,625	30,750	7,480
Uppinangadi ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,060	...	225	12,000	2,355	475	17,115	4,111
Total	2,500	60	300	120	2,060	1,700	1,575	2,55,685	91,880	40,160	4,06,381	84,205

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee.

Fasli.	Coondapoor Division.				Mangalore Division.		Puttur Division.				District average.
	Coonda-poor Taluk.	Karkal Taluk.		Udipi Taluk.	Mangalore Taluk.		Kasaragod Taluk.		Uppinangadi Taluk.		
	Coondapoor.	Karkal.	Mudabidri.	Udipi.	Baniwal.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Nileshwar (Hosdurg).	Belangadi.	Uppinangadi (Puttur).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

Rice (second sort).

1326	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.9	7.4	7.6	...	7.2	7.1	7.0	8.3	7.5	7.5
1327	...	...	...	...	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	...	7.3	7.3	6.8	8.1	7.6	7.4
1328	...	...	...	...	5.9	6.6	...	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.8	6.4
1329	...	...	...	...	4.8	5.0	...	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.6
1330	...	...	...	...	6.7	6.5	...	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.6	6.6	6.5	6.3
1331	...	...	...	...	6.7	6.3	...	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.2	5.7	6.6	6.4	6.2
1332	...	...	...	...	6.8	6.3	...	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.9
1333	...	...	...	...	6.47	6.31	...	6.24	5.44	5.57	5.87	5.72	6.75	6.08	6.05
1334	...	...	...	...	5.79	5.73	...	5.60	5.25	5.08	5.36	5.54	5.93	5.92	5.58
1335	...	...	...	...	6.04	5.46	...	5.53	5.16	5.08	5.04	5.21	5.60	5.59	5.41

Paddy (first sort).

1326	...	...	...	...	12.5	11.2	11.5	...	...	...	10.9	...	...	...	11.5
1327	...	...	...	...	11.2	9.0	...	...	...	10.6	10.6	9.8	...	...	10.2

1328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.5	9.9	8.9	9.1	10.2	11.5	...	10.0
1329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.2(g)	7.7(e)	7.2	6.5	6.7	...	10.2(f)	7.8
1330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.5	9.4	...	...	9.4
1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4(i)	10.2	9.8	8.8	9.6	...	...	9.9
1332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.1	9.8	9.0	7.9(k)	9.3	...	...	9.2
1333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.03	9.64	9.17	7.89	8.07	...	...	8.96
1334	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	9.70	9.10	8.91	8.11	8.06	...	8.88(g)	8.82
1335	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.76	8.86	...	8.55	8.49	8.13	...	8.88	8.51

Paddy (second sort).

1323	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.8	12.8	13.7	...	12.3	12.3	11.8	16.6(a)	...	13.2
1327	...	...	...	...	...	13.0	9.6	...	11.6	...	11.6	11.6	11.0	13.2	...	11.6
1328	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.8(c)	...	11.6	10.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	11.8(d)	...	10.7
1329	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.7(h)	...	8.5	8.1	7.2	7.7	7.5	9.9(g)	...	8.1
1330	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	...	10.7	10.3	9.4	10.6	9.7	11.1	...	10.5
1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	...	11.4	10.6	9.8	10.3	9.4	11.4	...	10.7
1332	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.9	...	11.1	11.1	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.4	...	10.2
1333	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.46	...	11.13	10.68	8.88	9.02	9.59	11.22	...	10.14
1334	...	...	...	...	...	10.66	10.69	...	10.19	10.05	9.51	9.21	9.12	10.33	10.36(g)	10.01
1335	...	...	...	...	...	9.41	10.13	...	10.15	9.75	9.43	8.88	8.30	10.33	9.64	9.56

Horse gram.

1326	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	12.1	12.6	12.9	...	11.3	11.9	12.4	9.9	12.2	12.0
1327	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	10.6	11.5	9.5	...	9.9	9.9	10.3	9.7	10.6	10.2
1328	...	...	...	...	...	8.1(e)	6.9	5.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.8
1329	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.5	...	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.1	5.0	5.4	5.2
1330	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	6.0	...	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.9
1331	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	6.1(f)	...	6.1	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.7
1332	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	7.6	...	7.4	7.7	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.2	7.2	7.0
1333	...	...	...	...	...	8.56	8.18	...	8.26	8.83	7.49	7.50	7.81	7.18	8.50	8.04
1334	...	...	...	...	...	7.85	6.82	...	7.36	7.03	6.01	6.47	6.94	6.25	6.71	6.83
1335	...	...	...	...	...	7.60	8.01	...	8.32	8.58	6.98	6.98	6.99	7.93	7.36	7.68

XVIII.—Prices in Seers per Rupee—cont.

Fasli.	Coondapoor Division.				Mangalore Division.		Puttur Division.				District average.	
	Coonda-poor Taluk.	Karkal Taluk.		Udipi Taluk.	Mangalore Taluk.		Kasaragod Taluk.		Uppinangadi Taluk.			
	Coondapoor.	Karkal.	Mudabidri.	Udipi.	Bantwal.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Nileshwar (Hosdurg).	Beltangadi.	Uppinangadi (Puttur).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Salt.												
1326	...	13.9	15.0	15.7	14.7	..	15.4	16.6	17.8	13.5	14.1	15.2
1327	...	12.2	11.4	10.6	11.7	...	12.0	12.5	12.0	10.7	10.6	11.5
1328	...	11.6	12.2	...	13.1	13.4	12.7	13.1	12.9	11.1	11.4	12.4
1329	...	16.3	16.7	...	16.3	17.6	16.4	19.0	17.8	15.4	16.2	16.9
1330	...	15.7	14.3	...	15.0	16.0	15.7	17.1	17.3	14.0	14.6	15.5
1331	...	15.8	13.8	..	14.4	16.6	14.6	16.1	16.2	13.7	14.4	15.1
1332	...	12.2	11.4	...	12.3	13.2	12.9	13.8	13.5	11.4	12.6	12.6
1333	...	10.86	10.10	...	10.63	10.78	10.19	11.41	11.72	10.05	10.35	10.68
1334	...	14.25	13.57	..	12.91	15.29	14.91	15.51	16.15	13.20	13.73	14.39
1335	...	16.33	14.73	...	14.90	17.39	16.68	16.67	16.72	14.64	14.09	15.79

(a) Sold cheap generally.

(b) Sold dear for the greater portion of the year.

(c) Sold for one month.

(d) Sold for 2 months.

(e) Sold cheap throughout the year.

(f) Sold cheap for eight months.

(g) Sold for 3 months.

(h) Sold for 5 months.

(i) Sold cheap for 3 months.

(j) Sold cheap for 4 months.

(k) Sold dear throughout the year.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
COUNTRY SPIRITS.										
Number of retail shops licensed	413	396	357	353	357	345	351	350	352	352
Issues in Imperial proof gallons.	74,250	69,047	51,530	70,564	60,155	63,872	62,417	62,804	60,440	52,507
Number of persons per shop	2,884	3,008	3,336	3,374	3,336	3,603	3,542	3,552	3,532	3,532
Gross receipts from duty Rs.	3,26,486	3,45,592	3,59,081	4,79,954	5,11,381	5,50,979	5,26,844	5,29,894	5,19,793	4,55,170
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	1,02,970	99,195	82,817	80,435	1,06,557	1,20,797	1,23,755	1,34,363	1,23,937	1,03,122
TODDY.										
Number of retail shops licensed	650	626	615	604	601	595	601	603	591	601
Number of persons per shop	1,832	1,903	1,936	1,971	1,982	2,089	2,068	2,061	2,104	2,068
Gross receipts from tree-tax Rs.	2,63,463	2,72,425	3,02,627	3,26,567	3,45,428	2,78,546	3,48,891	3,79,151	3,97,820	3,81,117
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	2,80,460	3,02,516	3,06,819	3,37,563	4,04,165	3,18,080	3,59,634	4,95,985	4,69,441	4,44,713
GANJA BHANG.										
Number of retail shops licensed.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
Quantity sold in seers, Ganja	1,279	1,270	1,334	1,339	1,252	1,138	1,223	1,054	753	867
Bhang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cr
Cr

XIX.—Abkari and Opium—cont.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
GANJA BHANG—cont.										
Number of persons per shop	74,455	74,455	74,455	74,455	74,455	77,700	77,700	77,700	77,703	78,129
Gross receipts from duty Rs.	15,750	16,175	19,753	24,045	21,831	22,017	24,975	20,780	15,340	17,250
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	16,882	15,911	16,194	17,718	24,200	24,240	23,400	26,094	21,998	15,600
OPIMUM.										
Number of retail shops licensed	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Quantity sold in seers ...	117	135	143	142	137	128	127	115	107	103
Number of persons per shop	198,545	198,545	198,545	198,545	198,545	207,200	207,200	207,200	207,200	207,200
Gross receipts from duty Rs.	3,644	4,041	4,593	5,295	4,995	5,145	5,082	4,580	4,260	7,690
Gross receipts from rentals Rs.	3,551	3,495	3,438	4,038	4,824	5,064	5,886	5,616	5,136	5,046

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue and rates.	25,06,325	24,54,630	25,10,691	25,03,316	25,09,187	26,05,227	25,06,166	25,41,315	25,20,407	24,40,492
Stamps	3,95,946	4,07,574	4,37,419	5,06,371	4,77,758	4,98,623	5,88,306	6,53,215	6,89,246	7,32,223
Excise	10,34,132	10,87,246	11,09,407	12,93,092	14,43,683	13,37,071	14,18,886	16,21,073	15,68,524	14,49,863
Forests	1,24,663	1,57,012	1,39,041	1,74,810	1,80,138	1,56,993	2,29,283	2,35,292	2,66,524	1,99,377
Registration ...	73,164	73,979	75,776	87,650	81,325	93,277	1,06,823	1,08,005	1,16,541	1,19,645
Opium	1,339	1,436	1,873	1,853	1,835	2,490	2,996	3,360	3,195	†
Salt *	1,02,096	1,25,638	1,19,306	1,34,119	1,67,233	1,41,589	1,22,436	1,46,159	...	...
Customs	64,760	54,159	27,279	24,525	34,540	64,218	98,127	1,08,672	1,11,421	97,041

* The statistics relate to the Calicut subdivision which was known as Malabar subdivision prior to 1920-21. Statistics from 1924-25 have not been furnished by the Collector of Salt Revenue owing to territorial changes from that year.

† Not furnished by the Collector.

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port. (1)	Imports.				
	1921-22. (2)	1922-23. (3)	1923-24. (4)	1924-25. (5)	1925-26. (6)
BAINBUR.					
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise	53,895	60,457	57,839	61,168	63,139
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	53,895	60,457	57,839	61,168	63,139
COONDAPOOR.					
Merchandise	15,23,812	12,52,084	12,93,329	13,44,389	11,88,302
Treasure ...	3,200	4,150	...	...	...
Total	15,27,012	12,56,234	12,93,329	13,44,389	11,88,302
HANGARKATTA.					
Merchandise	1,23,865	1,07,821	1,19,973	1,57,366	2,07,252
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,23,865	1,07,821	1,19,973	1,57,366	2,07,252
KARAKAL.					
Merchandise	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
KASARAGOD.					
Merchandise	2,97,635	1,72,060	2,25,531	1,88,559	1,83,895
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,97,635	1,72,060	2,25,531	1,88,559	1,83,895
MALPE.					
Merchandise	16,57,604	16,23,066	15,53,932	16,48,240	17,00,246
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16,57,604	16,23,066	15,53,932	16,48,240	17,00,246
MANGALORE.					
Merchandise	1,02,49,722	89,66,760	1,03,25,266	1,02,18,400	93,76,534
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,02,49,722	89,66,760	1,03,25,266	1,02,18,400	93,76,534
MULKI.					
Merchandise	1,14,353	93,042	87,702	61,131	48,920
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,14,353	93,042	87,702	61,131	48,920

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade—*cont.*

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port.	Exports.				
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
BAlNDUR.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise ...	1,08,471	83,570	70,712	66,813	98,633
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,08,471	83,570	70,712	66,813	98,633
COONDAPOOR.					
Merchandise ...	17,40,688	12,06,174	12,44,427	12,87,465	12,44,918
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17,40,688	12,06,174	12,44,427	12,87,465	12,44,918
HANGARKATTA.					
Merchandise ...	7,44,951	6,89,349	4,85,446	4,92,968	4,49,858
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,44,951	6,89,349	4,85,446	4,92,968	4,49,858
KARKAL.					
Merchandise ...	303	2,69,452	9,26,921	8,10,441	8,37,398
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	303	2,69,452	9,26,921	8,10,441	8,37,398
KASARAGOD.					
Merchandise ...	1,07,868	1,76,608	3,13,593	1,94,647	2,73,726
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,07,868	1,76,608	3,13,593	1,94,647	2,73,726
MALPE.					
Merchandise ...	9,78,889	8,32,180	11,03,523	7,38,766	10,86,587
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,78,889	8,32,180	11,03,523	7,38,766	10,86,587
MANGALORE.					
Merchandise ...	1,86,64,248	1,73,30,349	2,17,33,614	2,60,39,501	2,34,14,914
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,86,64,248	1,73,30,349	2,17,33,614	2,60,39,501	2,34,14,914
MULKI.					
Merchandise ...	2,52,769	1,94,837	1,79,621	1,18,186	96,010
Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,52,769	1,94,837	1,79,621	1,18,186	96,010

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Baindur.	Building and engineering materials—		Rs.	Baindur.	Fish (excluding canned fish)—		Rs.
	Bricks and tiles No.	65,898	2,802		Fish, dry, salted cwt.	1,876	15,215
	Grain, pulse and flour—				Fruits and vegetables—		
	Grain tons.	29	4,009		Fresh fruits —		
	Pulse "	7	1,129		Cocoanuts No.	49,435	2,086
	Rice in the husk (paddy) "	17	1,559		Grain, pulse and flour—		
	Oils—				Paddy (rice in the husk) tons.	72	6,735
	Mineral—				Rice not in the husk "	70	11,157
	Kerosene galls.	9,569	9,877		Wood and timber—		
	Vegetable—				Firewood tons.	3,272	32,684
	Cocoanut "	1,453	3,727		Ornamental—		
	Salt tons.	377	28,492		Sandal val.	...	900
	Seeds—				Other articles "	...	16,863
	Cotton tons.	34	4,288		Total ... ..	...	85,640
Baindur.	Hemp—			Baindur.			
	Raw cwt.	49	984				
	Tobacco lb.	2,878	984				

Coondapoor.	Wood and timber val.	...	532						
	Other articles "	...	5,917						
	Total ... ..	...	59,300						
	Building and engineering materials—								
	Bricks and tiles No.	395,430	16,997						
	Coffee cwt.	78	5,460						
	Cutlery "	...	9,323						
	Fish, dry, salted "	891	11,721						
	Fruits and vegetables—								
	Vegetables of all kinds val.	...	12,532						
Coondapoor.	Glass and glassware "	...	22,844						
	Grain, pulse and flour—								
	Gram tons.	357	53,859						
	Pulse "	258	48,475						
	Rice not in the husk "	80	15,155						
	Wheat flour "	54	13,743						
	Hardware val.	...	42,511						
	Mats and matting sq. yds.	267,055	10,283						
	Oils—								
	Mineral—								
Coondapoor.	Kerosene galls.	72,184	72,393						
	Vegetable—								
	Cocoanut galls.	28,495	75,334						
	Salt tons.	1,570	76,886						
	Coir—								
	Manufactured (excluding rope) tons.	193	36,207						
	Fish (excluding canned fish)—								
	Fish, dry, unsalted cwt.	591	5,201						
	Do. salted "	22,091	1,82,237						
	Fish, wet, salted (Nagpi) "	151	904						
Coondapoor.	Fruits and vegetables—								
	Fresh vegetables of all kinds val.	...	24,567						
	Dried, salted or preserved, all sorts tons.	73	8,923						
	Grain, pulse and flour—								
	Paddy (rice in the husk) "	455	49,959						
	Rice not in the husk "	2,214	4,05,047						
	Manures—								
	Fish-guano "	13	729						
	Other kinds "	706	33,628						
	Oils, essential galls.	1,706	33,424						
Coondapoor.	Salt tons.	26	1,821						
	Seeds, non-essential—								
	Copra or cocoanut kernel tons.	421	1,89,859						
	Soap cwt.	102	1,279						
	Spices—								
	Betelnuts cwt.	3,624	66,280						
	Chillies "	287	7,434						
	Ginger "	103	1,268						

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coondapoor—cont.			RS.	Coondapoor—cont.			RS.
	Seed—				Sugar—		
	Coriander tons.	51	15,625		Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below tons.	417	88,564
	Copra "	881	1,64,260		Textiles—		
	Cotton "	115	14,016		Cotton—		
	Spices—				Manufactures—		
	Chillies cwt.	416	10,377		Piece-goods—		
	Sugar tons.	148	60,053		Coloured, printed or dyed yds.	11,872	8,449
	Textiles—				Tobacco—		
	Cotton—				Unmanufactured lb.	10,569	3,538
	Twist and yarn lb.	10,348	11,995		Wood and timber—		
	Piece-goods—				Other timber C. tons.	388	15,809
	Grey (unbleached) lb.	28,921	12,444		Firewood tons.	9,709	90,908
	White (bleached) "	51,943	29,405		Ornamental wood—		
	Coloured, printed or dyed "	155,609	1,06,697		Sandal val.	...	1,623
Coondapoor—cont.	Jute—				Other kinds "	...	797
	Gunny bags No.	43,684	15,070		Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinet ware "	...	1,165
	Tobacco—				Other articles "	...	1,11,591
	Unmanufactured lb.	293,643	97,596				
	Other articles "	...	3,04,408				
	Total ...	...	13,29,762		Total ...	...	18,71,204

Hangarakatta.	Building and engineering materials—					
	Bricks and tiles ...	No.	70,627	3,040		
	Fruits and vegetables—					
	Vegetables of all kinds ...	val.	..	3,120		
	Grain, pulse and flour—					
	Gram ...	tons.	87	13,204		
	Pulse ...	"	47	7,839		
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	"	85	7,799		
	Oils—					
	Minerals—					
	Kerosene ...	galls.	14,359	14,508		
	Vegetable—					
	Cocconut ...	galls.	8,375	18,320		
	Salt ...	tons.	999	46,774		
Kasaragod.	Hemp—					
	Raw ...	cwt.	104	2,513		
	Jute—					
	Gunny bags ...	No.	6,735	1,799		
	Other articles ...	val.	..	24,345		
	Total ...		..	1,43,256		
	Fish, dry, unsalted ...			235	1,841	
	Do. salted ...	"	3,078	23,990		
	Fruits and vegetables—					
	Dates ...	tons.	13	2,532		
	Grain and pulse and flour—					
	Gram ...	tons.	43	6,607		
	Pulse ...	"	48	8,108		
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	"	160	17,267		
	Rice not in the husk ...	"	186	37,121		
Hangarakatta.	Fish (excluding canned fish)—					
	Fish, dry, salted ...	cwt.	4,968	42,341		
	Grain, pulse and flour—					
	Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	tons.	254	27,569		
	Rice not in the husk ...	"	2,389	3,97,789		
	Spices—					
	Chillies ...	cwt.	341	7,963		
	Sugar—					
	Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below ...	tons.	61	12,075		
	Wood and timber—					
	Other timber ...	C. tons.	119	5,740		
	Fire-wood ...	tons.	728	5,698		
	Other articles ...	val.	..	72,790		
	Total ...		..	5,72,513		
Kasaragod.	Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel, or wood—					
	Bricks and tiles ...	No.	690,369	29,463		
	Fruits and vegetables—					
	Dried, salted or preserved, all sorts ...	tons.	85	8,757		
	Manures ...	"	694	48,216		

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XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kasaragod—cont.			Rs.	Kasaragod—cont.			Rs.
	Manures—				Oils—		
	Other kinds tons.	171	12,908		Animal Galls.	68,454	40,067
	Oil-cake—				Seeds, non-essential—		
	Cocoanut cake tons.	21	3,664		Copra or cocoanut kernel ... tons.	12	4,991
	Salt "	844	28,499		Spices—		
	Seeds—				Betelnuts cwt.	213	4,602
	Coriander tons.	8	1,841		Tobacco—		
	Spices—				Unmanufactured lb.	42,348	11,428
	Betelnut cwt.	1,105	8,984		Wood and timber—		
	Chillies "	292	7,975		Teakwood tons.	133	11,183
Kasaragod—cont.	Sugar tons.	80	12,538		Other timber "	112	9,539
	Textiles—				Firewood "	811	8,334
	Cotton twist and yarn ... lb.	3,582	4,228		Manufactures of wood, other than furniture and cabinet-ware val.	...	1,999
	Wood and timber "	...	3,184		Other articles "	...	35,187
	Other articles "	...	37,254				
	Total ...	...	2,13,536		Total ...	...	2,13,716

Malpe.	Coffee	cwt.	140	9,816
	Drugs and medicines	val.	...	5,699
	Fish, dry, salted	cwt.	811	7,856
	Fruits and vegetables—			
	Vegetable, fresh of all kinds.	val.	...	24,970
	Glass and glassware	"	...	43,366
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	tons.	515	56,081
	Pulse	"	227	43,148
	Rice not in the husk	"	48	8,199
	Wheat	"	82	18,972
	Wheat flour	"	119	29,527
	Other sorts	"	43	8,403
	Hardware	val.	...	67,302
	Mats and matting	sq. yds.	245,909	9,190
	Metals and ores—			
	Brass wrought	cwt.	45	6,863
	Copper wrought	"	638	67,500
Malpe.	Oils—			
	Mineral—			
	Kerosene	galls.	108,958	1,07,874
	Vegetable—			
	Cocconut	galls.	16,199	35,057
	Oil-cake—			
	Cocconut cake	tons.	31	5,436
	Other kinds	"	70	13,008
	Salt	"	1,418	80,700

Building and engineering materials, other than of iron, steel or wood—			
Tiles	No.	5,700	323
Coir—			
Manufactured	tons.	28	10,702
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute and cotton)	cwt.	820	23,657
Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
Fish, dry, unsalted	cwt.	4,566	28,118
Do salted	"	37,235	3,01,380
Fish, wet, salted	"	8,865	88,967
Fruits and vegetables—			
Fresh fruits—			
Cocconuts	No.	218,120	12,839
Fresh vegetables of all kinds.	val.	...	20,335
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts	tons.	15	783
Grain, pulse and flour—			
Pulse	tons.	33	6,016
Paddy (rice in the husk)	"	46	5,309
Rice not in the husk	"	368	65,330
Hardware and cutlery, including platedware	val.	...	24,398
Manures	tons.	2,513	1,25,983
Oils—			
Animals	galls.	108,659	65,187
Essential	"	1,683	42,013
Salt	tons.	190	8,209

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			RS.				RS.
Malpe— <i>cont.</i>	Seeds—			Malpe— <i>cont.</i>	Seeds, non-essential—		
	Coriander tons.	54	17,760		Copra or cocoanut kernel ... tons.	22	10,793
	Cummin "	8	7,074		Spices—		
	Copra "	17	7,545		Betelnuts cwt.	108	4,318
	Soap cwt.	355	5,870		Chillies "	344	8,644
	Spices—				Ginger "	301	4,538
	Chillies cwt.	365	10,369		Sugar—		
	Sugar tons.	190	90,980		Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above tons.	2	1,046
	Textiles—				Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below "	14	3,178
	Cotton—				Textiles—		
	Twist and yarn lb.	53,163	59,348		Cotton manufactures—		
	Piece-goods—				Piece-goods—		
	Grey (unbleached) yds.	50,997	25,700		Coloured, printed or dyed yds.	29,799	23,867
	White "	11,182	4,981		Jute manufactures—		
	Coloured, printed or dyed "	344,750	2,04,515		Gunny bags No.	20,174	5,257
	Jute—						
	Gunny bags No.	69,055	20,228				
	Tobacco, unmanufactured lb.	135,512	46,695				

Malpe-cont.	Wood and timber val. ...	15,336	Malpe-cont.	Wood and Timber--			
	Other articles "	4,72,602		Other timber c. tons	28	2,075	
				Firewood tons	331	4,999	
				Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinetwork val.	...	5,887	
				Other articles "	...	97,716	
	Total	16,37,945		Total ... ..	...	10,01,822	
Mangalore.	Building and engineering materials (other than of iron, steel or wood)—		Mangalore.	Books, printed and printed matter (not being stationery) including maps and charts.	cwt.	1,107	1,70,674
	Cement—			Building and engineering materials, other than of iron, steel or wood—			
	Portland tons	388		Bricks and tiles No.	36,629,335	16,46,812	
	Other kinds "	...		Other sorts val.	...	8,285	
	Other kinds of Building and engineering materials val.	...		Coffee cwt.	142,317	1,09,55,022	
	Coal, coke and patent fuel—			Coir—			
	Coal tons	3,074		Unmanufactured cwt.	2	18	
	Coke and patent fuel "	8		Manufactured (excluding rope) tons	460	1,21,986	
	Coffee cwt.	16,686		Fish—			
	Unmanufactured cwt.	96		Fishmaws and sharkfins cwt.	1,026	72,993	
	Manufactured (excluding rope) tons	463		Fish, dry, salted "	8,877	1,17,808	
	Fish—			Other kinds "	1,977	25,262	
	Fish, dry, salted cwt.	57,239					
	Other sorts "	3,786					

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			RS.				RS.
Mangalore—cont.	Fruits and vegetables—			Mangalore—cont.	Fruits and vegetables—		
	Fresh fruits and vegetables. val. ...	...	4		Fresh fruits and vegetables. val. ...	...	181
	Fresh fruits—				Fresh fruits—		
	Cocoanuts No. 1,206,143	34,885			Cocoanuts No. 666,584	32,882	
	Other sorts val. ...	...	5		Other sorts val. ...	...	773
	Vegetables, fresh of all kinds ... ..	...	72,218		Vegetables, fresh of all kinds. ... ..	...	8,637
	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved	tons 761	1,34,204		Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved	tons 1,047	4,89,204
	Grain, pulse and flour—				Manures ... ..	...	4,523
	Gram tons 1,509	1,88,312			Grain, pulse and flour—		
	Pulse " 2,749	4,20,825			Rice in the husk	tons 258	33,286
	Paddy (rice in the husk)	" 884	88,597		Rice not in the husk—		
	Rice not in the husk—				Cleaned rice	tons 300	69,643
	Cleaned rice	tons 469	85,116		Broken cleaned rice	" ...	2
	Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice)	" 426	77,884		Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice)	" 2,515	5,00,967
	Wheat " 344	76,267			Other sorts	" 319	52,441
	Wheat flour " 681	1,50,644			Liquors—		
	Other sorts " 381	55,448			Spirit—		
	Glass and glassware val. ...	...	95,360		Other sorts galls. 10,956	23,663	
					Other sorts of liquors	" 1,651	3,719

Hardware (including agricultural implements and platedware) ...	val.	...	...	2,05,385
Manures of all kinds ...	tons	3,792		2,45,046
Metals and ores—				
Copper—				
Wrought ...	cwt.	2,593		2,08,999
Iron or steel ...	...	60		18,008
Manufactures—				
Bars and channel ...	tons	221		50,263
Sheets and plates ...	...	56		17,121
Bars other than Cast { Protected ...	"	...		6
steel. { Not protected ...	"	68		10,651
Other sorts of manufactures.	"	64		21,122
Metals unenumerated ...	cwt.	556		32,210
Oils—				
Mineral ...	galls.	87,006		89,117
Animal ...	{ " cwt.	127,857 } 10,191		87,240
Vegetable, non-essential—				
Cocoanuts ...	{ galls. cwt.	51,413 } 3,736		1,20,198
Other sorts ...	{ galls. cwt.	6,239 } 152		14,790
Other sorts of oils ...	{ galls. cwt.	1,616 } 118		3,595
Oil-cakes—				
Cocoanut cake ...	tons	927		1,18,095
Other kinds ...	"	534		58,251
Paper and Paste Boards ...	val.	...		1,13,264
Salt ...	tons	7,809		3,86,275

Oils—				
Animal ...	{ galls. cwt.	215,876 } 16,925		1,54,261
Mineral—				
Kerosene ...	galls.	160,400		1,74,157
Other kinds ...	"	2,319		4,700
Vegetable, non-essential—				
Cocoanut ...	{ galls. cwt.	31,435 } 2,492		36,089
Groundnut ...	{ galls. cwt.	8,498 } 697		22,870
Other sorts ...	{ galls. cwt.	2,497 } 185		5,540
Other sorts of oils ...	{ galls. cwt.	1,866 } 165		37,082
Rubber—				
Raw ...	lb.	155,985		1,89,506
Manufactures ...	val.	...		80
Seeds—				
Essential ...	tons	22		6,047
Non-essential—				
Copra or cocoanut kernel ...	tons	806		3,75,779
Other sorts ...	"	31		4,869
Spices—				
Betelnuts ...	cwt.	94,511		40,91,741
Cardamums ...	"	487		1,07,097
Chillies ...	"	1,185		32,805
Pepper ...	"	3,553		1,81,928
Other sorts ...	"	739		17,448

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—cont.
(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Mangalore—cont.	Seeds—		Rs.	Mangalore—cont.			Rs.
	Essential—				Textiles—		
	Coriander tons	211	61,931		Cotton—		
	Cumin "	30	26,819		Raw	tons	32
	Other sorts "	85	27,118		Manufactures—		
	Non-essential—				Piece-goods—		
	Copra or coconut				Coloured, printed or		
	kernel tons	377	1,55,862		dyed—		
	Rape "	61	18,054		Lungis and Saris ... yds.	312,432	2,42,279
	Other sorts "	168	31,122		Other sorts "	59,146	37,358
	Soap—				Other Piece-goods ... "	8,817	4,591
	Household and laundry				Other sorts of Manu-		
	soap in bars and tablets .. cwt.	2,108	40,906		facture val.	...	2,268
	Toilet soaps "	248	24,600		Jute—		
	Other sorts "	...	15		Manufactures—		
	Spices—				Gunny Bags {	No. 1,55,463 } 50,677	
	Chillies "	6,170	1,54,476		Other kinds {	tons 143 } 166	
	Other sorts "	492	14,026		Other sorts of textiles ... "	...	11,893
	Sugar—				Tobacco—		
	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard				Unmanufactured lb.	484,109	1,67,552
	and above tons	927	4,15,218		Manufactured "	9,587	2,790
	Sugar, 15 Dutch standard						
	and below "	42	7,264				

Textiles—			
Cotton—			
Raw	tons	58	73,094
Twist and yarn	lb.	120,073	2,11,788
Mule and water Nos. 1 to 10		53,372	51,869
Mule and water Nos. 11 to 20		222,341	2,85,161
Mule and water Nos. 21 to 30		163,484	2,33,819
Mule and water Nos. 31 to 40		16,735	30,455
Mule and water above No. 40		1,140	3,880
Orange, red and other colours		40,624	82,932
Unspecified descriptions		830	1,525

Manufactures—

Piece-goods—

Grey (unbleached) ...	yds.	431,220	2,43,432
White (bleached) ...	"	818,869	1,97,862
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	1,735,026	9,68,539
Other sorts of manufactures	val.	...	41,121

Jute—

Manufactures—

Gunny bags	No.	354,227	1,78,626
Other kinds	tons	351	
Other sorts of textiles	val.	...	9,786
	"	...	31,400

Wood and Timber—

Wood—

Ornamental—

Sandal	val.	...	42,885
Other kinds	"	...	352

Other sorts of wood and timber, including manufactures of wood

All other articles of merchandise—	"	...	36,518
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Unmanufactured	val.	...	2,08,147
Manufactured	"	...	3,78,616

Total 21,436,527

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Name of port. (1)	Imports.			Name of port. (5)	Exports.		
	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)		Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
Mangalore— <i>cont.</i>			RS.				RS.
	Wood and Timber—						
	Wood—						
	Firewood	tons	13,136				
	Other kinds of wood and						
	timber	val.	61,680				
	All other Articles of						
	merchandise—						
	Unmanufactured	val.	2,07,836				
	Manufactured	"	8,00,270				
	Government stores—						
	Books printed and printed						
	matter (not being station-						
	ery) including maps and						
	charts)	val.	23				
	Glass and glassware—						
	Other glassware	val.	34				
	Hardware and cutlery,						
	including agricultural						
	implements and plated-						
	ware	"	69				

Mangalore—cont.							
Instruments, apparatus, and parts thereof—							
Other kinds	val.	...	72				
All other articles of merchandise—							
Manufactured	"	...	16				
Total ... ..		...	98,25,546				
Building and engineering materials	val.	...	1,065				
Fruits and vegetables—							
Vegetables, fresh of all kinds.	"	...	596				
Grain, pulse and flour—							
Gram	tons	31	4,994				
Pulse	"	5	815				
Rice not in the husk	"	2	232				
Hardware	val.	...	557				
Oils—							
Mineral—							
Kerosene	galls.	4,956	5,145				
Vegetable—							
Cocoanut	"	5,831	14,684				
Oil-cake—							
Cocoanut	tons	48	6,028				
				Mulki (South Kanara).			
Grain, pulse and flour—							
Pulse	tons	21	3,961				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	23	2,264				
Rice not in the husk	"	399	71,790				
Manures—							
Other kinds	"	756	46,346				
Oils—							
Animal	galls.	34,998	19,440				
Salt	tons	16	979				
Seeds—							
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	"	20	5,218				
Wood and timber—							
Firewood	tons	272	4,793				
Other articles	val.	...	18,494				
Total ... ..		...	1,68,285				

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Malki (South Kanara) —cont.			RS.	Karkal			RS.
	Seeds—				Grain pulse and flour—		
	Copra tons.	4	1,834		Rice not in the husk tons	2,246	4,68,305
	Spices—				Sundries "	...	601
	Chillies cwt.	21	566		Total ...	...	4,68,906
	Salt tons	502	25,845				
	Jute, gunny bags No.	8,592	2,391				
	Wood and timber val.	...	1,931				
	Other articles "	...	14,846				
	Grand total ...	...	81,029				

Note.—The Collector of Customs reports that (coastal) trade at Karkal is not registered.

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1921.

S.K.-1

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population 1921.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.												
Coondapoor ...	619	1	102	25,096	139,359	65,282	74,068	139,599	131,858	+ 5.9	- 0.2	225
Karkal ...	629	1	105	24,628	139,641	67,022	72,619	133,889	*	+ 1.5	+ 4.3	222
Udipi ...	357	1	115	36,416	209,909	100,944	108,965	201,733	253,756	+ 3.0	+ 4.1	588
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Amindivi Islands ...	3	...	4	830	4,165	2,052	2,113	3,955	3,808	+ 9.6	+ 5.3	1,388
Mangalore ...	412	3	177	51,022	303,593	149,107	154,486	285,474	261,915	+ 6.8	+ 6.8	737
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
Kasaragod ...	762	1	113	47,058	256,981	125,319	131,612	247,467	231,280	+ 7.0	+ 3.8	337
Uppinangadi ...	1,239	...	182	35,877	193,779	96,554	97,225	183,110	142,712	+ 5.9	+ 5.8	156
District total ...	4,021	7	798	220,927	1,247,368	606,280	641,038	1,195,227	1,134,713 ^(a)	+ 5.3	+ 4.4	310

* The Karkal Taluk was formed on 1st July 1912 from which date the old Mudabidri Taluk (which contained a population of 109,584 in 1901) was abolished.

(a) This is the total population of the district inclusive of the old Mudabidri Taluk.

II.—Variation in Population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891—1901.	1901—1911.	1911—1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	1,247,368	1,195,227	1,134,713	7·4	5·3	4·4
COONDAPOOR TALUK.						
Coondapoor ...	7,575	7,201	3,984	10·1	80·8	5·2
KARKAL TALUK.						
Karkal ...	6,025	4,961	5,364	30·3	-7·5	21·4
KASARAGOD TALUK.						
Kasaragod ...	7,314	8,295	8,207	14·0	1·1	-11·8
MANGALORE TALUK.						
Bantwal ...	4,642	4,985	4,448	2·7	12·1	-7·0
Mangalore* ...	53,877	48,412	44,108	7·7	9·7	11·3
Mulki ...	5,419	5,360	5,065	9·3	5·8	1·1
UDUPI TALUK.						
Udipi ...	11,882	10,871	8,041	10·5	35·1	9·3

* This is a Municipal town.

III.—Roads.

Year. (1)	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total. (2)	Metalled. (3)	Unmetalled. (4)
1871-72	772½	772½	...
1876-77	814½	814½	...
1881-82	877½	877½	...
1886-87	984½	984½	...
1891-92	1,059½	1,059½	...
1896-97	1,150½	1,150½	...
1901-02	1,033	1,033	...
1906-07	1,023	1,023	...
1911-12	1,101	1,101	...

This includes the roads in the Mangalore Municipality also.

1925-26.			
Trunk roads handed over to Public Works Department.	.	...	...
Maintained by the District Board—			
Trunk roads	66½	66½	...
Other roads	664	388	276
Roads maintained by the Taluk Boards.	641	...	641
Maintained by Mangalore Municipality—			
Trunk roads	2.07	2.07	...
Other roads	48.20	48.30	...

4

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Class.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPOOR DIVISION.			
		<i>Coondapoor Taluk.</i>			
1	III	Ajre	Coondapoor Taluk Board.	Mangalore, 70 miles.	For one traveller. Motor-shed available.
2	III	Albadi bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 68 miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, furnished, water can be had from one furlong.
3	...	Albadi Chattram.	Do.	...	Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, has a well, rent As. 4.
4	II	Alur (rest-house).	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 75 miles.	For two officers. Two rooms with a bath room, a kitchen, a servants' room and stables, well water, furnished, rent As. 8 for a single person, As. 12 for a married couple.
5	III	Ampar (inspection shed).	District Board.	Mangalore, 72 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well two furlongs off.
6	II	Baindur ...	Do.	Mangalore, 76 miles.	Tiled, three rooms, one side room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
7	II	Coondapoor ...	Do.	Mangalore, 60 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, four rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, two bath tubs, furnished, a well in the compound.
8	III	Golihole (inspection shed).	Do.	Mangalore, 82 miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, three rooms, one kitchen, one bath room, one stable, furnished.
9	III	Hannar (inspection shed).	Do.	Mangalore, 98 miles.	For one traveller. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
10	III	Hossangadi (inspection shed).	Do.	Mangalore, 84 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well two furlongs off.
11	II	Jadkal	Do.	Mangalore, 77 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, four rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well two furlongs off. Two bath tubs and a motor-shed available.

There are no P.W.D. bungalows.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPOOR Division— <i>cont.</i>			
		<i>Coondapoor Taluk</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
12	II	Kirimanjeshwar.	District Board.	Mangalore, 69 miles.	Tiled, three rooms, two bath rooms, one side room, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
13	II	Kollur	Do.	Mangalore, 82 miles.	Tiled, four rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
14	II	Kadike (rest-house).	Forest Department.	Do.	Sufficient for two officers. One big room, one small room, two bath rooms, a kitchen and stables, well water, furnished, rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
15	III	Nagodi (inspection shed).	District Board.	Mangalore, 90 miles.	For one traveller. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well one fur-long off.
16	III	Shankernariyana shed.	Coondapoor Taluk Board.	Mangalore, 70 miles.	For one traveller. One bath tub available.
17	III	Wandse (inspection shed).	District Board.	Mangalore, 74 miles.	Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, no well.
18	II	Wandse	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 69 miles.	Sufficient for two officers. Tiled, two rooms and two bath rooms, a kitchen, two servants' rooms and stables, furnished, well water, rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
		<i>Karkal Taluk.</i>			
19	III	Ajekar	District Board.	Mangalore, 42½ miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, two rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
20	III	Bailur shed	Do.	Mangalore, 41½ miles.	Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPOOR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Karkal Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
21	III	Belmon shed ...	District Board.	Mangalore, 30 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
22	III	Hebri shed ...	Do.	Mangalore, 41½ miles.	Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
23	II	Karkal ...	Do.	Mangalore, 33 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, one stable, one garage, furnished, a well in the compound.
24	...	Karkal chatram.	Village Panchayat.	Mangalore, 34 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, furnished, a well in the compound, rent As. 4 per diem.
25	III	Mudabidri shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 22 miles.	For two travellers. Motor shed available.
26	II	Mudradi shed ...	District Board.	Mangalore, 50 miles.	For two travellers.
27	III	Mudradi chatram.	Do.	Do.	Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen and one stable, a well in the compound. Furnished. Rent 3 annas.
28	II	Mudabidri bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 22 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, bath room, bed-room, kitchen, stable, garage, furnished, well close by.
29	II	Naravi (rest-house).	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 36 miles.	Suitable for two officers. Main building with two rooms and two bath rooms, a kitchen, servants' quarters and a stable, well water. Furnished, rent As. 8 for a single person, As. 12 for a married couple.
30	III	Neelikareshed or Aliyur shed.	Karkal Taluk Board.	Mangalore, 31 miles.	Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
31	III	Padegudde shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 40 miles.	Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.

IV.--List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPOOR DIVISION—cont.			
		Karkal Taluk— cont.			
32	III	Someshwar shed.	District Board.	Mangalore, 58 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
33	III	Venur (inspection shed).	Do.	Mangalore, 34 miles.	Thatched, three rooms, two kitchens, one bath room, one stable, furnished, a well on the road side.
		Udipi Taluk.			
34	II	Brahmavar (bungalow).	District Board.	Mangalore, 45 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
35	...	Brahmavar chatram.	Do.	Do.	Tiled, two rooms, two kitchens, a well in the compound, rent As. 4.
36	...	Coronation chatram.	Do.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, one kitchen, a well in the compound, no rent.
37	III	Haladi bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 67½ miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, furnished, a well in the compound.
38	III	Hiriadka bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 45 miles.	Thatched, two rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, has a well.
39	III	Hiriadka shed ...	Do.	Do.	Thatched, one room, a chair, a table, a well in the compound.
40	III	Karje (inspection shed).	Do.	Mangalore, 55 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, furnished, has a well.
41	III	Kaup bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 29 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled. Two rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, a stable, furnished, has a well in the compound.
42	III	Kokkarne shed.	Taluk Board, Udipi.	Mangalore, 63 miles.	For one traveller. One bath tub and one motor shed available.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		COONDAPAOR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Udipi Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
43	III	Kota (inspection shed).	District Board.	Mangalore, 51½ miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound, rent As. 6.
44	...	Malpe chattram.	Do.	Mangalore, 40 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, two kitchens, furnished, rent As. 4.
45	III	Padubidri shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 22 miles.	For one traveller. Thatched, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, has a well.
46	III	Perdur shed ...	Do.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, two rooms, a bath room, furnished, a public well close by.
47	...	Shiriyar chattram.	Taluk Board, Udipi.	Mangalore, 57 miles.	For one traveller.
48	III	Shirwa shed ...	Do.	Mangalore, 27 miles.	Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
49	II	Udipi new bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, three rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
50	II	Udipi old bungalow.	Taluk Board, Udipi.	Do.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound, rent As. 10-6 for an adult.
51	III	Udipi (inspection shed).	Do.	Do.	Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, furnished, a well in the compound, rent As. 8 for an adult.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		MANGALORE DIVISION.			
		<i>Mangalore Taluk.</i>			
52	III	Bajpe (inspection shed).	District Board.	Mangalore, 11 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, has room, bath room, bed room, kitchen, stable, furnished, well close by.
53	...	Bajpe chattram.	Do.	Do.	Thatched, two rooms, two bath rooms, stable, well close by, rent As. 2.
54	..	Bajpe old shed.	Do.	Do.	Tiled, has room, bath room, well in the compound, rent As. 2.
55	II	Buntwal bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 16 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, one main room, one side room, two bath rooms, one stable, a garage, two kitchens, furnished, well and river close by.
56	II	Ferringpet bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 9 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, one main room, one side room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, stable, furnished, well and river close by.
57	II	Gurpur bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 10½ miles.	Tiled, has rooms, bath rooms, bed rooms, stable, garage, furnished, and a well close by.
58	...	Gurpur chattram.	Do.	Do.	Tiled, has room, kitchen, well in the compound, rent As. 2.
59	III	Kinnigoli bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 19 miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, has room, kitchen, bath room, stable, furniture, well close by.
60	III	Kotekar shed ...	Do.	Ullal, 9 furlongs.	Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, well close by.
61	...	Kudpu chattram.	Do.	Mangalore, 5½ miles.	Thatched, two rooms, two bath rooms, stable, well close by, rent As. 2.
62	III	Kurnad (inspection shed).	Mangalore Taluk Board.	Ullal, 10 miles 3 furlongs.	For a single traveller. Tiled, one main room, one bath room, one side room, kitchen, stable, furnished and a well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Class.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MANGALORE DIVISION—cont.					
<i>Mangalore Taluk—cont.</i>					
63	I	Mangalore ...	Municipality.	Mangalore, 2 furlongs.	Has two compartments which can accommodate two families at a time, two bath tubs available.
64	II	Mulki bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 18 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, has rooms, bath rooms, bed rooms, stable, garage, furniture, and a well close by.
65	II	Panemangalore bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 16½ miles.	Tiled, one main room, one side room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one garage, furnished, well in the compound.
66	III	Panemangalore shed.	Do.	Do.	For a single traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, furnished, well in the compound.
67	II	Punjalkatte bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 28 miles.	Tiled, two main rooms, one bath room, one stable, two kitchens, furnished, a well in the compound.
68	...	Punjalkatte chattram.	Do.	Mangalore, 27 miles, 6 furlongs.	For two travellers.
69	...	Punjalkatte choultry.	Do.	Do.	For one traveller.
70	III	Siddalatte shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 24 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, kitchen, stable, furnished, well close by.
71	II	Suratkal bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 9½ miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, room, bath room, kitchen, stable, garage, furnished, well in the compound.
PUTTUR DIVISION.					
<i>Kasaragod Taluk.</i>					
72	III	Adhur shed ..	District Board.	Kasaragod, 19 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished, and a well in the compound, rent As. 12.
73	III	Adhur bungalow.	Do.	Kasaragod, 18 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, one kitchen, furnished, and a well in the compound, rent As. 4.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—cont.

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION—cont.			
		<i>Kasaragod Taluk—cont.</i>			
74	III	Adkastala (inspection shed).	District Board.	Kumbla, 20 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished, and a well in the compound, rent As. 6.
75	III	Badiadka shed ...	Do.	Kumbla, 11 miles.	
76	III	Bayar shed ...	Do.	Kurchipalla, 9 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one motor shed, and a well in the compound.
77	II	Bekal bungalow.	Do.	Pallikere, 1 mile.	For two travellers. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, furnished, and a well close by.
78	III	Bevinje shed ...	Do.	Kasaragod, 8 miles.	Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one garage, one bath tub, and a well in the compound, rent As. 4.
79	II	Chervattur ...	Do.	Chervattur, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, furnished, water to be brought from below, rent As. 12.
80	II	Hosdrug bungalow.	Do.	Kanhangad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, two side rooms, two bath rooms, furnished, and a well close by, rent As. 8.
81	III	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Tiled, one bed room, two side rooms, partly furnished, and a well close by, rent As. 4.
82	III	Iriya shed ...	Do.	Kanhangad, 11 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one motor shed, furnished, and a well in the compound, rent As. 4.
83	III	Kallar shed ...	Do.	Kanhangad, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one motor shed, furnished, and water to be had from one furlong, rent As. 4.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Kasaragod Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
84	II	Kasaragod (old bungalow).	District Board.	Kasaragod, 1 mile.	Tiled, two bed rooms, two dressing rooms; two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, and a well close by.
85	II	Kasaragod (new bungalow).	Do.	Do.	Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, a garage, furnished, and a well close by.
86	...	Kasaragod chat-tram.	Do.	Kasaragod, 1 mile.	For one traveller.
87	II	Kumbla bungalow.	Do.	Kumbla, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	Tiled, two rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, a garage, furnished, a well close by, rent As. 8.
88	II	Manjeshwar (old bungalow).	Do.	Manjeshwar, 1 mile.	For two travellers. Thatched, one room, two side rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, furnished, and a well in the compound, rent As. 8.
89	III	Manjeshwar (shed).	Do.	Do.	Tiled, two rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, and a well in the compound, rent As. 8.
90	III	Muliyar shed ...	Do.	Kasaragod, 10 miles.	For one traveller. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one motor shed, and a well in the compound, rent As. 4.
91	...	Muliyur chat-tram.	Do.	Do.	For two travellers.
92	III	Palikere ...	Do.	Trikanad, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	For one traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one garage, furnished, and a well close by.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION—<i>cont.</i>			
		Kasaragod Taluk—<i>cont.</i>			
93	II	Parappa ...	Forest Department.	Kasaragod, South Indian Railway Station, 26 miles.	Tiled building, can accommodate two officers each having one large room, one bath room, servants' lines, a kitchen, stables and garage, furnished, well water, rent As. 8 single person and As. 12 married couple.
94	III	Periya shed ...	District Board.	Kasaragod, 19 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, one garage, and a well in the compound, rent As. 4.
		Puttur Taluk.			
95	III	Anekal shed ..	District Board.	Manjeshwar, 10½ miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, a well and river close by.
96	III	Aranthod (inspection shed).	Do.	Kasaragod, 44 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished and a well in the compound, rent As. 6.
97	II	Bandihole ...	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 62 miles.	Tiled, for two officers, one large room, one room, one bath room, kitchen and stable for each. Servants' lines, water can be had from the village well about half furlong, rent 8 annas for a single person, and 12 annas for a married couple.
98	III	Barepudi (inspection shed).	District Board.	Mangalore, 42 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, stable and garage combined, furnished, well in the compound.
99	III	Bellare (inspection shed).	Do.	Manjeshwar, 47 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished, and a well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION—<i>cont.</i> Puttur Taluk—<i>cont.</i>			
100	II	Beltangadi bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two sets of rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, a stable, furnished and river close by.
101	...	Beltangadi chattram.	Do.	Do	For two travellers.
102	II	Charmudi bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two sets of rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, a stable, furnished and a well in the compound.
103	...	Charmudi chattram.	Do.	Do.	For one traveller.
104	III	Chokkadikatta shed.	Puttur Taluk Board.	Manjeshwar, 52 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, one stable, one bath room, furnished, and a well in the compound.
105	III	Golitattu shed ...	District Board.	Mangalore, 43 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, and a well in the compound.
106	...	Golitattu chattram.	...	...	Used as a Taluk Board School.
107	III	Gondalgudde shed.	District Board.	Mangalore, 54 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, furnished, and a well in the compound.
108	III	Gundia (inspection shed).	Do.	Mangalore, 65 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one bath room, one side room, one kitchen, one garage, furnished and a well in the compound.
109	...	Guruvainakere chattram.	Do.	Mangalore, 34½ miles.	For two travellers.
110	III	Guttigar shed ..	Do.	Kasaragod, 49 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished and a well in the compound.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION—<i>cont.</i>			
		<i>Puttur Taluk—cont.</i>			
111	III	Jalsnr (inspection shed).	District Board.	Kasaragod, 32 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two bath rooms, one kitchen, one stable, furnished, and a well close by, rent As. 6.
112	III	Kadaba shed ...	Do.	Mangalore, 59½ miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one side room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, one garage, furnished, and a well in the compound.
113	III	Kandathadka shed.	Do.	Mangalore, 40 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, furnished and a well in the compound.
114	II	Kavu bungalow.	Do.	Kasaragod, 30 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well close by, has a garage, rent As. 12.
115	...	Kavu chattram.	Do.	Do.	For one traveller. Thatched, one bath room, one kitchen, a well close by, rent As. 4.
116	II	Kolehar ...	Forest Department.	Kasaragod, 27 miles.	Tiled, for two officers, one large room, one bath room, one kitchen for each, stables and garage, furnished, servants' lines, well water, rent 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple.
117	II	Kollamogaru ...	Do.	Kasaragod, 57 miles.	Tiled, for two officers, one large room, one bath room, one kitchen for each, stables and garage, servants' lines, furnished, well water, rent 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple.
118	II	Kombar ...	Do.	Mangalore, 63 miles via Gundia.	Tiled, for two officers, one hall, one bath room and a kitchen for each. Partly furnished, well water, rent 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION — <i>cont.</i> Puttur Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
119	III	Kulgunda (inspection shed).	District Board.	Mangalore, 64 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one side room, one bath room, one kitchen, one stable, one garage, furnished and a well in the compound.
120	III	Kunthur shed ...	Do.	Mangalore, 50 miles.	Do. do,
121	...	Mani chattram...	Do.	Mangalore, 22½ miles.	For two travellers. Thatched, two rooms, two kitchens, furnished, well close by. Rent as. 4.
122	III	Mani shed ...	Do.	Do.	For one traveller, tiled, one room, one bath room, one kitchen, a garage, partly furnished, a well close by.
123	II	Mannagundi ...	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 45 miles.	A tiled building for one officer, one large room, one bath room, thatched, kitchen and motor-shed, well water, furnished, rent As. 8 for a single person and As. 12 for a married couple.
124	III	Nala (inspection shed).	District Board.	Mangalore, 37 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, one room, one kitchen, a bath room, furnished, one bath tub available and a well in the compound.
125	II	Navur ...	Do.	Mangalore, 49 miles.	Tiled, three rooms, one bath room, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well in the compound.
126	III	Panja (inspection shed).	Do.	Mangalore, 53½ miles.	Tiled, one room, one side room, one bath room, one kitchen one stable, furnished, and a well in the compound.
127	II	Puttur bungalow.	Do.	Mangalore, 31 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, a well close by, rent As.12.
128	II	Sampaje bungalow.	Do.	Kasaragod, 50 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two kitchens, two bath rooms, one stable, furnished, and a well in the compound.
129	...	Sampaje chattram (dilapidated, not in use).	Do.	Do.	For one traveller. Tiled, one kitchen, no furniture, a well in the compound, rent As. 4.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Class.	Taluk and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		PUTTUR DIVISION — <i>cont.</i>			
		Puttur Taluk — <i>cont.</i>			
130	II	Shiradi bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 63 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two rooms, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one garage, and a well in the compound.
131	...	Subramania chattram.	Puttur Taluk Board.	Kasaragod, 57 miles.	For three travellers. Tiled. Rent Rs. 4. A well close by.
132	II	Sullia bungalow.	District Board.	Kasaragod, 37 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, furnished, and a well in the compound.
133		Sullia chattram.	Do.	Do.	Is being used as a girls' school.
134	II	Sunkadakatte, Aithur.	Forest Department.	Mangalore, 57 miles.	Tiled, for one officer, one hall, one bath room and one kitchen, rent 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple.
135	III	Uppinangadi bungalow.	District Board.	Mangalore, 33 miles.	Tiled, two rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms, two kitchens, one stable, one garage, furnished, and a well in the compound.
136	...	Uppinangadi chattram.	Do.	Mangalore, 32 miles.	For one traveller. Tiled, two rooms, one bath room, one kitchen, furnished, and a well in the compound.
137	II	Vittal (inspection shed).	Do.	Mangalore, 26 miles.	For two travellers. Tiled, two kitchens, two bath rooms, one stable, furnished, and a well in the compound.

Note.—Rates of fees for the occupation of bungalows and sheds are as follows:—

Bungalows.		I Class.	II Class.	III Class.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
For each adult	...	1 8	0 12	0 6
Married couple	...	2 8	1 2	0 9
Sheds	...	...	1 2	0 9

Four annas for each adult and six annas for a married couple are the prescribed fees for the occupation of chattrams.

N.B.—Children under 12 years accompanying an adult traveller are free.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluka.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.												
Coondapoor ...	128,148	59,887	68,306	6,540	3,289	3,301	4,498	2,121	2,377	169	85	84
Karkal ...	115,768	55,037	60,731	4,307	2,248	2,059	14,152	6,961	7,191	5,414	2,776	2,638
Udipi ...	180,078	86,086	98,992	8,707	4,411	4,296	21,007	10,383	10,624	117	64	53
MANGALORE DIVISION.												
Amindivi Islands ...	18	13	...	4,152	2,039	2,113	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	205,848	101,987	103,861	40,271	19,303	20,968	56,383	27,220	29,163	1,091	597	494
PUTTUR DIVISION.												
Kasaragod ...	187,084	90,999	96,085	66,252	32,490	33,762	3,545	1,798	1,747	50	32	18
Uppinangadi ...	164,100	80,948	83,152	21,527	11,477	10,050	6,769	3,425	3,344	1,883	704	679
District total ...	981,034	474,907	506,127	151,756	75,207	76,549	106,354	51,908	54,446	8,224	4,259	3,966

VI.—Vital Statistics.

S.K.-4

Taluks.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of																			
	Births.										Deaths.									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.																				
Coondapoor	38.6	...	...	33.8	36.6	41.6	41.2	41.6	44.9	31.7	27.7	...	...	33.1	26.6	24.5	27.3	26.6	27.5	32.1
Karkal	46.5	...	...	41.2	41.4	36.7	38.5	39.5	41.3	31.0	30.0	...	...	32.1	23.6	19.4	22.1	24.4	29.4	34.2
Udipi	30.0	...	...	23.6	24.6	40.2	38.2	41.4	43.8	34.7	15.5	...	...	15.5	14.8	19.8	22.2	21.3	21.3	20.2
MANGALORE DIVISION.																				
Amindivi ... ..	...	...	...	36.9	48.5	53.1	38.4	61.9	45.1	37.9	...	...	...	75.9	20.2	29.5	22.1	22.3	28.1	22.6
Mangalore	81.6	...	...	23.9	27.8	37.3	34.2	36.7	39.5	33.5	15.6	...	...	31.7	14.7	16.9	17.3	17.0	20.2	20.4
PUTTUR DIVISION.																				
Kasaragod	35.9	...	...	38.2	29.6	33.8	35.8	35.9	37.7	33.7	19.2	...	...	49.6	21.8	15.7	14.9	17.6	20.1	20.8
Puttur (Uppinangadi) ...	46.5	...	...	43.4	43.4	40.2	37.7	39.3	37.1	31.8	33.0	...	...	43.7	27.7	21.4	24.2	27.0	35.4	37.1
TOWNS.																				
Coondapoor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	38.9	41.6	45.1	48.4	38.6	...	...	...	...	...	22.6	19.3	17.0	14.8	19.7
Karkal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	46.1	15.4	35.1	38.1	36.9	...	...	...	...	...	16.8	39.3	16.8	20.3	20.3
Kasaragod	43.7	43.7	36.8	31.8	38.8	42.7	42.9	41.0	44.4	39.1	19.3	19.4	28.1	47.2	28.2	19.7	21.6	18.0	18.8	29.1
Mangalore	29.5	32.5	31.7	27.8	30.03	28.1	28.4	35.8	37.8	33.1	22.5	25.7	36.7	35.3	21.1	19.5	17.6	19.8	19.6	20.9
Mulki	40.1	47.0	33.5	32.7	31.3	37.8	39.9	49.4	42.8	34.5	17.9	21.9	23.1	29.7	20.7	19.7	19.2	21.4	29.7	19.1
Udipi	25.9	25.8	25.9	25.1	23.4	29.5	28.9	40.5	47.3	36.00	15.0	14.7	18.8	26.1	16.1	19.5	24.6	17.6	25.2	28.0
District total ...	35.7	34.4	33.6	29.6	31.4	37.5	35.6	38.5	40.1	32.8	21.2	22.01	32.1	34.2	20.0	19.1	21.1	21.5	24.5	26.7

Notes.—(1) These statistics include Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

(2) Coondapoor and Karkal Towns were formed in 1921. The statistics of Amindivi Islands from 1916 to 1918 and those of Coondapoor, Udipi, Karkal, Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for 1917 and 1918 have not been included.

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1925.)

Taluk.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.							
Coondapoor	0·04	0·2	·001	13·2	2·5	11·6	27·6
Karkal	0·02	0·3	...	11·7	1·9	11·9	25·9
Udipi	0·07	0·4	...	7·6	1·6	12·3	21·9
MANGALORE DIVISION.							
Amindivi ... ..	...	...	...	7·6	0·8	16·5	24·9
Mangalore... ..	0·02	0·6	·01	3·4	2·0	12·4	18·4
PUTTUR DIVISION.							
Kasaragod	0·02	0·22	...	6·3	2·6	9·5	18·6
Puttur (Uppinangadi) ...	0·03	0·34	...	13·7	1·7	13·3	29·0
TOWNS.							
Coondapoor ... ..	...	0·05	...	5·3	1·2	12·3	18·8
Karkal ... ..	...	0·2	...	9·1	1·5	11·1	21·8
Kasaragod ... ..	...	...	...	5·8	3·1	12·8	21·7
Mangalore... ..	0·03	0·3	·04	1·7	2·07	14·7	19·5
Mulki ... ..	...	0·7	...	3·6	2·1	15·4	21·9
Udipi	0·02	1·2	·02	5·7	1·1	14·5	22·6
District total ...	0·03	0·3	·017	8·3	2·1	11·8	22·08

These statistics include Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) Tamil ... ..	...	Nil.	...
(b) Telugu ... ..	...	Nil.	...
(c) Kanarese ... ..	...	...	...
(Nadava)			
Bant	63,259	68,111	131,370
Ballala	97	55	152
Banda	231	452	683
Bellara	8	21	29
Billava	81,604	85,100	166,704
Boya	842	795	1,637
Brahman	21,266	21,771	43,037
Devadiga	4,563	6,865	11,428
Devanga	2,148	2,277	4,425
Gauda	25,342	24,325	49,667
Golla	957	771	1,728
Gudigara	521	250	771
Halepaik	946	1,031	1,977
Hasala	232	119	351
Hergade	1,048	1,287	2,335
Holey	29,499	36,066	65,565
Kamsala	2,857	2,378	5,235
Kelasi	651	679	1,330
Kotari	441	303	744
Kotegara	923	1,197	2,120
Kumbara	16,694	17,424	34,118
Kuruba	13,174	13,848	27,022
Madiga	671	690	1,361
Mala	9,410	11,153	20,563
Malava	741	945	1,686
Maleyava	69	62	131
Salé	3,692	4,638	8,330
Uppara	719	1,396	2,115
(d) Malayalam.			
Brahman	1,638	1,702	3,340
Cheruman	3,704	4,273	7,977
Kammalan	2,857	2,378	5,235
Kanniyan	332	229	561
Kelasi	150	162	312
Kolayan	4,752	5,355	10,107
Kotegara	1,913	1,240	3,153
Nayar	10,602	10,817	21,719
Tiyan	15,284	15,469	30,753
(e) Oriya.	...	Nil.	...

Handwritten notes:
 this caste
 will be
 included
 in the
 1931
 census

Handwritten note:
 Nagara

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, Tribe or Race. (1)	Strength.		
	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—<i>cont.</i>			
<i>(f) Other languages.</i>			
Bhandari (Konkani)	149	74	223
Brahman (Konkani)	25,568	24,606	50,174
„ (Tulu)	21,026	24,222	45,248
„ (Marathi)	4,454	5,314	9,768
Chaptegara (Konkani)	553	514	1,067
„ (Tulu)	406	550	956
Chetti	1,766	1,703	3,469
Devadiga (Tulu)	8,021	9,901	17,922
Gatti (Tulu)	1,020	1,083	2,103
Gudigara (Tulu)	261	313	574
Kamsala (Tulu)	9,138	9,945	19,081
Kelasi (Tulu)	1,966	1,469	3,435
Konkani (Konkani)	363	292	655
„ (Tulu)	316	312	628
Kotegara (Tulu)	761	646	1,407
„ (Konkani)	208	109	312
Kshatriya	5,410	5,359	10,769
Kudiya (Konkani)	1,981	1,427	3,408
„ (Tulu)	1,530	1,699	3,229
Malava (Konkani)	295	298	593
Maratha	16,155	16,494	32,649
Moili (Tulu)	401	386	787
Nalakeyava (Tulu)	540	477	1,017
Nekkara (Tulu)	123	29	152
Paravan (Tulu)	360	401	761
Pombada (Tulu)	123	129	252
Rajapuri (Marathi)	2,308	2,080	4,388
Samagara (Do.)	157	173	330
Sappaliga (Tulu)	1,249	1,264	2,513
Sanagara (Konkani)	82	87	169
Vani (Konkani)	348	372	720
II.—MUSSALMAN.			
Mappilla	64,374	66,188	130,562
Saiyad	1,773	1,580	3,353
Sheik	8,201	8,403	16,604
III.—CHRISTIANS.			
Indian Christians	51,859	54,344	106,203
IV.—OTHERS			
... ..	49,307	53,653	102,960
Total	606,280	641,088	1,247,368

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Faslī 1335 (1925-26).

Items.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore Division.	Puttur Division.		District total.
	Coondapoor.	Karkal.	Udipi.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government (ryotwari) land ...	396,189	402,374	228,186	263,944	487,597	793,165	2,571,455
Minor inams ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole inam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamindari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area by Survey ...	396,189	402,374	228,186	263,944	487,597	793,165	2,571,455
Forests ...	128,500	98,236	3,758	1,353	18,862	266,700	512,409
Not available for cultivation... ..	14,526	31,029	14,176	17,449	24,361	316,085	417,606
Cultivable waste other than fallow ..	146,947	145,189	79,050	86,042	177,391	62,956	697,525
Current fallows ...	83,599	49,517	48,113	62,669	154,800	38,877	387,575
Net area cropped ...	72,617	78,453	83,089	96,431	117,183	108,567	556,340
Area shown in village accounts ...	396,189	402,374	228,186	263,944	487,597	793,165	2,571,455
Irrigated by Government canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by private canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by tanks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by wells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. by other sources ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fashi 1335 (1925-26)—cont.

Item.	Coondapoor Division.			Mangalore. Division.	Puttur Division.		District total.
	Coondapoor.	Karkal.	Udipi.	Mangalore.	Kasaragod.	Uppinangadi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
AREA UNDER CEREALS AND PULSES.							
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Rice	69,355	94,167	91,605	112,650	97,555	114,913	580,245
Cholam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbu ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ragi	206	911	551	700	2,659	1,410	6,437
Others	6,846	4,256	14,040	11,795	5,471	2,884	45,272
Total ...	76,407	99,334	106,196	125,145	105,685	119,187	631,954
OIL SEEDS.							
Til or gingelly	9	349	522	685	628	548	2,741
Groundnut ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castors	46	...	...	...	87	48	176
Others	12	18	11	...	21	10	72
Total ...	67	367	533	685	736	601	2,989

Condiments and spices	...	...	...	499	2,325	1,694	1,082	6,340	8,278	15,118
Sugarcane, etc.	...	...	...	1,178	261	743	1,056	508	360	4,101
Cotton	...	...	...	100	...	121	40	280	4	545
Indigo, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	1	3	16	...	1,251	210	1,481
Others	...	...	...	1,639	1,980	586	1,080	4,129	8,687	18,051
Total	...	...	...	1,640	1,983	602	1,080	5,880	8,897	19,532
FODDER CROPS.										
Orchards and garden produce	...	...	...	8,618	7,153	14,046	7,409	24,788	6,165	68,179
Miscellaneous non-food crops	...	...	...	748	...	309	1,229	3,901	6,897	13,034
Total	...	...	...	9,366	7,153	14,355	8,638	28,689	13,062	81,263
Total area cropped	...	...	...	90,432	111,323	124,244	137,676	147,618	145,389	756,682
Deduct area cropped more than once	...	...	...	17,815	32,870	41,155	41,245	30,435	36,822	200,342
Net area cropped	...	...	...	72,617	78,453	83,089	96,431	117,183	108,567	556,340

X.—Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation (in square miles) on 30th June 1926.

Taluka.	Reserved forests.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
COONDAPOOR DIVISION.					
Coondapoor	200.78	...	200.78	619.00	176.95
Karkal	152.21	...	152.21	628.71	124.17
Udipi	4.50	...	4.50	356.54	8.47
MANGALORE DIVISION.					
Mangalore	1.73	...	1.73	415.59	1.15
PUTTUR DIVISION.					
Kasaragod	21.66	22.46	44.12	761.86	24.10
Uppinangadi	416.72	...	416.72	1,239.32	245.65
District total ...	797.60	22.46	820.06	4,021.02	94.34

NOTE.—The area of Mangalore Taluk includes the area of Amindivi Islands.

Net Revenue realized under Forests during

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
79,988	1,08,911	92,018	1,49,520	1,24,549	81,062	1,44,827	1,22,928	1,77,964	1,27,362

APPENDIX.

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The abbreviations used in this section are :—

R. S.=Railway station; R. 1=One room; R. 2=Two rooms; B. 1=One bath room; B. 2=Two bath rooms; H. 1=One hall; F.=Furnished; S. 1=One stable; 4. 5 m.=4 miles 5 furlongs.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person for a day.

* Petrol Depot.

TRUNK ROADS.

1. Mangalore-Mercára Road. Mangalore to Mercára 85.1 m. The road is metalled, fully bridged and fit for motor traffic. Mangalore* (r.s.), Feringpet* (R. 2 B. 2. S. 1., F., As. 12) 9 m.; Panemangalore* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 16.3 m.; Máni* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 22.5 m.; Puttúr* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 31.3 m.; Madnúr or Kávu† (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 41.5 m.; Jalsoor (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6) 47.6 m.; Sullia (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 52.7 m.; Aranthód (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, As. 6) 60.1 m.; Sampáje‡ (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 66.1 m. Length of road in South Kanara 66.7 m. Motor-buses run from Mangalore to Mercára.

2. Mangalore-Mysore Road, 56.3 m. from Mangalore to Mudugere in Mysore Province. The road branches off at 14.7 m., of the Mangalore-Mercára Road and mileage at the frontier is 56.3 m. The road is metalled, bridged and fit for motor traffic. The mileage is a continuation of that of the Mangalore-Mercara Road. Bantvál* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 16.1 m.; Punjalcutta (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 12) 27.8 m.; Beltangadi* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 37.1 m.; Charmádi* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 49.3 m.; Gondalgudde† (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 54.3 m. Motor-buses run from Mangalore to Mudugere in Mysore Province via Bantvál.

BRANCH ROADS.

1. Agumbé Ghat road, 61.4 m. from Mangalore to Agumbé in Mysore Province. Fully bridged, metalled; fit for motor traffic. Gulpúr* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 10.7 m.; Mudbidri (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 22 m.; Kárkal* (R. 2, H. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 33 m.; (The bungalow is 0.5 m., away from the main road). Ajékar*‡ (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6) 42.6 m. Someshwar* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 58 m. Mileage at frontier 61.4 m. Motor-buses run from Mangalore to Sóméshwar.

2. Ariadka-Nettikalkatta road, 13.7 m. Starts at 37.1 m., of Mangalore-Mercara road and joins at 17.7 m., of Darbé-Subramanya road. Earthen road, unfit for motors except during the driest season on account of unfordable streams. Belláre (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10.3 m.

3. Belthangady-Návúr road 7 m. At 37.6 m. of the Mangalore Mysore Trunk road this road branches off. (See Mangalore-Mysore Trunk road). Belthangady*; Návúr† (H. 1, R. 2, S. 1, B. 2, F.,

† Bungalow at these places have now been abandoned.

‡ One room is used as a dispensary.

As. 12) 7 m.; Good fair-weather road for carts. From Náyú there is a bridle-path to Kudremukh, a sanatorium in Mysore.

4. Bisle Ghat road 32·2 m.; branches off at 33·7 m. of the Manjerabád Ghat road, where the mileage begins; partly metalled unfit for motor traffic on account of eight unbridged streams, of which the Hosmata stream is unfordable for carts even in the dry season. Kunthúr (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 9·5 m.; Kadaba (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 18·4 m.; Kulgunda* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 29·4 m.; mileage at frontier 32·2 m.

5. Brahnavár-Jannádi road 12·4 m. Gravelled, good fair weather road for motors. Starts at 44·6 m. of the Coast road north a Brahnavár, crosses the Bárkúr river unbridged at 1·1 m.; and runs to Jannádi at 20·6 m. of the Sóméshwar-Kotéshwar road, Brahnavár* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12). From Jannádi 2·4 m. east is the Halady bungalow.

6. Coast-Road-North 81·3 m. Starts at Mangalore and goes to Kárwár in North Kanara. Metalled; unbridged rivers at Kuloo 4·8 m., Pávanje 13·3 m., Múlki 18·4 m., Udyávar 33·3 m., Kalianpú and Bhadrágiri at 41·6 m. to 42·3 m. Mabúkal 46·4 m., Gangóli 60 m., Yedamavinahole 71·2 m. (bridged); and Hangarhole 74·3 m., where light cars can be carried on boats at high tide only if previous arrangements are made with ferry contractor. Súrathkal* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 9·5 m.; Múlki* (H. 2, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 18·3 m.; Padubidri* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 21·7 m. Káp (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 29 m.; Udipt† (H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 37 m.; Brahnavár* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 44 m.; Kóta (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 51·5 m.; Coondapoor* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 59·7 m.; Kirimanjéshwar (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 69 m.; Baindúr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 76 m. Motor-bus service from Mangalore to Bhatkal, N. Kanara District.

7. Coast-Road-South, 55·4 m. Starts at Mangalore, ends at Charvatúr 55·4 m. about 1½ miles from the Railway Station. Gravelled, unbridged at Nétrávati 2·3 m.; Talpadi 7·6 m.; Bangra manjéshwar 11·8 m.; Uppála 13·4 m.; Shire 18·7 m.; Kumbla 21 m.; Mogral 24·3 m.; Chandragiri 32·1 m.; Békal 37·4 m.; Chittán 40·7 m.; Niléshwar 50 m.; Kariangód 52·4 m. Unfit for motor on account of the unbridged rivers. Runs parallel to the railway line. Kótékar (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 5·6 m.; Manjéshwa (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 11·5 m.; Kumbla (r.s. H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 21·5 m.; Kásaragód (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 29·4 m.—0·4 m. (of Kásaragód-Jaloor road) Békal (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6) 37·5 m.; Pallikére (r.s. H. 2, R. 1, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 38·1 m. (Békal fort). Hosdrug (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) 44·7 m.; Charvatúr (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 54·4 m.

8. Darbe-Subramanya road 32·6 m. Starts at 32·1 m. of the Mangalore-Mercára road and stops at Subramanya. Earthen and unfit for motor traffic on account of innumerable streams except during driest season. Barepády (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 22·3 m. Panja (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6) 22·3 m.

† There is another old bungalow at Udipt (H. 2, B. 2, B. 2, No stables As. 10).

9. Fulkeri-Hosmar Road, 13 m. Starts at 31·6 m. of the Agumbé Ghat Road and joins the Mudbidri-Narávi Road at 12 m. Earthen road. Unfit for motor cars except during driest season when the Miyár stream at 3·8 m. becomes fordable. Padegudde† (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 7·8 m.

10. Gundia-Kulgunda Road, 9·5 m. Starts at 57·7 m. of the Manjerabád Ghat Road and joins the Bisli Ghat Road at 28·1 m., near Kulgunda. Unfit for motors on account of many unfordable streams. Mostly earthen road. River-crossing at Gundia is dangerous at all times.

11. Gurpúr-Bájpé Road, 4·2 m. Starts at 11·7 m. of the Agumbé Ghat Road and meets the Mangalore-Kinnigóli Road at 10·8 m. Fit for motor traffic. Gravelled road. Gurpúr* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12); Bájpé* 4·2 m.

12. Haladi-Shankernaráyana-Wándse Road, 14 m. Starts near Haladi at 17·6 m. of the Sóméshwar-Kótéshwar Road and ends at Wándse, 14 m. Gravelled, unfit for motors on account of many minor streams and the unbridged rivers at Haladi and Wándse. Haladi* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6); Shankernaráyana* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 2·4 m; Ampár (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 7 m.

13. Santekatta-Kókkarne Road, 7 m. Branches off from Sítanadi-Brahmavár Road at 7·7 m. Gravelled road; fit for motors in fair weather; Kókkarne (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 7 m.

14. Hiriadka-Hebri Road, 20·3 m. Branches off from the Malpe-Udipi-Karkal Road at 8·4 m. with the same mileage continued. Unbridged at Puttigé, 9·5 m. and Shivapúr in 16·7 m. partly metalled. Hiriadka* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6); Perdoor* (R. 2, B. 1, F., As. 6) 12 m.; Hebri* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 2·3 m.; joins the Sítanadi-Brahmavár Road at 3 m. Motor-buses run from Hiriadka to Hebri.

15. Hyder Ghat or Hosangadi Ghat Road, 20·3 m. Starts at Kandlúr and goes to Nagar in Mysore Province. Partly metalled, fully bridged; fit for motors; Ampár (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 4·4 m; Hosangadi (R. 1, B. 1, F., As. 6) 15·3 m.

16. Jalsoor-Subramanya-Kulgunda Road, 27·6 m. At 47·7 m. of the Mangalore-Mercara Road, this road starts and goes to Subramanya, a well-known place of pilgrimage. Earthen road, unfit for motors on account of innumerable unbridged streams. Jalsoor (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12); Kandadka (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 8·2 m.; Guthigár* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 17·3 m.; Kulgunda* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 27·6 m.

17. Kalladka-Kanhangád Road, 60·6 m. Mileage commences at Mangalore but the road actually takes off from the Mangalore-Mercara Road at 18·7 m. Road ends at 68·4 m. on the Coast-Road South, 46·3 m. Partly metalled; bridged except at the Bévinje river at 52·4 m.; fair weather; road fit for motors; Vittal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 25·6 m; Adkastala (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 34 m.; Badiadka (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 43·7 m.; Bevinjé (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 52·4 m.; Periya (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 60·6 m.

18. Kárkal-Padubidri Road, 17 m. Commences at Kárkal but actually branches off the Agumbé-Ghat Road at 31·4 m. of latter road. Partly metalled road; Kárkal* (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F.,

VOL. II. As. 12); Belmón* (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10·7 m.; Padu-
CHAP. VII. bidri* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 17 m.

19. Kásaragód-Jalsoor Road, 31·3 m. Partly metalled, bridged, fit for motors. Kásaragód (r.s., H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12) 0·4 m.; Muliýár (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 10 m.; Adúr† (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 12) 18·2 m.; Jalsoor (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 31·3 m. Motor buses run from Kásaragód to Jalsoor.

20. Katpádi-Belmón Road, 13·3 m. Starts at 32·5 m. of the Coast Road at Katpádi and stops at 11·5 m. of Kárkál-Padubidri Road. Belmón* (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6).

21. Kótékar-Pathúr Road, 13·1 m. Starts at 5·6 m. of the Coast Road south at Kótékar (r.s. Ullal) and meets Panemangalore-Anékal at 13·3 m.; Kótékar (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6); Kurnád (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 9·7 m. Gravelled road fit for motors.

22. Kumbla-Perdál Road, 10 m. Starts at Kumbla (r.s.) 21·5 m. of Coast Road south and ends at Badiadka at 43·9 m. of Kalladka-Kanhangád Road. Gravelled, bridged, fit for motor traffic. Kumbla (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8); Badiadka (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6). Motor-buses run from Kumbla to Puttúr *via* Badiadka.

23. Malpe-Udipi-Kárkál Road, 23·8 m. Mileage commences at Udipi and goes west to Malpe at 3·3 m., a port where steamers call regularly except during the monsoon months. The other mileage also starts at Udipi and goes eastwards to the Agumbe-Ghat Road at 34·3 m., 2 miles north of Kárkál. Udipi* (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 10); Hiriadka (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6), 8·4 m.; Ballúr* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6), 15·4 m. Metalled, bridged, fit for motors. Motor-buses run from Udipi to Kárkál.

24. Mangalore-Kinnigoli road, 18·3 m. Starts at Mangalore, cross Maravoor river in 6·8 m. and again Katil river, 15·8 m.; Jangár platform maintained at Maravoor river; Katil river is fordable for cars only during dry season. Bájpe* (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10·7 m.; Kinnigóli* (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6). Partly metalled; motor-buses run from Mangalore to Kinnigóli.

25. Manjerabád-Ghat Road, 61·4 m. From Mangalore to Hassan; branches off at 22·4 m. of the Mangalore-Mercára Road, metalled, bridged over the Kumardhári at 31·7 m. (opened in 1935); fit for motor traffic; Máni* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 22·3 m.; Uppinangady* (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 32·7 m.; Goli-thattu* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 6) 41·4 m.; Shirádi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 53·4 m.; Gundia*† (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 58 m.; mileage at frontier 61·4 m. Motor-buses run from Mangalore to Manjerabad.

26. Manjéshwar-Vittal-Puttúr Road, 29·4 m. Mileage starts at Manjéshwar (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8) but road actually begins at 12·7 m. of Coast Road South. Good fair-weather road for cars, partly metalled. Anekal (H. 1, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 10·5 m.; meets Kalladka-Kanhangád road at 27 m., 2 miles south of Vittal follows the Kalladka-Kanhangád road northwards to 25·4 m., and then branches eastwards towards Puttúr meeting the Mangalore-Mercára road at 27·1 m., 3 miles northwest of Puttúr

† Bungalows at these places have now been abandoned.

Vittal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12); Puttúr* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12). Motor-buses run from Manjéshwar to Puttúr *via* Vittal.

27. Mudbidri-Bantvál Road, 16 m. Mileage begins at Mudbidri and ends at Bantvál, 16 m. Partly metalled; fully bridged. Good fair-weather road for motors. Mudbidri* (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Siddakatte (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 7·7 m.; Bantvál* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 16·1 m.

28. Mudbidri-Guruvainkeré Road, 21 m., begins at Mudbidri but actually goes off the Mudbidri-Bantvál road at 0·5 m.; fully bridged. Mudbidri (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Venoor† (R. 3, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 12 m. Ends at Guruvainkeré at 35 m. on the Mangalore-Mysore Trunk road, 2 miles west of Beltangadi. Motor-buses run from Mudbidri to Beltangadi.

29. Mudbidri-Náravi Road, 14 m. Starts at 22·4 m. of Águmbé Ghat road; earthen, fit for motors during the driest parts when the innumerable streams are fordable except the Náravi river at 13·3 m. Mudbidri (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Aliyur† (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 8·5 m.

30. Múlki-Mudbidri Road, 17 m. Mileage starts at Mudbidri on the Águmbé Ghat road, but actually takes off at 19·8 m. Mudbidri (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 12); Kinnigoli (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 11·5 m.; Múlki* (H. 2, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 17 m. Motor-buses run from Mudbidri to Múlki.

31. Nágódi-Ghat Road, 32·7 m. Starts at Baidúr on the Coast road at 74·7 m., and goes to Kallúrkatta in Mysore Province, partly metalled, not fit for motors except during the dry season when the Varsahalla at 2·8 m., Háikal, 12·6 m. and Lakshmipúr streams at the frontier are fordable; the first two streams are being bridged. At 30·1 m. the Bennette branch starts and goes to Ságar in Mysore Province; the length of the Bennette branch is 4·3 m. Baidúr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 76 m., of the Coast road; Golihóle (R. 2, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 8 m.; Kollúr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12) 16·6 m.; Nágódi* (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 25·3 m.; Honnár (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 6) 2·2 m. on Bennette branch. Motor-buses run from Baidúr to Lakshmipúr.

32. Hosdrug-Panathadi Road, 23·4 m. Starts at 66 m. of Kalladka-Kanhangád road, ends at Ballanthód at 23·4 m. Earthen road, unfit for motor service except during the driest season on account of many small streams. Iriya (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 5·6 m.; Kallár (R. 1, B. 1, S. 1, F., As. 4) 16·4 m.

33. Panemangalore-Anékal Road, 12 m. Starts at 16·1 m. of the Mangalore-Mercára road, crosses the Nandávar stream at 0·2 m., and another stream at 6·7 m., both of which are unfordable except during driest season, joins Manjéshwar-Vittal-Puttúr Road at 9·6 m. Earthen road, Panemangalore* (R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 12); Manjéshwar (r.s., H. 1, R. 2, B. 2, S. 1, F., As. 8).

34. Puttúr-Uppinangadi-Guruvainkeré Road, 20·1 m. Starts at Puttúr at 30·4 m., of the Mangalore-Mercára road. Partly metalled; fit for motors. At 8 m., the Kumaradhári (since bridged) and Nétrávati rivers must be crossed. Puttúr (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F.,

† Bungalows at these places have now been abandoned.